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EPIGRAPHIA INDICA

Vol. XII (1913-14)

69303



PUBLISHED BY
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
JANPATH, NEW DELHI-110001
1982

EPIGRAPHIA INDICA

VOL. XII. 1913-14



PUBLISHED BY
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
JANPATH, NEW DELHI-110011

1982

Reprinted 1982



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
1982

Price : Rs. 90



Printed at Pearl Offset Press, 5/33, Kirti Nagar Indl. Area New Delhi-15

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AS A SUPPLEMENT
TO THE "INDIAN ANTIQUARY."

EPIGRAPHIA INDICA

AND

RECORD OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Vol. XII. 1913-14.

EDITED BY

PROFESSOR STEN KONOW, PH.D.,

HONORARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

R 417.05

E-I



CALCUTTA.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

BOMBAY: BRITISH INDIA PRESS.

LONDON: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH,
TRUBNER & Co.

NEW YORK: WESTERMANN & Co.
CHICAGO: S. D. PEET.

PARIS: E. LEROUX.

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प्रदर्शित संख्या दिनांक 25/10/82-
निर्देश संख्या R 417 05/6-T
नई दिल्ली

केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व पुस्तकालय

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Vol. XI.

Pages 3, 6.—A communication from Mr. H. Krishna Sastri has led to my recognizing an improvement in my treatment of line 7 of the Dēvagēri inscription. I have read there:—[Sā]ntivarmma nēvarade maryyādey=āge, etc. I found in the second of these words the instrumental singular of *nēvara* as a longer form of *nēra*, =*nēr*, 'straightness, propriety, pleasantness.' And I translated:—“Śāntivarman, while governing the Banavāsi twelve-thousand with rectitude and according to established customs,” etc. Mr. Krishna Sastri has reminded me of the expression *peḷḍore maryyādey=āge*, “with the great river (the Kṛishṇā) as the boundary,” in the Mulgund inscription of Pañchaladēva, *ante*, vol. 6, p. 259, line 5: and, proposing to read the first syllable after [Sā]ntivarmma as *bhē* instead of *nē*, he has suggested that we should find here the name Bhēvarade as meaning possibly the river Bhimarathi, the Bhīma. That, however, is not exactly the case. The reference is to the river Wardā, which is mentioned as Varadā in the Aihole inscription of A.D. 634-35, *ante*, vol. 6, p. 5, line 19. Banavāsi is on the north bank of the Wardā: and the river flows about two miles on the north of Dēvagēri, and so into the Tuṅgabhadrā some twenty-two miles farther on to the east. In the Dēvagēri inscription we should read:—[Sā]ntivarmmane Varade maryyādey=āge, and translate:—“Śāntivarman himself, while governing the Banavāsi twelve-thousand with the Varadā as the boundary,” etc. The meaning is that he was ruling those parts of the Banavāsi province which lay to the south of the Wardā: and the other records (see pp. 4, 5) of the Māṭūra family, to which he belonged, are all from places which are in agreement with this. The suggestion of *nēvara* as a longer form of *nēra*, =*nēr*, is of course to be cancelled.—J. F. F.

- Page 42, footnote 15, line 3, for चरा read चए
 „ 59, line 20, for pāila read pāilā.
 „ 65, „ 15, for Bāi read Bāl.
 „ 94, text-line 13, for su(sū)nave read su(sū)navē.
 „ 95, „ 23, for °tyam read °tyām.
 „ „ 33, for yāchate read yāchatē.
 „ 96, line 14, for Mahāsandhivigrahika read Mahāsāndhivigrahika.
 „ „ text-line 4, for °rājādēvaḥ read °rājā(rāja)dēvaḥ.
 „ „ 13 f., for Bhāradvaja- read Bhāradvāja.

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- p. 7, l. 17, for Lakshmanasēna read Lakshmanasēna.
 p. 9, text l. 28, for °गणस्त्र° read °गणस्त्र°.
 p. 10, l. 1, for °जी(घ)र° read °जीघर°
 p. 10, l. 2, for °साम(वे)द्° read °सामवेद्°
 p. 11, l. 36, for Īśānabhaṭṭa's read Īśānabhaṭṭa's.
 p. 13, n. 16, for °चस्त्र° read °चस्त्र°
 p. 14, l. 18, after °कामे add |.
 p. 14, n. 21, for °क्रष्टु° read °क्रष्टु°.
 p. 14, n. 28, for °वातो read °वातो.
 p. 15, l. 3, after °मानसा add |.
 p. 15, l. 7, for विरेञ्जि° read विरेञ्जि°.

- p. 15, n. 25, for °सत्कीर्तिराजौ read °सत्कीर्तिमजौ.
 p. 16, l. 1 from below, for विष्णु read विष्णु.
 p. 16, n. 25, for विसौदु read विसौदु.
 p. 17, l. 17, for °कयानक° read °कयानक°, and delete figure ¹¹ and the corresponding note.
 p. 18, l. 5 from below, for Shāhab-ud-din read Shāhab-ud-din, and for Qutb-ud-din read Qutb-ud-din.
 p. 18, l. 3 from below, for Alāvādina read Alāvādina.
 p. 19, l. 4, for Garjjana read Garjjana.
 p. 23, n. 23, for °षिपे read °षिपे.
 p. 25, l. 8, for °वसु(स्त्रं) read °वसुस्त्रं.
 p. 25, l. 16, for °शिवकरी read °शिवकरी.
 p. 27, l. 9, for भवने read भवने.
 p. 27, l. 11, delete the figures ¹⁸ and ¹⁹.
 p. 27, n. 16, for Rājputs read Rājputs.
 p. 27, n. 19, for °प्यासजातिः read °प्यासजातिः.
 p. 29, l. 4, for सहायवणः read साहायवणः.
 p. 30, l. 19, delete the figure ⁶.
 p. 31, l. 2 from below, for Saṅkaragaṇa read Śaṅkaragaṇa.
 p. 31, n. 3, for -lālana- read -lalanā-
 p. 32, l. 5, for Buddharāja read Buddharāja.
 p. 32, l. 17, for agnihōtra read agnihōtra.
 p. 33, l. 15, for Saṅkaragaṇa read Śaṅkaragaṇa.
 p. 35, l. 10, for dānach= read dānach=.
 p. 35, l. 15, for Anantamāhāyi- read Anantamahāyi-
 p. 36, l. 4 from below, for Anantamāhāyi read Anantamahāyi.
 p. 43, n. 3, for Arthāśāstra read Arthasāstra.
 p. 44, l. 20, for Vaisāsha read Vaisāsha.
 p. 44, l. 21, for Bundēkhaṇḍi read Bundēlkhaṇḍi.
 p. 45, l. 1, for Yōginipura read Yōginipura.
 p. 46, l. 22, for -krityeshu read -krityeshu.
 p. 46, l. 23, for =pravīrah read =pravīrah.
 p. 46, l. 4 from below, for (Bia) read (Bai).
 p. 126, n. 10, for -vēlān=anā read -vēlān=āna.
 p. 139, text l. 21, for -rōjapād- read -rājapād-.
 p. 149, l. 26, cancel ¹ before aripta.
 p. 153, n. 15, for =ābhoga read =ābhōga-.

Page 202, text l. 5,—for [ni]kara-nikā[mam-u]llasit- read nikara(nikara)-samullasit-

- „ 215, Translation V. 11.—Mr. Krishna Sastri suggests the following translation : He the crest jewel of the (kings of the) heroic throne, he who was renowned as Vikramāditya (V.), being deprived of Kuntala and wishing to run away from him (*i.e.* Gāṅgēyadēva) suddenly took up the *kunta* creeper (in hand as a sign of submission).
 „ 220.—Mr. Krishna Sastri observes that the part of the introductory eulogy beginning with *aridurdhara* and ending with *nātha* also occurs in records of the Telugu Chōlas and in that of Chandrādityadēva of Bastar (see *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1908-9, p. 112, and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 343 n. 3). The lion-banner of Chandrāditya of Bastar and the country of Vaddanāṇḍu (evidently Baudh—not Orissa or Vaddavādi as stated in the *Annual Report* quoted above) clearly show that the chiefs mentioned in the Mahāḍa plates were the lineal descendants of Chandrāditya, who was a feudal chief of the Nāgavamsī king

Dhāravarsha of Bastar in the 11th century A.D. It follows also that (1) the reading *Kalikālu* in l. 3 refers to the mythical Chōla king Karikāla and not to the Kali age; (2) that the reading *k-āiēnātha-* in l. 4 has to be *Kāvēnī(ī)-nātha*, 'the lord of the river Kāvēri'; and (3) that *-ra(na)raura-* in l. 5 should be *-Varaūra-*, 'lord of Varaūra (i.e. Uraiyūr), the best of towns,' while the *akshara na* has to be looked for at the end of l. 4. The plates should be arranged in the order A, Ca, Cb, Ba, Bb.

Page 220, text l. 9,—for *-bhūpatinru-* read *-bhūpatilu-*

„ 220, text l. 10,—for *-dēva-chūdavaraddha-* read *-dēvaru-pravaraddha-*, and for *-samva[tsa]raṁ vārṇa-* read *-samvatsaramvulu-*

„ 220, text l. 11,—for *kachūvarkamuṇḍam* 33 read *iruvaimuṇḍu* 23.

„ 220, text l. 22,—for *-vāṁphaya-* read *-na(ni)kshēpa-*, and for *ayum . . . sa* read *a(ā)ya-vya[ya*]-sa-*.

I am indebted to Mr. R. Narasimbachar for the following emendations of my text and translation of the Yēwūr inscriptions in this journal, vol. 12, pp. 268ff.—L. D. B.

Page 273, Inscription I.—*Mahājanaiyaḷ* are not merchants, but the great men of the village.

„ 273, Inscription I.—*Agnishṭhe* is a firepan used for warming oneself in cold weather; it is the original of the Kannaḍa *agṇishṭi* or *agṇishṭike*.

„ 279, text l. 134.—*Aviñit-ādihāna* means *agny-ādihāna*, Agni being carried by the ram (*avi*). *Paribhāvip=āyaḷ*, "when one thinks of it," is a separate clause.

„ 279, text l. 142.—*Gun-ōrvī-jātaṁ* should be translated "tree of virtue."

„ 280, text l. 149.—*Arkame* or *alḱame* is a Kanarese word meaning "indigestion"; *alḱame-vaḱu* is "to suffer from indigestion." The meaning of the verse is: that ornament of the Brāhmaṇ race was entirely devoted to sacrificing to the *dēvas* and *pitrīs* till they suffered from indigestion. The construction is *°pratati . . . arkame-vaḱuvīṇam*; and *tat* in *tat-samāja°* refers to the *dēvas* and *pitrīs*.

„ 280, ll. 162-164.—The whole verse refers to Ravidēva's skill in writing (not to music): "there is no room for any ambiguity when reading his writing, because *rēkhāśuddhi* (correct formation of lines), *bhitti* (plan or arrangement), and *mītre* (size of letters, or vowel-marks), shine with neatness."

„ 280, ll. 164-166.—This verse refers to his skill in reading. A good reader was called a *gamakī*. He held a rank equal to that of a poet (*kavī*), a controversialist (*vādi*), and an orator (*vāgmī*); these four kinds of scholarship are often referred to in early Jain and Lingāyat literature.

„ 281, text l. 182.—*Jala-rēkhe* is "writing on water," to indicate instability. *Tāraka-hirakaṁ* may be a mistake for *tāraka-bīrakaṁ*, "having no sense"; this expression occurs on p. 5, verse 19, of Nāgavarma's Prosody (Kittel's edition) in the form *tārīga-bīrīga*, and as *tārāga-bīrāga* in Harihara's *Girījākalyāṇa*, *Āśvāsa* 1, quoted on p. 173 of my *Karṇāṭaka-kavi-charite*. *Śaucha-guṇa* is *tāraka-bīrakaṁ chalan*, "nonsensical and fickle."

„ 282, text l. 186f.—*Att-atta* means "goes beyond." *Podalpan=ilpudu* appears to be a mislection for *podalḱu nīḱudu*, "extended or spread further and further." Fame is described as spreading beyond the several things mentioned.

With *śaśiyind=att-atta*, etc., compare the verse *Taruvind-att-atta*, etc., from Nēmiachandra's *Nēminātha-purāṇa*, quoted on p. 207 of *Karṇāṭaka-kavi-charite*, which describes the growth of Vāmana when he became Trivikram.

Page 290, l. 3.—For the Simha-parshad, to which Maleyāla-paṇḍita belonged, see *Ep. Rep.* for 1915, p. 88, paragraph 6.—H. K. S.

„ 301.—In my article on the “Silver plate or disc from Māṇikīāla” (p. 300) I could suggest no interpretation of the second word *karavakasa*. *Karavaka* no doubt = *kārapaka*, which Professor Lüders discussed in his article on the Māṇikīāla inscription (*J. R. A. S.*, 1909, 654f.) and showed to mean ‘superintendent of building,’ as first pointed out by Professor Kielhorn. Unfortunately that passage did not occur to me when I wrote the article, or I should have gladly availed myself of the light that his discussion threw on this word. In 1909, however, this word had not been read as *karavaka* (as far as I am aware), and he naturally made no reference there to this disc. Dr. Barnett has now suggested the equation, and I gladly acknowledge the elucidation offered by him and Professor Lüders.—F. E. P.

„ 309.—In connection with my identification of Karaṭikallu, it may be noted that a Mysore inscription of about A.D. 1180 (*Epi. Carn.*, vol. 11, Chitaldroog, Dg. 44) mentions the Karaṭikal *nāḍu*, and puts in it a place named Nandavāḍige. Here we recognize Nandwāḍige, in the Hungund taluka of the Bijāpūr District, Bombay,—the misspelt “Nundarndagi” of the Atlas sheet 58, eighteen miles towards south-west-by-west from “Kurrudikul,”—where there is an inscription of Kṛishṇa II (*Ind. Ant.*, vol. 12, p. 221).—J. F. F.

315, l. 4.—I have ventured to depart from the usual practice and translate *rājakṛyānām=anaṅguli-prēkshaniyaḥ* by “not to be pointed at with the finger (of hypothecation) to royal officers,” because to this day there survives a certain form of mortgage called *tōr-aḍavu*, which is “a species of mortgage of real property, in which some land or part of an estate is pointed [at] as security for the repayment of a loan” (*Kisamwār Glossary*, p. 47).—L. D. B.

EPIGRAPHIA INDICA.

VOLUME XII.

No. 1.—RAGOLU PLATES OF SAKTIVARMAN.

By PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D.; HALLE (SAALE).

This inscription is engraved on four copper-plates measuring about $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth and about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height. The two outermost plates are inscribed only on their inner side, but the two middle ones on both sides. The plates were discovered while ploughing at Ragölu near Chicacole in the Ganjam district. They were rescued by their present owner, Mr. G. Ramadas, B.A., Teacher, Mrs. A. V. N. College at Vizagapatam, when they were about to be melted down into copper. As the inscription is so much damaged that perfect impressions are difficult to obtain, my late lamented friend Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya¹ sent me the original plates about which he added the following remarks :—

“ Each plate has a ring-hole on its left side about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the left margin. There was no ring or seal when the plates were brought to me originally. But when they were sent to me a second time, they were accompanied by an oval seal ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch nearly) soldered on a broken ring. The seal bears two lines of writing (in the alphabet of the plates), of which the second may be *Śak[t]i-varmma[naḥ ?]*.”

I may add that the beginning of the first line shows traces of the letters *mahārā*. Consequently the complete legend of the seal may have been :—

1 महाराजस्य श्री-

2 शक्तिवर्मणः

The alphabet is of an early Southern type and the language Sanskrit prose (with three verses quoted near the end of the inscription). The *sandhi* rules are, with two exceptions,² carefully observed.

The names of the king and of his family are so much damaged on the plates that they cannot be read with absolute certainty. The former is probably *Śak[t]ivarman* (l. 3), as read on the

¹ His covering letter of the 25th September 1912 is the last communication received from him and will be treasured up as such.

² *-vridhayaḥ* ā, l. 6, and *dattaḥ* a-, l. 9.

seal by Mr. Venkayya, and the second seems to be *Māga[dha]* (l. 2). The king bore the titles "lord of *Kaliṅga*" (l. 1 f.) and "son of *Vāsishṭhī*" (l. 2)¹ and issued his grant from *Piṣṭapura* (l. 1). The village granted by him was named *Rāk[a]l[u]va* (l. 4) and belonged to the *Kaliṅga* district (l. 3). The two last lines of the inscription state that this document was issued in the thirteenth year (of the king's reign), and that its writer was the minister *Arjunadatta*.

The village granted, *Rāk[a]l[u]va*, is evidently identical with the modern *Rāgōlu*, where the plates were discovered. *Piṣṭapura*, where the king resided at the time of the grant, is the ancient name of *Piṭhāpuram* in the *Gōdāvari* district and is mentioned also in the Allahabad pillar inscription of *Samudragupta*,² in the *Aihole* inscription of *Pulakēśin II.*,³ and in the *Timmapuram* plates of *Vishṇuvardhana I.*⁴

TEXT.⁵

First Plate, Second Side.

- 1 सिद्धिरस्तु ॥ स्वस्ति विजयपिष्टपुरात्कलिङ्गाधि-
- 2 पतिर्माग[ध]कुलालङ्गरिणुर्व्वसिष्ठीपुत्रो
- 3 महाराजश्रीश[क्ति]वर्मा कलिङ्गविषये
- 4 राकलुवग्रामे⁶ सर्व्वसमन्वागतान्तहपतितान्⁷

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 5 आन्नापयति [i*] अस्त्येष ग्रामकोष्माभः स्वपु-
- 6 ण्यायुर्व्वलहयै आ चन्द्रतारकादग्रहारं
- 7 [कृत्वा सावर्ण]सगोत्रपञ्चार्धेयवाजसनेयि-
- 8 ब्राह्मणकुमारशर्मणेष्टाभ्यश्च पु[त्रेभ्य]

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 9 एवमेतस्मै गोत्राय दत्तः अभटप्रावेशः
- 10 सर्व्वकरप्रदेयैश्च परिहृतस्तन्नात्वा⁸ युष्माभिः
- 11 पूर्व्वग्रहत्तया मर्यादयोपस्थानहर्त्त-
- 12 व्यम्मेयहिरण्याद्यक्षीपनेयम् [i*]

Third Plate ; First Side.

- 13 अस्मन्नीचजाश्च वाचाः [i*] यः प्रमादास्त्रीभाहाश्च
- 14 लोपं कुर्यात्स पञ्चमहापातकसंयुक्तो भवेत् [i*]

¹ The same metronymic was borne by several Andhra kings; see Prof. Bapson's *Coins of the Andhra Dynasty*, etc., p. 232.

² Dr. Fleet's *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 13.

³ Above, Vol. IX, p. 319.

⁴ The vowels of the second and third syllables of राकलुव⁶ are not quite certain.

⁵ Read perhaps °तानःप°.

⁶ Above, Vol. VI, p. 11, verse 27.

⁷ From the original copper-plates.

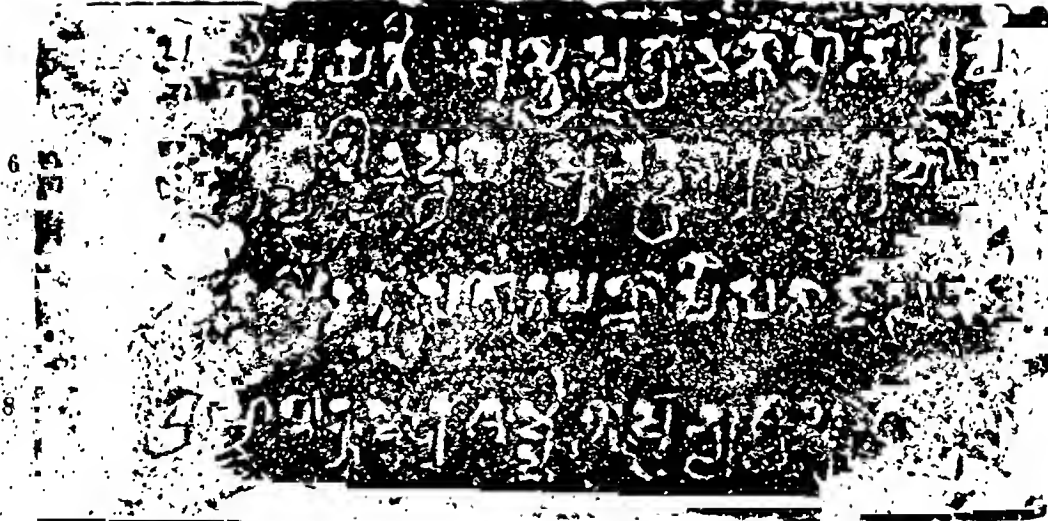
⁸ Read °स्तन्नात्वा.

Ragolu plates of Saktivarman.

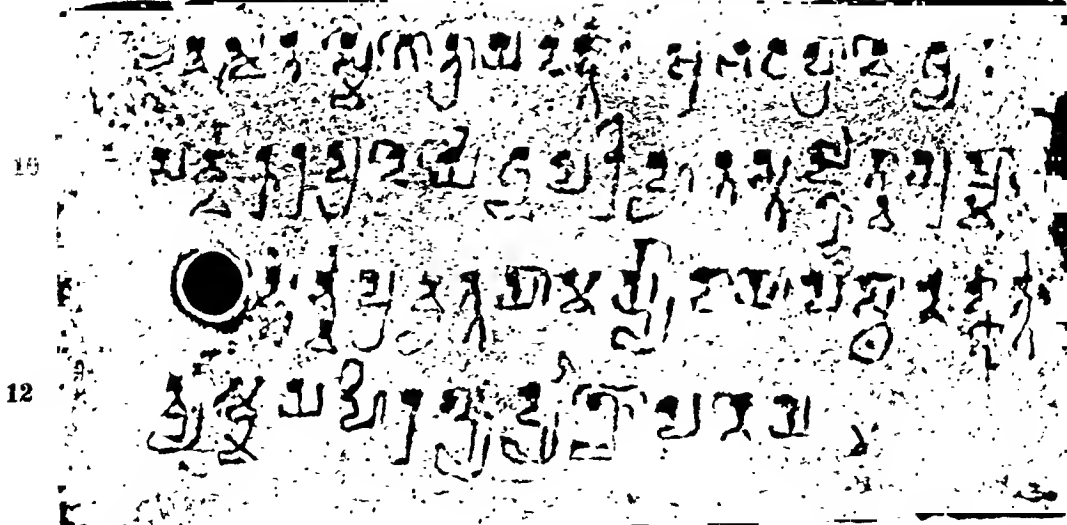
i b.



ii a.



ii b.



[illegible]

- 15 ये चान्ये राजानस्तांश्च विज्ञापयति [1*] राजधर्मोय-
 16 मित्यनुपालयितव्यः [1*] भवन्ति चात्र प्रागभिहिताः

Third Plate ; Second Side.

- 17 श्लोकाः [1*] बहुभिर्बहुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपैः [1*]
 18 यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् [॥ १ ॥*]
 19 षष्टिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गे वसति भूमिदः [1*]
 20 आचेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसे[त्] [॥ २ ॥*]

Fourth Plate ; First Side.

- 21 पूर्वदत्तान्निजातिभ्यो यन्नादृक्ष युधिष्ठिर [1*]
 22 महीमहिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनमिति [॥ ३ ॥*]
 23 सवत्सरे^१ त्रयोदशे वैशाखपौर्णमास्याम् [1*]
 24 ^२स्वयमाज्ञाप्तिरमात्यार्जुनदत्तेन लिखितम् [॥*]

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Let there be success! Hail! From the victorious **Pishtapura** the lord of **Kaliṅga**, the son of **Vāsishtī**, the glorious **Mahārāja Śak[ti]varman**, who adorns the **Māga[dha]** family, commands the inhabitants, accompanied by all (others), of the village of **Rāk[a]l[u]va** in the **Kaliṅga** province (*vishaya*) :—

(L. 5.) “This small village has been given by Us, for the increase of Our own merit, life, and power, having made (it) an *agrahāra* as long as the moon and the stars (shall exist), to the **Brāhmaṇa Kumāraśarman**, who belongs to the *gōtra* of the [**Sāvarnas**], who has five **Rishis** (as ancestors), and (who has studied) the *Vājasaneyi-(śākhā)*, and to (his) eight sons,—thus to this family,—not to be entered by soldiers and exempted from all taxes and dues.

(L. 10.) “Knowing this, you ought to wait on (him) and to supply to (him) what has to be measured (*viz.* grain), gold, etc. according to the old-established rule.

(L. 13.) “And the descendants of Our family ought to be addressed :—He who through negligence or through greed will confiscate this (grant), will be guilty of the five great sins.”

(L. 15.) And other kings (the king) requests :—“(Remembering) that such is the duty of kings, you ought to preserve (this grant).”

(L. 16.) And with reference to this there are (the following) formerly pronounced verses :—

[Ll. 17—22 contain three of the customary verses.]

(L. 23.) In the thirteenth year, on the full-moon (*tithi*) of **Vaiśākha**.

(L. 24.) The *ājñapti* (was the king) himself. (The above edict) was written by the minister (*amātya*) **Arjunadatta**.

^१ Read संवत्.

^२ Read °माज्ञप्ति°.

No. 2.—BRIHATPROSHTHA GRANT OF UMAVARMAN.

By PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D.; HALLE (SAALE).

Like the Rāgōln plates of Śaktivarman (No. 1 above), the copper-plates bearing the subjoined inscription belong to Mr. G. Ramadas of Vizagapatam and were sent by him to the late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya, who forwarded to me two sets of ink-impressions of them. Mr. Ramadas writes that the plates "were obtained from a smith in the Pālakoṇḍa tālnka. Nothing more is known of them." Mr. Venkayya sent me the following description of the original plates:—

"Three copper-plates of four sides. Average length $7\frac{7}{8}$ " ; height $3\frac{1}{4}$ " (at the margins) and $3\frac{1}{8}$ " (in the middle). The plates were held together by a ring (cut by me for taking impressions), which appears to have been twisted out of its original shape, which was probably circular. The highest diameter now is $5\frac{1}{4}$ " and the lowest $4\frac{1}{4}$ ". The ends of the ring are secured at the bottom of an oval seal measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ " by 3". The depression of the seal bears in relief a legend in four lines, of which the last seems to be *rā[jō]mavarmasya*. The other three lines are not distinct."

To judge from the impressions, the inscription is much damaged; but, with the exception of the name of the writer in l. 16, every word can be made out with the help of the context. The alphabet is of an early Southern type. The *jihvāmūliya* is used in l. 1, the *upadhmanīya* in l. 7, and the numerical symbols 20 and 30 in l. 15. The language is Sanskrit prose (with three verses of Vyāsa quoted in ll. 11-15).

Both the alphabet and the phraseology of the grant closely resemble those of the Kōmarti plates of the *Mahārāja Chaṇḍavarman*.¹ This king may have belonged to the same family as *Mahārājōmavarman*, the donor of the subjoined grant. For both kings issued their edict from *Simhapura* or *Sihapura* and bore the epithets "lord of *Kaliṅga*" and "devoted to the feet of (his) father." The second portion of the designation *Mahārājōmavarman* probably contains the word *Umā*, one of the names of Śiva's consort, the final vowel of which has been shortened in accordance with Pāṇini, VI, 3, 63.

The inscription records that *Umarvarman* granted the village of *Bṛihatprōshthā* (l. 2) to the *Brāhmaṇa* *Haridatta* (l. 4). This person may be identical with another *Haridatta*, who is mentioned in the last line of the inscription as the father of its writer. The date of the grant fell into the year 30 (l. 15) (of the king's reign).

As stated before, *Chaṇḍavarman* and *Umarvarman* resided at *Simhapura* or *Sihapura*. According to Singhalese inscriptions² the two kings *Niśsaṅkamalla* and *Sāhasamalla*, the second of whom ascended the throne in A.D. 1200,³ were sons of the *Kāliṅga* king *Gōparāja* of *Simhapura*. The Buddhist chronicle *Mahāvamsa* (chapter 59, verse 29) states that *Tilokasundari*, a queen of *Vijayabāhn* I. (who is reported to have reigned from A.D. 1054 to 1109),⁴ was a princess of *Kaliṅga*, and that three relatives of hers, one of whom was named *Madhukannava*,⁵ came to Ceylon from *Sihapura* (*id.* verse 46). *Simhapura* is perhaps identical with the modern *Siṅgapuram* between *Chicacole* and *Narasannapēta*.⁶

¹ Above, Vol. IV, p. 142 ff.

² Professor E. Müller's *Ancient Inscriptions in Ceylon*, Nos. 148 and 156.

³ J. R. A. S., 1909, pp. 327 and 331.

⁴ J. R. A. S., 1913, p. 519 f.

⁵ This name reminds us of the Eastern Gāṅga king *Madhu-Kāmārava*; see above, Vol. IV, p. 186 and the Table facing it.

⁶ Above, Vol. IV, p. 143.

Brihatproshtha grant of Umavarman.



E. Hultsch.

Scale 9

Collotype by Gebr. Pletner.

ii b.



10

12

iii a.



14

16

TEXT.¹*First Plate ; Second Side.*

- 1 ओ³ स्वस्ति विजयसीहपुराद्वयपादभक्तकल्लिङ्गाधिपतिश्रीमहाराजो-
- 2 मवर्मा — बृहत्प्रोष्टाग्रामे सर्वसमवेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापय-
- 3 त्यस्थेष ग्रामोस्माभिरौपमन्यमसगोत्राय³ बह्वचसन्नक्षचारि-
- 4 णे ब्राह्मणहरिदत्तायासहस्रांशुशशितारकप्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 5 कृत्वा सर्व्वकर[परिहारैश्च परिहृत्य द]न्तयवागुभोगादुद्धृत्य
- 6 षट्त्रिंशदग्रहारसामान्यकृत्वा भोगसम्ब[न्धनिर्व्व]चनीयमन्तः [1*]
- 7 तदेवं विदित्वा युष्माभिः पूर्व्वोचितमर्थ्यादयोपस्थानङ्कर्त्तव्यम्
- 8 मेयहिरण्यद्यक्षोपनेयम्भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञापयति [1*] धर्म-

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 9 क्रमविक्रमाणामन्यतमयोगादवाप्य महीमनुशासताम्प्रवृत्तं-
 - 10 कमिदन्दानं सद्धर्ममनुपश्यद्भिरेषोग्रहारोनुपाल्यः [1*] भवन्ति
 - 11 चात्र व्यासगीताश्चो[क्ताः] [1*] बहुभिर्बहुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधि-
 - 12 पैः [1*] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य [त]स्य [तदा] फलम् [॥ १ ॥]
- स्वदत्ताम्प्रदत्तां

Third Plate ; First Side.

- 13 वा यत्राद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [1*] महीम्प्रहिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपाल-
- न[म् ॥ २ ॥*]
- 14 षष्टिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गो वसति भूमिदः [1*] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च
- 15 तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥ ३ ॥*] आज्ञा वासुदेवः [1*] संवत् ३० मार्ग-
- शीर्षा⁴ दि २० [1*]
- 16 देशाक्षपटलाधिकृत⁵ हरिदत्तसूनुना म...वरेण लिखितमिति ॥

¹ From ink-impressions supplied by the late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya.² Expressed by a symbol.³ Read °मन्यवसु°.⁴ Read °शीर्ष°.⁵ Read perhaps °कृतेन°.

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) *Om*. Hail! From the victorious *Sihapura*¹ the lord of *Kaliṅga*, the glorious *Mahārāja Umavarman*, who is devoted to the feet of (his) father, commands the ryots, accompanied by all (others), in the village of *Bṛihatprōshthā* :—

(L. 3.) “This village has been given by Us to the *Brāhmaṇa* *Haridatta*, who belongs to the *gōtra* of the *Aupamanyavas* (and) who has studied the *Bahvricha*-(*śākhā*), having made (it) an *agrahāra* which is to last as long as the sun, the moon, and the stars, and having exempted (it) with exemption from all taxes, having separated (it) from the [Da]ntayavāgu division (*bhōga*) (and) having joined (it) to the **Thirty-six Agraḥāras** in such a way that it must be mentioned (henceforth) in connection with (this) division (?).

(L. 7.) “Knowing this (to be) thus, you ought to wait on (him) and to supply to (him) what has to be measured (*viz.* grain), gold, etc. according to the old-accustomed rule.”

(L. 8.) And future kings (the king) requests :—“Having obtained possession of the earth by means of either right or inheritance or conquest and ruling (it), you ought to preserve this *agrahāra*, considering this present grant (to have) religious merit (for its object).”

(L. 10.) And with reference to this there are (the following) verses sung by *Vyāsa* :—

[Ll. 11-15 contain three of the customary verses.]

(L. 15.) The messenger (*ājñā*) (was) *Vāsudēva*. In the year 30, on the 20th day of *Mārgaśīrsha*.

(L. 16.) (The above edict) was written by M . . . *vara*, the son of *Haridatta*, who was placed in charge of the record office (*akṣhapāṭala*) of the district (*dēśa*).

No. 3.—THE TARPANDIGHI GRANT OF LAKSHMANA SENA.

By R. D. BANERJĠ, M.A.

In 1875 Mr. Westmacott published an account of a copper-plate discovered in the village of *Tarpandighi* in the district of *Dinajpur*.² This was the first inscription of *Lakṣmaṇasēna* discovered until then. Mr. Westmacott's article was accompanied by two lithographs of drawings made from this copper-plate. The inscription has not since been published with mechanical facsimiles. It now appears that the plate belonged originally to Sir William Le Fleming Robinson, Bart., of Hillesley House, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. It was lent to Mr. Westmacott for publication by the owner. The plate has recently been purchased from Sir Ernest Robinson, the nephew of the owner, by the *Baṅgiya Sāhitya Parishad*. The inscription is incised on a single thick plate of copper measuring $13' \times 11\frac{1}{2}'$ with a projection of $3\frac{3}{4}'$ in length, to which is attached the royal seal by means of a copper bolt. Prinsep in his paper on the *Bākerganj* grant of *Kēśavasēna* has referred to the curious figure which is to be found on *Sēna* grants.³

Another copper-plate inscription of *Lakṣmaṇasēna* is the *Ānuliya* grant originally published in a now defunct Bengali periodical called *Ātīkāśika Chitra* (of *Rampur Boāliā* in the *Rājshāhi* District of Bengal). The author of that paper made out the *sādhanā* of the figure which forms the royal seal of the *Sēna* Kings Bengal. In the *Bākerganj* grant of *Kēśava-*

¹ This is a Prākṛit form of *Sihlapura*.

² *Journal B. As. Soc.*, Vol. XLIV, P. I, pp. 11 ff.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 43. The name of the figure seems to be *Kēśarasēna* as read by Prinsep and not *Viśvarūpasēna* as supposed by Babu Nagendra Nath, *ibidem*, Vol. V, P. I, p. 8.

sēna the seal is distinctly referred to by the expression *Sadāśiva-mudrayā mudrayitvā*.¹ The author has found that in the *Mahānīrtāṇa-Tantra* the deity named Sadāśiva is actually mentioned. The god is described as follows (*Ullāsa* xiv)² :—

“He is wearing a tiger’s skin; the sacred thread is made of snakes; his body is covered with ashes and he wears ornaments made of snakes. He has five faces of the following colours :—smoke coloured, yellow, red, white, and black. He has three eyes and his head is covered with matted locks. He holds the Ganges (on his head); he has ten arms; his forehead is beautified by the moon. In his left hands he holds a skull, fire, a noose, a bow and an axe and in his right hands a trident, a thunderbolt, an elephant goad, an arrow and (the granting of) a boon. He is praised by all gods and excellent *munis*. His bent look is resplendent in granting the highest bliss; he has the appearance of snow, jasmine, and moon; he is resplendent with the bull as his seat; he is everywhere day and night praised by *siddhas*, *gandharvas*, and *apsarases*, the lover of *Umā*, the sole refuge, the dear.”

The Tarpandighi grant is exactly similar to the Ānuliya grant, and the first seven verses of the two grants are identical. So far as I can say, the third grant of Lakshmanasēna, which was found by Pandit Rāmagati Nyāyaratna and to which I have referred in my article on the Mādhānagar plate of Lakshmanasēna,³ is similar to these grants. Unfortunately the inscription cannot be traced at present. The verses of the Mādhānagar grant do not resemble those of any of the other three grants of Lakshmanasēna.

The inscription opens with an invocation to the god Viṣṇu. The first two verses contain an eulogium of the moon, from whom the Sēna kings are said to have been descended. This is followed by the usual genealogy of the Sēna kings from Hēmantasēna down to Lakshmanasēna. As I have already observed, the first seven verses agree entirely with those of the Ānuliya grant. The next two verses are identical with vv. 8 to 10 of the Ānuliya grant.

The subjoined grant was issued from the victorious camp at Vikramapura and records the grant of the village of Vēlahiṣṭī in the Varēndri country⁴ in the Pauṇḍravardhana *bhukti* by the *Paramēśvara-Paramavaishṇava-Paramabhāṭṭāraka-Mahārājādhirāja* Lakshmanasēnadēva, who meditated on the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja* Vallālasēnadēva, in the third year of his reign (equivalent to the third year of the Lakshmanasēna era=1122 A.D.), to a *Brāhmaṇa* named Īśvaradēva-Śarman of the Bharadvāja *gōtra* and a student of the Kauthuma branch of the Sāmaveda.

The donee was the great grandson of Hutāsānadēva-Śarman, the grandson of Mārkaṇḍēyadēva-Śarman and the son of Lakshmidharadēva-Śarman. His *pravaras* were *Bhāradvāja*, *Āṅgīrasa*, and *Bārhaspatya*. The grant was made as *śakṣhīṇā* on the occasion of the gift

¹ *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. VII, pl. XLV.

² *Vyāghra-charma-paridhānam nāga-yajñōpavītinam | vibhūti-lipta-sarvāṅgam nāg-ālanākāra-bhūṣitām || dhūmra-pit-ārūṇa-śrēṭa-kriṣṇaiḥ pañcabhir ānanaiḥ | yuktām trinayanām bibhraj-jaṭā-jūṭa-dharam vibhum || Gaṅgā-dharam dāṭa-bhujām śaśi-sōbhita-mastakam | kapālam pāvakam pāṣam pinākam paratwam karaiḥ || vāmair dadhānam dakṣaiḥ cha tūlam vajr-āṅkuṣam śaram | varām cha bibhratām sarvair dēvair munivaraḥ ||*

param-ānanda-saṁdōh-ōllasat-kuṭila-lōchanam | hima-kund-ēndu-saṁkṣātam vṛishāsana-virājitam || varitāḥ siddha-gandharvair apsarōbhīr ahar-niṣam | gīyamānam Umā-kāntam śkānta-sarapūṣm priyam ||

³ *Journal and Proceedings, Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. V, pp. 467 ff.

⁴ [*Varādyām* in the text (l. 33).—V. V.]

⁹ Read दसवीं.

[illegible]

[illegible]

- 17 स्वस्मिन् परेषां श्रियः ॥ [६*] ¹संभुक्तान्यदिगङ्गनागणगुणाभोगप्रलोभादिशा-
 18 मीशैरंशसमर्पणेन घटितस्तत्तत्प्रभावस्कृष्टैः । दोरुषक्षपि-
 19 तारिसङ्गरसो राजन्यधर्माश्रयः श्रीमल(ल)क्षणसेनभूपतिरतः सौ-
 20 जन्यसीमाजनि ॥ [७*] ¹शयदन्धभयादिमुक्तविषयास्तन्मात्रनिष्ठीकृतस्वान्ता या-
 21 न्तु कथन्न नाम रिपवस्तस्य प्रयोगाह्वयम् । यैरात्मप्रतिविम्बितेपि निपत-
 त्यत्रेपि
 22 चञ्चत्तृणेष्वैतेन यतस्ततोऽपि सपरो देवः परं वीक्षते(ः) ॥ [८*] स खलु
 श्रीविक्र-
 23 मपुरसमावाप्ति(सि)तश्रीमज्जयस्कन्धावारात् महाराजाधिराजश्रीवल्लालसेन-
 24 देवपादानुध्यातपरमेश्वरपरमवैष्णवपरमभट्टारकमहाराजाधिराज-
 25 श्रीमल(ल)क्षणसेनदेवः कुशलो । समुपगताशेषराजराजन्यकराक्षी-
 26 राणकराजपुत्रराजामात्यपुरोहितमहाधर्माध्यक्षमहासाम्निविग्रहि-
 27 कमहासेनापतिमहामुद्राधिकृतआन्तरङ्गद्वन्द्वदुपरिकमहाक्षपटलिक-

Second Side.

- 28 महाप्रतीहारमहाभीगिकमहापीलुपतिमहागणस्कदौस्माधिकचौरो-
 29 हरणिकनौवलहस्यश्वगोमहिषाजाविज्ञादिव्याघ्रतकगौलिमकदण्डपाशि-
 30 कदण्डनायकविषयपन्था(त्या)दीन(दीन)न्यांश्च सकलराजपादोपजीविनोध्यक्षप्र-
 31 चारोक्तानिहाकीर्त्तितान(न्) चदृष्टजातोयान् जनपदान् क्षेत्रकरांश्च ब्रा-
 32 ह्मणान(न्) ब्राह्मणोत्तरान् यथार्ह(र्हं) स्नानयति बोधयति समादिशति च मतम-
 33 स्तु भवतांः ²यथा श्रीपौण्ड्रवर्द्धनभुक्त्यन्तःपातिवरेद्यान्³ पूर्वं बुद्धविहारीदेव-
 34 तानिकरदेयाम्मणभूम्याढावापपूर्वालिः सीमा । दक्षिणे निचडहारपु-
 35 ष्करिणी सीमा । पश्चिमे नन्दिहरिपाकुण्डी सीमा उत्तरे⁴ मोक्षान-
 खाडी सीमा इ-
 36 थं⁵ चतुःसीमावच्छिन्नस्तत्रत्यदेशव्यवहारनलिनदेवगोपथाद्यसारभूवहिः
 37 पञ्चोन्मानाधिकविंशत्युत्तराढावापशतैकात्मकः संवत्सरेण कपर्दकपु-
 38 राणसार्द्धशतैकोत्पत्तिकी वेल्हाष्टीग्रामीयभूभागः ससाटविटपः
 39 सजलस्थलः सगर्तोपरः सगुवाकनारिकेलः सञ्चदशापराधः परि-
 40 ह्दं(ह्द)तसर्व्वपीडो ऽचट्टभट्टप्रवेशो ऽर्काञ्चित्प्रयाह्यस्तृणपूतिगोचर-
 41 पर्यन्तः हुताशनदेवशर्मणः प्रपौत्राय मार्कण्डेयदेवशर्मणः पौत्राय ल-

¹ Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

² The visarga has here been used as a sign of interpunction.

³ Read 'वरेद्यान्'. There is a sign like a St. Andrew's cross after this word.

⁴ Read 'उत्तरे'.

⁵ Read 'इत्थं'.

- 42 श्री(ध)रदेवशर्मणः पुत्राय भरद्वाजसगोत्राय भारद्वाजशास्त्रिस-
 43 वार्हस्पत्यप्रवराय साम(धे)दकौयुमशाखाचरणानुष्ठायिने श्रीमाश्वर-
 44 -धमहादानाचार्यश्रीईश्वरदेवशर्मणे पुण्ये इहनि विधिवदुदकपू-
 45 र्चकं भगवन्तं श्रीमन्नारायणभट्टारकमुद्दिश्य मातापितृरात्मनश्च पु-
 46 ण्यश्रीभिवृद्धये 'दत्तहेमाश्वदधमहादाने दक्षिणाते(त्वे)नोत्पृ[ण्य] पा-
 47 चन्द्राक्षितिसमकालं यावत् भूमिच्छिद्रन्यायेन ताम्रशासनीकृत्य प्र-
 48 दत्तो ऽस्माभिः ॥ तद्भवतिः सर्वैरेवानुमन्तव्यम् । भाविभिरपि नृपति-
 49 भिरपहरणे नरकपातभयात् पालने धर्मगौरवात्पालनीयम् । भ-
 50 वन्ति चात्र धर्मानुश(र्ष)सिनः श्लोकाः । बहुभिर्वसुधा¹ दत्ता राजभिस्सगरा-
 दिभिः ।
 51 यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ भूमिं यः प्रतिगृह्णाति
 यस्य भूमिं प्रय-
 52 ष्यति । उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माक्षौ निवतं स्वर्गगामिनौ ॥ स्वदत्तां पर-
 दत्ताम्वा यो हरे-
 53 त वसुभराम [1*] सं विष्टाय² क्षमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिस्सह पश्यते ॥ इति कमलदला-
 54 स्युविन्दुलोलां त्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च । सकलमिदमुदाहृतञ्च बुद्धा न
 55 हि पुरुषैः (1) परकीर्तयो विलोप्याः ॥ श्रीमन्नारायणसेनो नारायणदत्त-
 सान्धिविग्रहिकं
 56 इह ईश्वरशासनदाने दूतं व्यधत्त नरनाथः ॥ सं १ भाद्रदिने २ ।
 श्रीनिमहासानि ॥

No. 4.—CHATSU INSCRIPTION OF BALADITYA.

By D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A.; POONA.

This inscription, which is published here for the first time, was discovered as early as 1873, by A. C. L. Carlleyle, assistant of Sir Alexander Cunningham. It was found at Chātsū, the principal town of a *taluk* of the same name, Jaipur State, and about twenty-six miles south of the Jaipur City. It is referred to by him in the *Archæological Survey Report*, Vol VI, p. 116, in the following words: "I found a Kutila inscription of twenty-six lines on a broken black stone built into the side wall of the steps leading down into a great tank at Chatsu at the bottom of which this inscription was found about seventy or eighty years ago." The tank here mentioned is no doubt the one locally known as the Golerāv *talāv*, but the inscription stone when I was at Chātsū at the close of December 1909, was in a wall of the dilapidated temple of Raghunāthji in the immediate neighbourhood of the flight of steps.

¹ Read "श्रीमाश्वर्य".

² The final वा of वसुधा has been added above the line.

³ Read विष्टाय.

The inscription is engraved on a slab of black stone, and consists not of twenty-six, as Carlisle says, but of twenty-seven lines, which cover a space of about 2' 11½" broad by 1' 4½" high. It is broken in three parts about one foot from the commencement of lines 9 and 10. Besides, a portion of the stone has peeled off near the lower corner of the proper left side. The size of the letters is larger in lines 1-20 and smaller in lines 21-27. It is largest in line 20. The characters are of the northern type of alphabet, approximately belonging to the tenth century. They include the somewhat rare forms of *jh* in *Raj'hām*, line 18; of *ñ*, e.g. in *yāchñā*, line 6; and of *ṇ*, e.g. in *vāṇ-mayṇ*, l. 1. Attention may also be drawn to the curious forms of *ph*, e.g. in *phaṇinaḥ*, l. 3, and the subscript *t*, e.g. in *mum. ādhivasas=ity=uktam*, l. 2. The letter *g* occurs in two forms; the ordinary one may be noticed, e.g. in *-viprayōga*, l. 3, and the other one in, e.g. *vāhīni-parigatāj*, l. 18, or *Sugrivād*, l. 19, in which case it can easily be mistaken for *ś*. The signs for the ciphers 5 and 7 incised in lines 4-5 and of the *avagraha* occurring e.g. in l. 4, are worthy of note. The language is Sanskrit, but is frequently anything but grammatical. Almost the whole fault in this respect may lie with the person who copied the inscription on the stone previous to its being engraved. But the composer of the *praśasti* is certainly responsible for the grammatically inadmissible word *vi(bi)mvi(mbi)tān*, undoubtedly a mistake for *vi(bi)mvi(mbi)tāni*, in l. 3. The word *viāha* is used in l. 7 apparently in the sense of "one whose vehicle is the bird", referring, of course, to Vishnu. Excepting the initial words [*Om na*] *maḥ* and the closing words from *utkirṇā* to *samvat*, the whole of the record is in verse, and, curiously enough, the first twenty-two verses only are numbered. In respect of orthography the following points may be noticed: (1) the letter *b* is throughout denoted by the sign for *v*; (2) *t* is invariably doubled in conjunction with a following *r*; (3) a consonant is, as allowed by the rules of grammar, doubled in conjunction with a preceding *r*, *bh* only being not doubled; (4) *ṣhri* is used twice, in ll. 19 and 21 instead of the correct *ṣghri*; (5) *-duṣkḥā* is written in l. 11 instead of *duḥkḥā*; (6) the letter *s* is frequently employed instead of *ś*, though once *ś* is used instead of *s*, viz. in *-samayaḥ*, l. 22.

After the initial words *Om namaḥ* the inscription opens with obeisance to the goddess Sarasvatī (v. 1), an invocation of blessings from the god Murāri (vs. 2-5). Verse 6 introduces the family of Guhila, and the verse following states that in this family flourished one Bhartṛipatṭa, who was like Rāma endowed with both priestly and martial qualities (*brahma-kṣatri-ānvita*). Rāma here referred to is obviously Paraśnrāma, and what the verse intends saying is that just as Paraśnrāma was a Brāhmaṇa by caste but did the duties of a Kṣatriya, Bhartṛipatṭa also was a Brāhmaṇa by extraction but displayed martial energy; in other words, Bhartṛipatṭa was a Brahmakshatra, i.e. what is now known as Brahmakshatri.¹ His son was Īśānabhāṭa (v. 8), and Īśānabhāṭa's son was Upēndrabhāṭa (v. 9). From the latter sprang Guhila, and from him Dhanika (vs. 10-11). He is, I think, identical with the Dhanika of the inscription now deposited in the Victoria Hall, Udaipur, but originally found at Dabok in Mēwār. It begins with *Sam 407 Bhādrapada-sūdi 8 asmīn(n) di[va]sē Paramabhāṭāraka-Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēśvara-Śrī-dhavalappadēva-pravadha(rdha)māna-rājyē | Guhila-puttrāṇām Śrī-dDhanikasy=opabhujyamānāyām Ddhavagarttāyām, etc.* If the date 407 be referred to the Gupta era, it becomes equivalent to A.D. 725. This agrees with the characters of the inscription, which cannot be earlier than the eighth, nor later than the ninth, century. I have elsewhere said that Dhavalappadēva, the paramount sovereign here mentioned, is the same as the king Dhavala of the Maurya dynasty referred to in the Kānsnvām inscription of A.D.

¹ For further treatment of this subject see my paper on the "Guhilota," *Journ. & Proceedings, Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. V, 1909, pp. 167 ff.

738.¹ Dhanika was succeeded by his son Āuka, and the latter by his son Kṛishṇarāja (vs. 12-13). Kṛishṇarāja's son was Śamkaragana, who conquered Bhāta, king of the Gauḍa country, and made a present of this kingdom to his overlord (vs. 14-16). Can this Bhāta be Śūrapāla of the Pāla dynasty, who, according to Cunningham, was a son of Dēvapāla, and according to Mr. V. A. Smith,² the same as Vighrahapāla I.? Śamkaragana's queen was Yajjā who was a devotee of Śiva (v. 17), and from her he had a son named Harsharāja (v. 18), who is called a *dvija*, which, in inscriptions of this period, so far as my knowledge goes, denotes a Brāhmaṇa only. He conquered kings in the north, and presented horses to Bhōja, who, I think, must be Bhōja I. (A.D. 843-882) of the imperial Pratihāra dynasty (v. 19). He married a princess named Sillā (v. 20), and had from her a son called Guhila (v. 21). Verse 22 says that he produced the impression that he was Guhila I., come to life again to destroy his foes, and the next verse informs us that with excellent horses from the sea-coast he vanquished the Gauḍa king and levied tribute from princes in the east. He married Rajjhā, daughter of the Pramāra Vallabharāja (v. 24). Their son was Bhaṭṭa (v. 25), who led an expedition of conquest against kings of the south, (v. 26) and married Purāsā, daughter of one Viruka (v. 27). The issue of their marriage was Bālāditya, Bālārka or Bālabhānu (v. 28). Verses 29-32 bestow nothing but conventional praise on him. Verse 33 tells us that he married Rattavā, daughter of the Chāhamāna king Śivarāja, who is enlogised in the verse following. From her Bālāditya had three sons, viz. Vallabharāja, Vighraharāja, and Dēvarāja (v. 35). In commemoration of Rattavā who had died, Bālāditya, we are informed, erected a temple to Murāri, whose site probably is occupied by the temple of Raghunātha, where the inscription was found when I visited Chātsū (v. 36). Verse 37 expresses a wish for the permanence of the temple. The next verse states that the *prasasti* was composed by one Bhānu, son of Chhitta, a *Karanika* by caste, and a *Vaiṣṇava* by religion. The *prasasti* was engraved by the *sūtradhara* Bhāila, son of Rajuka. This is followed by the word *Samrat* without, however, the actual specification of the date. But though no date is given, there can be little doubt that it is to be assigned to the tenth century.

The family, to which Bālāditya belonged, is called in verse 6, as we have seen, *Guhilasya vaṁśa*; in other words he was a *Guhilōt*. So far we have only known one *Guhilōt* dynasty, viz. that reigning sometimes at Nāgahrada (Nāgdā), sometimes at Āghāṭapura (Āhaḍ), and sometimes at Chitrakūṭa (Chitōr). This is the celebrated dynasty to which the Rānās of Mēwār claim to belong. But it now appears that there was another *Guhilōt* family ruling over a territory extending from Chātsū in Jaipur to Dabōk in Udaipur. The capital of this dynasty is not known. Probably it was Dhavagartā, i.e. Dhōd in the Jahājpur district, Mēwār. Reminiscences of this family are still existent at Chātsū. The local traditions have still preserved the couplet

Rānā chhōḍē Chātsū

jō chāy sō lē

"The Rānā has forsaken Chātsū

Whoever wants may take it."

This shows that Chātsū had at one time been held by the *Guhilōts*. Again, the tank where the inscription stone was found, is called *Gōlērāv talāv*. *Gōlērāv* obviously is a corruption of *Guhilarāja*, and the name shows that the tank was originally constructed by a prince of this dynasty called *Guhilarāja*. This may be either *Guhila I.* or *Guhila II.*

¹ *Prog. Rep. Archaeol. Surv. Ind. West. Circle* for 1906, p. 61. Here the date read by me was 807 but on referring to the impressions I find that it is almost certainly 407

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 233 ff.

TEXT.¹

- 1 मः² याज्ञ[न्] ७ खाज्ञन्त्रीः³ श्रीमता या वि[रो]धिनी । तां वन्दे वाङ्मयीं
देवीं वाक्प्रपञ्चप्रसिद्धये ।१ एकोपि [गु] ७ सपक्काङ्गिदये⁴ मुरजिन्निधा । यो
ज[ग]. स्तु — ७ ये⁵ ।२। आक्रान्तभूतलमघौघ-
विघातदच्चं⁶ गं—
- 2 [प]यःपरिचयेन विराजमानं । पायादनन्तमुनिलोकनिषेवितं वो वारीव
यासुनमधोच्चजपादयुग्मं ।३। [ए]का त्वं हृदयं ममाधिवससीत्युक्तं
त्वया — ७ — — —⁷ प्रिय वक्त्रभा यदपरा खौरःस्थले⁸ शायितां⁹ । इत्थं
कौस्तुभदर्पणे
- 3 प्रतिमितिं स्वां वीक्ष्य पद्माह यं सासूयं स पराङ्मुखीमनुनयंस्तां पातु
वो—धवः¹⁰ ।४। त्यक्तासूत्रियविप्रयोगविधुरा¹¹ गोप्यो दिवं या ययुस्ता
एतास्तव पूर्ववद्रतसुखं प्रत्यागताः सेवितुं । इत्युक्तः फणिनः
फणामणिगणे दृष्टात्मनो विम्बितान्यः¹² सेष्यं र-
- 4 मय[ि*] मुरारिवतावत्याययन्वः स तां ।५। नीरन्ध्रः प्रथितः पुरः पृथुतरः
प्रोत्खातभूभृत्कुलो व्यासासो¹³ जनितप्रतापदहनोप्यासादितास्त्रोन्नतिः¹⁴ ।
अन्तःसारतरोऽरिकुंजरकरव्याघातदक्षो ऽभवदंशस्तद्विपरीत एष [गु]हिल-
स्सादारभू¹⁵—
- 5 तो [भु]वः ।६। ¹⁶अस्तग्रामोपदेशैरवनतनृपतीन्भूतलं भूरिभूत्या भूदेवा-
न्भूमिदानैस्त्रिदिवमपि मखैर्ब्र[ह्म]न्दय[ि]वन्दितात्मा । ¹⁷ब्रह्मचक्षान्वितोऽस्मि-
न्ममभवदसमे रामतुल्यो विशल्यः सौर्याब्धौ¹⁸ भर्तृपटो रिपुभटविटपि-
च्छेदकेलीपटीयान् ।७। ली-
- 6 लाक्रा[न्तमहा]महीभृदवनिर्गौरीकुचालि[ङ्ग]न[्]व्यापारैकरसोप्यभिनन्दयौ¹⁹ वाचै-
र्मनोजन्मनः²⁰ । भास्वद्वृत्तिविषि[तः]²¹ कृतवजिर्नित्यं विशुद्धे [ह]षे
तस्मात्स्था[गु]रिव व्यजायत नृपादीशानपूर्वो भटः ।८। उपहतवृषो
याज्जालम्बाक्षुत्वमुपागतः²² कृतजडरति-

¹ From the original stone.² Read चो नमः ।³ Read °याज्ञजन्ममुखाब्⁴ Read गुणसंपत्ति°.⁵ Read वः शिष्टे.⁶ Read गङ्गा°.⁷ Probably देव का लेखी has to be restored.⁸ Read खौरः°.⁹ Read शायिता.¹⁰ Read माधवः.¹¹ Read °सूत्रिव°.¹² Read विम्बिता°.¹³ Read व्यासाजी.¹⁴ Read °सादितस्त्रोन्नतिः.¹⁵ Read °स्त्रोहार°.¹⁶ Read चक्षुः°.¹⁷ Read ब्रह्म°.¹⁸ Read शौर्याब्धौ.¹⁹ Read °भित्त°.²⁰ Read वाचै°.²¹ Read °विसृष्टिवः.²² Read °क्षुब्ध°.

- 7 आया[च]रो¹ द्विजिह्वसमाश्रितः । हरिरहमहो ²ना[स्त्री-वे]र्ध्ववाह[म]रि
[म]धोरहसदिव यो भूपः सो ऽभूदुपे[न्द्र]भटस्ततः । ८। [कख]समुद्योतित-
सर्वभूतले³ निजोदयानन्दितभृत्यकैरवः । उदीर्ष्वधामा परि(पुरि)पू[र्व]मण्डलः
प्रसीव⁴ जज्ञे गुह्यस्ततो नृपः । १०[1*]
- 8 मानं मानवतां मतिं मतिमतामानन्दमान[न्दिनां] — —⁵ [की]श्वतां
⁶वत्सं ⁷वसावतामुद्योगमु[द्योगिनां] । ⁸सत्वं ⁹सत्ववतां स्थितिं स्थितिमतां
दुर्गाणि दुर्गन्त्रितां यः शौर्यादहरद्दिषां स धनिकस्तस्मात्तज्ज्ञे¹⁰ प्रभुः
। ११। करविहितजयश्रीः ¹¹सन्नुग्रहावसादा-
- 9 दजितनरसहायो भीमसेनामुयातः । ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ — ध्याद्योयमा-
नन्दकारी [सुत] इव तपसो ऽस्मादाउकोऽभूत्स भूयः¹² । १२। चक्राक्रा-
न्तारिचक्रो हतनरकभयानन्दिताशेषलोको सस्त्रीलाभादिशेषप्रज[नि*]तपरसु-
स्तविष्टेववाचः¹³ सा-
- 10 [घू]नां सत्वस[क्तः]¹⁴स्त्रितिसुपविदधविष[हं] पाप[भाजामा]भोधिप्राप्तकीर्त्तिर्भूजि-
[दि]व ततः खण्डराजो वभूव¹⁵ । १३। प्रतिष्ठां प्राकृत्योक्तकरिघटासंक-
टरवे¹⁶ भटं चित्वा गौडचित्तिपमवनिं संगरहतां । ¹⁷वासाहासीं चक्रे
[प्र]भुचरणयोर्यः प्रच-
- 11 यिनीं ततो भूपः¹⁸ सोभूजितवहुरवः¹⁹ शंकरगवः । १४ [।] सेनागणैर्घनम-
दर्वै—मीन्दरो[न्द्र]तुङ्गैर्यस्यासंख्यैः²⁰ त्रियमिव दिशां [जेतु]राकर्तुकामैः²¹
चत्तयन्मां²² विविधकुपतिश्लेषदुःखादुद्वान्भूयो²³ नीतो मयनसमयप्रव्यथां
चोभिताम्²⁴ । १५। क-
- 12 न्दर्वीं रूपदर्वीं²⁵ रविरतुलमहो देविमन्त्रो²⁶ स्वमन्त्रं शाङ्गी²⁷ संप्रामवातं²⁸
दश[शत]नयनी नाकधामाधिपत्यं । मन्त्रे श्रीशं जहौ श्रीः श्रुतिनि-

¹ Read आयाचारो ² Read नास्त्रीलुङ्ग°. ³ Read कवासमुद्गीति°, the *ikāra* of
it seems first to have been omitted and afterwards inserted.

⁴ Read प्रसीव.

⁵ Read वत्सं.

⁶ Read सत्ववतां.

⁷ Read भूयः.

⁸ Read वभूव.

⁹ Read वसा°.

¹⁰ Read °मदकसेधन्दरावेन्द्र°.

¹¹ Read °दुःखा°.

¹² Read द्वे°.

¹³ The word here peeled off is certainly कीश.

¹⁴ Read तस्मात्प°.

¹⁵ Read °वाचः.

¹⁶ Some letter had been previously engraved in place of ट of °दट°.

¹⁷ Read भूपः.

¹⁸ Read °कसु°.

¹⁹ Read °चोभिताम्.

²⁰ Read शाङ्गी.

²¹ Read सत्त्वं.

²² Read प्रभु°.

²³ Read सत्त्वं.

²⁴ Read °वभू°.

²⁵ Read चत्तयन्मां.

²⁶ Read रूप°.

²⁷ Read °वातो°.

हित ७ ति¹ लज्जयाश्चो ७ जन्मा² यस्मिन्पृथ्वी³ प्रयासत्य[स]मगुणजितानेकनाक-
प्रधानो⁴ । १६ महामहीभृतः पुत्री⁵ शिवा-

13 नन्दितमानसा तेनोढा पार्वतीतुल्या यज्जा नाम यश[स्विनी । १७]—
— ७ ७ — ७ निखलमतिं शक्तिं दधानं परां सेनारक्षणदक्ष-
मुग्रमहसं व्यावृत्तविद्वेषण⁶ । सानन्दं शिखिनः परिग्रहितया⁷ श्रीहर्षजं⁸
द्विजं तस्यां वीरमजीजत्स⁹ नतयं स्कंदोपमं भूभुजं

14 १८। ¹⁰विरैर्वैरिचमूविनाश[कुशलैर्हचिन्वतो — ७ — — वारणवंशजै]र्गिरि-
शिरस्तुंगैर्मदान्धैर्मजैः¹¹ [।*] जित्वा यः ¹²सकलानुदिच्यनृपतीभोजय¹³ भक्त्या
¹⁴चादौ ¹⁵सक्तांसेकतसिन्धुलघनवि—¹⁶ श्रीवं[श]जान्वाजिनः । १९। योशेषजन-

15 [संज्ञातां] शिखाभिव विभावसोः । व्युवाह विधिना सि[क्ता]मुक्तसद्विशद-
द्युतिं ॥२०॥ कान्तानां हृदयेष्वमुक्तसशरं रक्षां विधातुं स्मरं तद्भेदा-
दिव शंकितः स्मृतिपथं यातोपि यौ¹⁷ दूरतः । सौभाग्याघनवत्स¹⁸

16 [भो]पि नितरामुद्देगल्लद्विषिणां¹⁹ — [श्री]गुहिलः सु²⁰ तेन जनितः(।)पुत्रः प्रभाषा-
न्वितः । २१। भूयो[वा]तरदेष संगरभरान्वोढुं समर्थोऽस्मिन् वैरं²¹ पूर्ववोद्भवं
पृथुयशा देवो नरः संस्मरन् । नूनं नो विनिहन्तुमायतभुजशापच्यु(च्यु)-²²

17 तैः सायकैरित्याशङ्क्य रणांगणादरिगणा यस्य द्रुतं विद्रुताः ॥२२॥ पीनोर-
स्कैरुदंचत्कुलिशंखरखुरक्षुप्तपूर्वावितरीः²³ संग्रामाभ्योधिपोतैरु[द]धिभवमहाबाह-
वंशप्रसूतैः । जित्वा गौडाधिनाथं ²⁴विबुधजनवधूगीतसत्कीर्त्तिमहाजौ²⁵
प्राच्येभ्यः

18 पार्थिवेभ्यः²⁶ प्रचुरतरकर²⁷ ²⁸याग्रहीत्स्वामि[नि]शठः²⁹ ॥ [२१*] [लक्ष्मीं]
चांद्रमसोमिवोन्नतिमति³⁰ स्वच्छाम्बरोद्भासितां³¹ आवि[र्भू]तकलां

¹ Read विहितमतिं.

² Read ०प्रधाने.

³ Read परिग्रहिं.

⁴ Read वीरं.

⁵ Read ०भोजाय.

⁶ Read शक्तांसेकतः; the letters कत are engraved below the line.

⁷ Read लघनविधौ; the space of धौ is left empty.

⁸ Read सौभाग्याघनं.

⁹ Read ०विहैरं पूर्ववोद्भवं.

¹⁰ Read विबुधं.

¹¹ The letter वे was at first inadvertently omitted but was afterwards engraved in a tiny form between विं

² Read ०भोजजन्मा.

³ Read पुत्री.

⁴ Read ०हर्ष राजं.

⁵ Read ०गर्गजैः.

⁶ Read ददौ.

⁷ Read तस्यां.

⁸ Read ०भुजयापं.

⁹ Read ०सरकीर्त्तिराजौ.

¹⁰ Read ०महाजौ.

¹¹ Read ०महाजौ.

¹² Read ०महाजौ.

¹³ Read ०महाजौ.

¹⁴ Read ०महाजौ.

¹⁵ Read ०महाजौ.

¹⁶ Read ०महाजौ.

¹⁷ Read ०महाजौ.

¹⁸ Read ०महाजौ.

¹⁹ Read ०महाजौ.

²⁰ Read ०महाजौ.

²¹ Read ०महाजौ.

³ Read यस्मिन्पृथ्वी.

⁴ Read व्यावृत्तविद्वेषणं.

⁵ Read ०मजीजनस तनयं.

⁶ Read ०नुदीचं.

⁷ Read यौ.

⁸ Read स तेन.

⁹ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

¹⁰ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

¹¹ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

¹² Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

¹³ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

¹⁴ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

¹⁵ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

¹⁶ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

¹⁷ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

¹⁸ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

¹⁹ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

²⁰ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

²¹ Read ०सुषणपूर्वावितं.

- स्वकान्तिविशदामीशोदयानन्दितां । यो[भो]धरिव¹ वाहिनीपरिगताज्जातां
सुरबालयादूहे वल्लभराजतो नरपते रज्ज्वां² प्रमरान्व[यात्] [२४]
19 राज्यं स्वीयं दधानो जितखरसमरस्वापधूतारिसारः सुग्रीवाङ्गासमानो जनि-
तजनकमुत्सांगदः सत्वयुक्तः³ । तस्यान्तेनोदपादि प्र[णमद]वनिभृन्मौलिभि-
शुम्बिताङ्गः⁴ भट्टः काकुस्थकस्यो⁵ भरतकतरसो नीत्यलीनः सुमंसे
॥[२५]आक्रांता वीर्यं⁶ शैन्यैर्वि⁷ ७ ७ ७ ७
- 20 तटीर्भग्ननानान[गौ]घाः भीतो बन्धादिवालं⁸ पुनरमृदुमरुदपमानोर्मिवाहुः⁹ ।
यस्यादाहृच्छिणाक्षिः¹⁰ समिति जितवतो दाक्षिणात्यान्वितीशानीशादेशादशेषा-
न्लसदसमरुचो वेलया रत्नराजीः ॥[२६*] गंभीरापि समुन्नता परिजने
लोलापि नित्यं¹¹ [स्थि] — — —
- 21 [स्थो]पचितापि वाचि मधुरा शाता[पि]¹² रक्ता प्रिये । श्यामापीनकरप्र-
साधितमुखी सुग्धापि दक्षा विधौ तेनोदीह्यत वीरुकस्य तनया तन्वी
पुराशाभिधा ॥[२७*] न्यस्ताङ्गि¹³ प्रथमं महीधरशिरस्याक्रान्तकाष्ठं हयैः
सम्यक्कूर्चितमण्डलं¹⁴ समुदयैर्होषाल्यमैर्भासितं¹⁵ । सुष्णतं निजतेजासा¹⁶ प्रसरता
तेजांसि — — ७ — —¹⁷
- 22 लादित्यमसृत सा मृदुकररानन्दयन्तं¹⁸ प्रजाः ॥[२८*] पद्मानन्दकरोप्यरातिसर-
सामुद्धूतपद्मोदयो भ्रान्ताशोष्यचलस्थितिर्मृदुकरोप्यप्रतापोद्गमः । आरूढोप्युदयं
हृतास्तशमयः¹⁹ सौम्योपि दुर्दर्शनः बालाङ्गोपि²⁰ निशा निषेवितरती रक्तोपि
यो निर्मलः ॥[२९*] लोलो बालांशुमाली²¹ ग्लपयति कुमुदा — ७
— — ७ — —
- 23 [नित्यं] प्राप्तोदयोपि [व्रजति पुनरधः खिन्न]पादप्रचारः । वैकस्यं लोच-
नानां वितरति सततालोकभाजां नराणां इत्थं येनासमन्ताज्जगति न
जनिता तुल्यता तेन सार्द्धम् ॥[३०*] वि[ग]तपुरुषभावा यस्य चण्डप्र-
हारैरतिशयमृदिताङ्गः पीडिताः²² साधनेन । युवतय [इ]व मृद्वो द्रा-
वद्रवंत्यो²³ स्ववेगादधिकरणमसक्ताः²⁴ शत्रुसेना ७ —[टुं]²⁵ ॥[३१] विष्णं

¹ Read °भोधेरिव.² Read प्रमारा°.³ Read सख°.⁴ Read °शुम्बिताङ्गिभट्टः.⁵ Read काकुस्थ°.⁶ Read नित्य°.⁷ Read सैन्य°.⁸ Read बन्धादिवालं.⁹ Read °वाहुः.¹⁰ Read °णाक्षिः.¹¹ Read स्थिरा लाव°.¹² Read श्रान्तापि ; the letter पि is so engraved that it looks almost like यि.¹³ Read न्यस्ताङ्गि°.¹⁴ Read सम्यक्कूर्चित°.¹⁵ Read °होषाल्यये°.¹⁶ Read °तेजासा.¹⁷ Restore तेजस्विनां वा°.¹⁸ Read °करे°.¹⁹ Read °समयः.²⁰ Read बालाङ्गोपि.²¹ Read बालांशु°.²² Read पीडिताः.²³ Read द्रावद्रवन्त्यः.²⁴ Read °अक्ताः.²⁵ Restore निशेदु.

- 24 निष्य¹ पुराणमरसं मायाविनं निर्गुणं सुक्ता [देश]वयोरसार्जवगुणैर्युक्तं
भजस्वोचितं । वालार्क² नृपमादरादिति रमां वक्तुं प्रयाता स्वयं कीर्ति-
र्यस्य हिमांशुधामधवला दूतीव दुग्धोदधिम् ॥[३२*] चाहमानशिवराज-
तनूजां रट्वासुदधिजामिव भव्यां । कान्त[र]त्ननिचितामुपयेमे सोरिलव्यवि-
जयः³ कमलेशः ॥[३३*] विजित्य सौभाग्य-
- 25 [गुणैः] सपत्नीरपत्न्यरूपार्जव[यौ]वनाढ्याः(ः) । उवास पत्युर्मनसि प्रकामं या
रा[जलक्ष्मी]रिव लोकनंदा ॥[३४*] असूत या वल्लभरा[ज]मादौ ततो-
परं विश्वहराजमार्यं । सुतं तृतीयं क्षिदेशेन्द्रतुल्यं ओदेवराजं गुरुभक्ति-
भाजं ॥[३५*] यः प्रालेयौघगौरो गुरुभिरुपचितो यावभिः सर्वसारेः
प्रोत्तुंगाग्रो विचित्रो विकटकटतटासन्न-
- 26 भूभारगाढः । स प्रासादो मुरारेरकलितमहिमा स्नेहतो बालपूष्पा⁴ याताया
देवलोक⁵ तुहिनगिरिरिव श्रेयसेकारि तस्याः ॥ [३६*] यावत्कीस्तुभमुद्गम-
स्तिमुरसा धत्ते सुदा माधवो निष्कंपः कनकाचलः परिहृतो यावत्सुरैः
शोभते । यावद्भूरवतिष्ठते पृथुतरा⁶ शेषे सकलाचला⁷ तावन्मंदिरमुन्नतं
स्थिरतरं भूयादिदं भू-
- 27 ∪ — ⁸॥[३७*][राज्ञो] बुधेषु⁹ निकटे[ष्व]पि बालभानोः¹⁰ कौतूहलीकलि-
कयानकविवदप्यात्¹¹ । क्षित्तात्मजः करणिको हरिविप्रभक्तो भानुः
प्रशस्तिमकरोत्पटुबुद्धिरेताम्¹² ॥[३८*] उत्कीर्णा प्रशस्तिमिमां¹³ सूत्रधारजु-
कसुतभाङ्गलेन [१*] संवत्

No. 5.—LADNU INSCRIPTION OF SADHARANA OF VIKRAMA SAMVAT 1373.

BY PANDIT RAM KARNA ; JODHPUR.

The stone bearing this inscription was originally kept in a niche provided in the walls of a step-well situated on the south of the village of Lādñū, 20 miles N. W. of Dīdwanā, the principal town of the district of the same name, in the Jōdhpur State. It was thence removed, as the story goes, by the Muhammadans to a *dargāh* of the same village, whence it was brought to the Historical Department of the State. It has now been, by the kind permission of His Highness the Mahārāja of Jōdhpur, sent to the Ajmēr Museum. The step-well, with which our inscription was originally connected, was, in course of time, buried underground and it has, again, been recently unearthed by the present Thākur of Lādñū in V. S. 1958.

¹ Read निर्विषयं.

⁴ Read बाल°.

⁷ Probably °कुलाचला in the sense of कुलाचला was intended.

⁸ Read बुधेषु.

¹³ Read °बुद्धि°.

² Read बालार्क°.

⁵ Read देवलोक°.

¹⁰ Read बालभानोः.

¹² Read प्रशस्तिरियं.

³ Read शौरिलव्य°.

⁶ Read पृथुतरा.

⁹ Restore भूतये.

¹¹ Read कौतूहलीकलिव°.

The inscription covers a space of 2' 1" broad by 1' 7½" high, and contains 33 lines of writing to which may be added the two lines incised on each side of the stone, thus making a total of 35. The average size of the letters is ¼". The characters are of the northern class of alphabets which were prevalent in those days. It is curious that the number of the first verse alone has been engraved in the sixth part, while those of the following two have been omitted. It may also be noted that the 8th verse of the second part is written half only. The language is Sanskrit and is grammatically inaccurate in some places. Rules of etymology and syntax have been violated, e.g. wrong *saṃdhi* in *asau Alāvadinō* (l. 12); wrong *parasmaipada* in *virājati* (l. 22), the correct form *virājatē* not suiting the metre, etc. Instances of wrong metre are also not wanting, e.g., *ubhaya-kula-viśuddhēna* (l. 23). Here are nine letters instead of eight as required for each *pāda* of an *Anuṣṭubh* verse. The text is in verse excepting four lines, viz. ll. 30 and 31 in the body of the inscription, wherein the date is given, and the two lines in the margin. The *prastāvi* is composed up to verse 35 by *dikṣita* Kāmachandra, apparently a Jaina, (l. 29), and the latter portion by a *Gauḍa* Kāyastha Dāndā (line on the left margin). The following orthographical peculiarities may be noticed. Rules of *para-savarṇa* have not at all been observed. Letters following *r* have not been doubled in all places, e.g. *survārtha-* (l. 3) where *v* has been doubled but not *th*; *tōmarair=bhuktā* (l. 7), here *bh* has not been doubled; *-sāhir=nrīpa-* (l. 9), *-Karnāṭa-* (l. 11), etc. The palatal *ś* has been confounded with the dental *s*; *v* has been used for *b* throughout, and *p* has sometimes wrongly been engraved for *y*, e.g. *rampā* for *ramyā* (l. 5).

The inscription is divided into six parts, and it is worthy of notice that the letter *chha* has been engraved at the end of each to indicate the conclusion of the subject. The numbering of verses has also been changed after each subject, which has been introduced with a heading given in the beginning of each part. There are 5 verses in the first part, 8 in the second, 6 in the third, 2 in the fourth, 11 in the fifth, and 3 in the sixth. Four headings have been given, for the second, third, fourth and fifth parts, viz. *Rājāvali-varṇanam* in l. 7, *Varṇsa-varṇanam* in l. 14, *Mātri-varṇsa* in l. 19, and *Svasura-varṇsa* in l. 21. With respect to the last, i.e. *Svasura-varṇsa*, attention may be drawn to the fact that although the subject of the genealogy of the father-in-law has been closed in three verses only, neither has a new heading been given, nor has a new numbering been introduced for the following verses.

The first part consists of 5 verses, as noted above, of which the first three are in praise of Gaṇapati (v. 1), the goddess Sarasvatī (v. 2) and Varuṇa,¹ the god of water (v. 3). Then in verse 4 we are introduced to the subject of the inscription and informed that in the country known as Haritāna or modern Hariyānā there is a town named Dhilli or Delhi, which is extolled in verse 5.

The second part, in which is given the genealogy of the Muhammadan Emperors of Delhi, extends from verse 6 to 13. The town of Dhilli which was first ruled by the Tōmaras and then by the Chāhamāna kings, is now ruled by the Śaka kings who are possessed of elephants, horses and men, i.e. foot soldiers (v. 6). The following genealogy of 9 Emperors is given in the following two verses. There was a great king named (1) *Sahavvadina* (*Shāhab-ud-din Ghōrī*²), who was succeeded by (2) *Kuṭbudina* (*Qutb-ud-din Aibak*), (3) *Samasaddina* (*Shams-ud-din Alṭamish*), (4) *Pērōja-sāhi* (*Rukn-ud-din Firōz Shāh I*), (5) *Alāvadina* (*Alā-ud-din Mas'ūd*), (6) *Maujadina* (*Mu'izz-ud-din Bahrām Shāh*), (7) *Nasaraddina* (*Nāsir-ud-din Mahmūd*) (v. 7), (8) *Gayāsadina* (*Ghiyās-ud-din Balban*), and (9) *Kuddi Alāvadina* (*Alā-ud-din Khiljī*) who was then ruling over Delhi (v. 8).

¹ This god has also been invoked in the Bhāṇḍ inscription of the Paramāra Purnapāla of V. S. 1102, on which I have written a paper in the *Bo. As. Soc. Jour.*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 75 ff.

² The correct names are given within parentheses.

The word *Kuddi* I cannot identify, but Alā-ud-dīn of the Khilji dynasty is, apparently, meant. Verse 9 bestows purely conventional praise on Alā-ud-dīn. He is further described as having first conquered the southern part of India (v. 10) and then conquered the kings of Vaṅga, Tilāṅga, Gūrjjara, Karnāṭa, Gaudadēsa, the hill chiefs of Garjjana and the Pāṇḍyas on the shores of the ocean and to have re-installed them in their position, which fact is compared to his erecting permanent monuments of his victory over those countries (v. 11). The following verse is again in eulogy of Alā-ud-dīn, in which it is stated that there is, was, and shall be no king who can be a match to him (v. 12). In verse 13 we are informed that a person named Sādhārana, lord of Pnṛā, was a favourite of the king (Alā-ud-dīn) and, on account of his merits, became his treasurer.

The third part begins from verse 14 and supplies us with the three names of the ancestors of Sādhārana. In the town of Ūi in the west there lived a Kshatriya named Bhuvana-pāla who was born in the Kāśyapa gōtra (v. 14). I am unable to identify this village of Ūi.¹ He was married to Suśilā who gave birth to a son named Nālhaḍa (v. 15). Nālhaḍa had Jōṇhī for his wife, who bore to him a son named Kirtipāla (v. 16). Kirtipāla was married to Nālhaḍa, from whom was born Sādhārana (v. 17). The following two verses are purely eulogistic of Sādhārana (vs. 18-19).

The fourth part consisting of only two verses describes the genealogy of the mother of Sādhārana. There was a Kshatriya named Sāhārana who had Jaṇapāla as his son, from whom sprang Jūma (v. 20). Jūma was married to Jōi of the Śrīmad gōtra, who bore him a daughter named Nālhaḍa, who gave birth to Sādhārana. I am unable to trace out the Śrīmad gōtra anywhere. This Sādhārana was respected by kings and was a charitably disposed man. He gave a *lakṣha-dāna* (i.e. articles of the value of one lac of rupees) (v. 21).

The fifth part properly consists of only three verses, as already noted above, in which is described the genealogy of Sādhārana's father-in-law; but as the numbering of the verses still runs on, we have taken this part as comprising eleven verses, of which the last eight record the event of Sādhārana's causing a step-well to be sunk in the village of Lāḍṇū. There was a Kshatriya named Haripāla who lived in Divaṇanapura (v. 22). I have not been successful in identifying the town of Divaṇanapura for want of the name of the District wherein it was situated. To him was born a son named Sādaḍa (v. 23). Sādaḍa had a daughter named Nāgi whom he gave in marriage to Sādhārana (v. 24). Sādhārana, who was thus descended from two pure families, cherished a wish, in conjunction with his wife, to have a reservoir of water dug out as a matter of charity (v. 25). At a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ *yōjanas* (i.e., 30 *kōs* or 60 miles) to the east of Nāgapattana, i.e., the present Nāgōr, the capital of the country called Sapādalakṣha, modern Savālakṣha, there is a waterless (desert) tract of land called Lāḍṇū² (v. 26), where everything but water was easily procurable; and, therefore, Sādhārana caused a step-well to be dug out as a work of charity (v. 27). The next verse is in praise of the step-well stating that it may quench the thirst, wash the sins off and thus cause happiness to people in general, and that it has been dug from self-earned money. The well is again extolled in verse 29, which says that the villagers, who drink its clear water, call it a very charitable work, while the passers-by, who quench their thirst, praise its constructor as they walk away, saying that it was fortunate that he was born on this earth. It is further added that this step-well appears as if it had been constructed by Viśvakarman (the mason of the gods) and supplied with ambrosia by the gods, as its water looks like a sheet of silver and, therefore, the wise look upon it as their own (v. 30). Sādhārana has been successful in pleasing the gods, the *pitṛis* or manes, and the people of this

¹ [The reading of the name is not certain.—S. K.]

² The village of Lāḍṇū was formerly under the jurisdiction of Nāgōr, but on re-distribution it has now been placed under Dīḍwānā, as noted above.

world by its water at one and the same time, as one does with charity (v. 31). The person who causes a step-well, a well, a tank, a temple, etc., to be built, enjoys happiness for a long time on this earth as well as in the heaven like Indra (v. 32). Then follows a benedictory verse in the name of Sādhārāṇa (v. 33). In the next verse is given the name of the person who composed the *praśasti*, viz. *dīkṣita* Kāmachandra; the date of its composition is given as Thursday, the Jayā tithi of the month Vaiśākha in V. S. 1372 (v. 34). Here the year is given in two figures as 72, but a reference to line 30 *infra*, would show that it is 1372. The date is not given clearly in the original text, but only the day, month and year are given. Jayā is the name given in astrology to three dates, viz., the 3rd, 8th and 13th; but which of these is meant here, it is difficult to determine. It might, perhaps, be the 3rd of the bright half of Vaiśākha, as the word *pradhāna* would lead us to suppose; for this date, usually called *Akshaya-tritīyā*, is observed as a festival and considered auspicious even up to this day in the whole of Mārwar. Verse 35 expresses a wish that the step-well may last, (as also the name of Sādhārāṇa,) as long as the sun, the moon, the oceans and the earth exist. The date of the inscription is given in prose in line 30, which is Friday, the 3rd of the dark fortnight of Bhādrapada of V. S. 1373, or Friday, the 6th August A.D. 1316,¹ when Sādhārāṇa caused the *pratishṭhā* or the consecration ceremonies to be performed of the step-well, which is situated to the south of the village of Lāḍnū. It is also stated that this was done in the reign of *Suratāṇa Kuṭvudī* (Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shāh), son (successor) of *Alāvadīna* (Alā-ud-din Khiljī), and that after him (Mubarak Shāh) *Gayāsadīna* (Ghiyās-ud-din Tughlaq) ascended the throne of Delhi (v. 36). Only this much of this verse is clear and no sense can be made out from the rest.² The last verse (i.e. 37) is again in eulogy of Sādhārāṇa. The two lines on each side supply us with the information that the second part of the *praśasti* after verse 35 was written by a Gauḍa *Kāyastha* named *Dāṇḍā*, son of *Ḍālū* and grandson of *Mahiya*: that this step-well was dug under the supervision of *rā° śrī-Naiṇasiha*; and that the *praśasti* was engraved by a mason (*sūtradhāra*) named *Salakhāṇa*.

We thus see that the first part of the *praśasti* was written by *dīkṣita* Kāmachandra in the month of the Vaiśākha of the Vikrama year 1372, when Alā-ud-din Khiljī was the Emperor of Delhi, as is clear from the use of the present tense in *Alāvadīnaḥ kṣhitipō=stī sadyaḥ* (v. 8), *prabhur=astī sadyaḥ* (v. 9), and *sañjātō na purā na ch=astī bhavitā* (v. 12). But when the step-well was opened to the public after performing the *pratishṭhā* (consecration rites), the ruling prince was Qutb-ud-din Khiljī, which fact is evident from the following words *Alāvadīna-putra-Suratāṇa-Kuṭvudīna-vijaya-kalyāṇa-rājyē* (l. 31); while the words *Gayāsadīnas=tu-n[ri*]pas=tatō=bhū[ri*]* (l. 32) lead us to infer that when the last portion of the *praśasti* was committed to the stone, Ghiyās-ud-din had succeeded Qutb-ud-din Khiljī as Emperor of Delhi. Although it has not been clearly stated in the body of the inscription that it was incised during the reign of Ghiyās-ud-din, yet as he ruled for four years from V.S. 1378-1382 (or A.D. 1321-1325) and a reference to his name as a prince has been made (l. 32), we may safely say that the later portion of the *praśasti* was engraved during his reign. In short, this whole *praśasti* was not composed and engraved at one and the same time and in one and the same reign, but it was inscribed at different times and in different reigns. The first portion of the *praśasti* up to verse 35 was composed by *dīkṣita* Kāmachandra in the reign of Alā-ud-din Khiljī in V.S. 1372 and was incised on stone in the reign of Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shāh in V.S. 1373. During this interval the rule of Shahāb-ud-din Umar was over, and hence no reference is made to his name. The later portion, from line 30 to 33, and two lines on the

¹ Professor Kielhorn gives two dates as its equivalent (*vide* No. 255 of his List of Northern Inscriptions); the other being "Friday, 26th August A.D. 1317."

² There is, however, a mention of *Śrī Naiṇyanōvya* and *Samasadīna* in line 32, and we may identify Naiṇyanōvya with the modern Nārnaul, of which Samasadīna was, perhaps, a viceroy.

margin were composed by the Gauda *Kāyastha* Dāndā and engraved in the reign of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq, i.e. between V.S. 1378—1382. No mention has been made of Khnshrū Nāsir-ud-dīn probably on account of his brief tenure of power.

The inscription unfolds, under the heading of *rājāvalī-varṇanām*, the dynasty of 10 Muhammadan Emperors of Delhi from Shahāb-ud-dīn Ghōrī to Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī; but the list differs a great deal from that given in the Persian history called *Tawārikh-i-Firishtā*, according to which some names seem to have been omitted and some reversed in their order. Below is given a statement comparing the genealogy contained in this inscription with that of *Firishtā*, as also their dates in Hijri, Christian and Vikrama eras:—

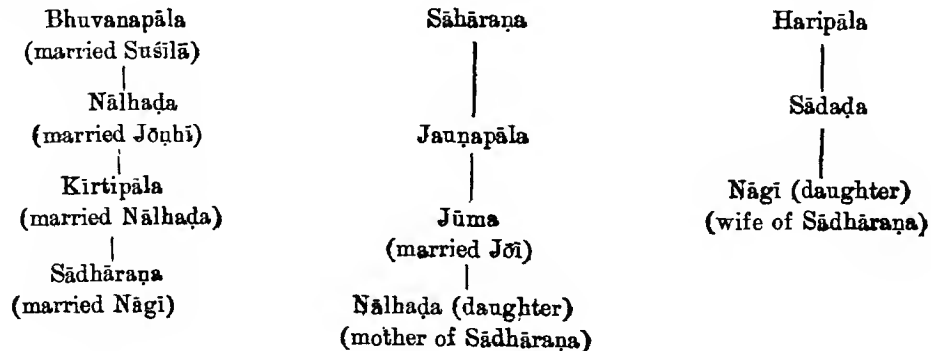
No.	Sanskrit inscription.	Tawārikh-i-Firishtā.	Hijri years.	Christian years.	Vikrama years.
1	Shahāb-ud-dīn . . .	Shahāb-ud-dīn Ghōrī . . .	582-602	1186-1206	1243-1263
2	Quth-nd-dīn . . .	Quth-ud-dīn Aibak . . .	602-606	1206-1209	1263-1266
3	.....	Ārām Shāh . . .	606	1210	1267
4	Shams-ud-dīn . . .	Shams-ud-dīn Āltamish . . .	607-633	1210-1236	1267-1293
5	Firōz Shāh . . .	Rukn-nd-dīn Firōz Shāh . . .	633	1236	1293
6	.....	Raziya Bēgam . . .	634-637	1236-1239	1293-1296
7	Alā-ud-dīn . . .	Mu'izz-ud-dīn Bahrām Shāh . . .	637-639	1239-1241	1296-1298
8	Mu'izz-ud-dīn . . .	Alā-ud-dīn Mas'ūd . . .	639-644	1241-1246	1298-1303
9	Nāsir-ud-dīn . . .	Nāsir-ud-dīn Mahmūd . . .	644-664	1246-1266	1303-1323
10	Ghiyās-ud-dīn . . .	Ghiyās-ud-dīn Balhan . . .	664-685	1266-1286	1323-1343
11	.....	Mu'izz-ud-dīn Kai Qubād . . .	685-687	1286-1288	1343-1345
12	Shahāb-nd-dīn . . .	Jalāl-ud-dīn Firōz Khiljī . . .	688-696	1288-1295	1345-1352
13	Alā-ud-dīn . . .	Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī . . .	696-716	1295-1315	1352-1372
.....					
14	.....	Shahāb-nd-dīn Umar . . .	716	1316	1373
15	Quth-nd-dīn . . .	Quth-nd-dīn Mubārak Shāh . . .	717-721	1316-1321	1373-1378
16	.....	Khnshrū Khān Nāsir-nd-dīn . . .	721	1321	1378
17	Ghiyās-ud-dīn . . .	Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq . . .	721-725	1321-1325	1378-1382

It may be noted that the *prastāvi* writer has, perhaps for want of knowledge of history, omitted 3 names, viz., Ārām Shāh (No. 3 in the above list), Raziya Bēgam (No. 6) and Mu'izz-ud-dīn Kai Qubād (No. 11). Similarly, in the genealogy subsequently added after verse 35, which is shown in the above statement below the dotted line, the names of Shahāb-ud-dīn Umar (No. 14) and Nāsir-ud-dīn (No. 16) have been left out, perhaps on account of their very brief tenure of power. Besides, in the genealogy as given by the *prastāvi* writer the names of 7 and 8 have been reversed, so that the name of the son (Alā-ud-dīn Mas'ūd) has been put in the place of the father (Mu'izz-ud-dīn Bahrām Shāh), and *vice versa*. This is probably either due to his lack of knowledge of the history of the Muhammadan Emperors or because the name of Alā-ud-dīn, who was the son of Firōz Shāh, has been put in after that of his father

(i.e. Firōz), and then Mu'izz-ud-din and Nāsir-ud-din (sons of Shams-ud-din No. 4) have been mentioned; but the correct list is that given by Firishtā. Again, a reference to Nos. 12 and 13 will show that Shahāb-ud-din (No. 12) has been put in before Alā-ud-din (No. 13) in the *prasasti*, simply because the former was the father of the latter; but his name has been expunged by the Firishtā, because he never ruled, and in his place Jalāl-ud-din has been mentioned, who actually ruled. Shahāb-ud-din's name is merely mentioned by the Firishtā as the father of Alā-ud-din but not as Emperor.¹

After this mention of the dynasty of the Muhammadan Emperors who ruled over Delhi, the inscription supplies us with four names of the genealogy of Sādhārāṇa, who caused the step-well to be constructed. It is stated that in a village named Ui there lived a Kshatriya of the Kāśyapa *gōtra* named Bhuvanapāla. Similarly, in the genealogy of his mother there is also a mention of Sādhārāṇa being a Kshatriya of the Śrīmad *gōtra*. And, again, his father-in-law's ancestor is also styled as a Kshatriya. So we see that the same word Kshatriya has been used in all the three genealogies, which leads us to believe that Sādhārāṇa was a *Khattiri* by caste and not a Rājput; because, *firstly*, Brāhmaṇic *gōtras* are, as a rule, not specified of Rājput families; *secondly*, if he had been really a Rājput, his sept such as Chāhamāna, Paramāra, and so forth, would certainly have been mentioned; *thirdly*, Sādhārāṇa was the treasurer of the Emperor Alā-ud-din (*vide* verse 13 *supra*), which office is never held by the Rājputs; *fourthly*, during the reign of the Muhammadan Emperors the community of Khattris had attained both name and fame, which is a very well-known fact. The Khattris had then taken to service in the military as well as the civil line. In verse 13 there occurs a word *Purā-pati* which means either (1) "lord of a village named 'Purā'," or (2) "lord in former times"; but as there is no word to fill up the ellipsis to show of which place he was the lord in former times, it would appear that "lord of (a village called) Purā" is the meaning intended by the *prasasti-kāra*. This view is further strengthened by the fact that there is a village named Khānpurā, 3 miles from Lāḍnū, the second component of which was, perhaps, at first used to denote the village, the prefix Khān being added in later times when it was granted to a Muhammadan Khān. The words *mahā-ṭha śrī-Sādhārāṇa* in the marginal line of the left side of the stone, also further support this fact, as Sādhārāṇa is called a *mahā-ṭha*, which apparently stands for *mahā-ṭhakkura*, as the lord of a village is called a Thākur or a Jāgirdār. Moreover, the Khattris still now use the word Thākur when writing letters to their *sāmdhīs*, or fathers of their children-in-law.

The following table contains the genealogical trees of the three families given in our inscription :—



¹ [The list of succession in the Pālam Bāoli Inscription is—1, Sāhavadina; 2, Khutuvadina; 3, Samasadinā; 4, Phērujasāhi; 5, Jalāludina; 6, Maujadina; 7, Alāvadina; 8, Nasaradina; 9, Hammira Gayāsadina. Cf. *Journ. Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. XLIII, Pt. 1, pp. 104 ff.—S. K.]

TEXT.¹

- 1 ॥ श्री ॥ स्वस्ति ॥ श्रीगणेश्वराय नमः ॥ १यो नित्यं विश्वलक्ष्मीं प्रययति
विधिवद्देवदैत्यैर्द्रव्यः (1) सद्यः पुष्पाति सि[द्धि] हरिरिव जनतापालनाये-
प्सितां यः । यो [वा]
- 2 व्यालिशशाली हर इव नितरां विश्वविघ्नानि निघ्न (1) निर्विघ्नं विघ्नराजः
स [भ]व[तु भव]तामिष्टसिद्धौ गजास्यः ॥ १ ३या [शौक्ती] द्युतिमातनोति
विलसन्मुक्तावलीवं⁴
- 3 ५द्रम (1) चंच[कां]वतुषारकुंदकलिकाकर्पूरपूरोत्तरां । य[र] घा(धा)दा हरिणा
हरेण सततं सर्वार्थसिद्धौ स्तुता (1) सा वः पातु सरस्वती भगवती
६न्या[न]प्रदा सर्वदा ॥ २
- 4 ७सर्वप्रियः प्रचुररत्नविभूषितांग (1) चंद्राननाजसुखदो[पि]⁸ भुजंगसेव्यः । गंभी-
रहृजगति जीवनपूरिता[शः] (1) कामोव नंदयतु वो वरुणः स देवः⁹ ॥
३ १०य-
- 5 ८ श्रीहरि[पा]दसंयययशात्¹¹ श्रीः संचरत्युज्वला¹² (1) [ली]रोचै¹³ हरिदशजा
जनपदं मत्तेव यत्रावति । तत्र श्रीहरितानदेशविमले¹⁴ टिङ्गीति नाम्ना
पु[री] (1) र-
- 6 म्या¹⁵ शकपुरीव¹⁶ रत्ननिचया नित्यं वुधेन्द्र[प्रिय]¹⁷ ॥ ४ १८विप्राः शास्त्रप[रं]परा-
श्रुतिविदः सत्यचयन्या[न]¹⁹ परे (1) पु[ष्पांति] प्र[ति]वासरं विदधति स्व
कर्म वणाः परे । २०य-
- 7 स्वामीशनिरीक्षणक्षततनुः पुष्पायुधः कामिनी (1) वक्त्रीभोजसंधुप्रपुष्टवपुषां वि-
शेषु ससन्नते²¹ ॥ ५ ६ ॥ राजाव[लीव]र्णनं ॥ २२या पुरा तोमरैर्भुक्ता (1)
चाहुमानाधिपै²²
- 8 पुरी । गजवाजिन[र]ाधीशैः (1) साधुना पात्यते शकैः ॥ १ [६*] २४भूपः साह-
व्वदीनस्तदनु [सम]भवत्कुटुदीनः शकेशः (1) शश्वन्निःशेषितारिर्जगति स
समसद्दीननामा ततो-

¹ From impressions prepared by myself.⁴ Read ०च०.⁷ Metre: Vasantatilakā.^{१०} Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.^{1३} Read ०चौरीवैर्हरि०.¹⁴ Order of words changed to suit metre; it ought to have been विमले श्रीहरितानदेशे.^{1५} Read रम्या.^{1६} Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.²¹ Read सनन्नते.²⁴ Metre: Śragdharā.^३ Metre: Śragdharā.^५ Read ०द्रमसंचरकुं०.^६ Read ०नमाल०.¹¹ Read ०शास्त्री०.^३ Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.^६ Read ज्ञान०.^९ Read देवः.¹² Read ०लुज्वला.¹⁷ Read वुधेन्द्र०.²⁰ Read यज्ञा०.^{2३} Read ०चिपे.²² Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

- 9 भूत् । तस्मात्पेरोजसाहिर्नृपगुणनिपुणोलावदीनस्ततोस्माद्भूपः श्रीमौजदीनस्त-
[दन् च न]सरद्दीननामा ततोस्य ॥२ [७*]^१गयासदीनस्तु ततोऽनु
कुही^२ अलावदीनः(१)
- 10 क्षितिपोस्ति सद्यः ॥३[८*] ^३अलावदीनो नृपति[र्म]द्दीनस्त्वद्दीनकर्मा रिपु[मि]-
न्नमर्मा[१] सहावदीनस्य सुतोऽन[वयः] सम[स्त]रत्नैः प्रभुरस्ति सद्यः ॥४
[९*] ^४रत्नवा(१)-
- 11 सोगुणैः कांता कांतेव गजगामिना । कामिनी वलिनानेन^५ दक्षिणाशा
जिता पुरा[११*]५[१०*] ^६जित्वा वंगतिलंग[गू]र्जरलसत्कर्णाटगौडाधिपा[न]
[ग]र्ज्जर्जन-
- 12 पार्वतीयनृपतोन् पांड्यान् पयोधिश्रितान् ॥ (१) स्थाने स्थापितवान् न
[कारितरंणात्रागा]दिरत्नप्रदा[न](१) [की]र्त्तिस्तंभचयानिव प्रभुर[सौ] ^७अलावदीनो
नृपः । (१)
- 13 ६[११*] ^८उच्चैः ^९सौर्यगुणै[रु]दारचरितैस्त्रिप्रतापेन वा रत्नैर्व्वाजिगजादिभि-
र्वसुवयः^{१०} पूण ^{११}स्वराडाजते । (१) श्रीहृ[स्व]नरे[स्व]रो भुवि [महान]लाव-
दीनोपमः संजातो न पुरा न चास्ति भवि-
- 14 ता नाये शकेशः^{१२} कश्चित् [११*] ७ [१२*] ^{१३}अलावदीनोस्य^{१४} [नृ]पह्य^{१५}
राज्ये पुरापतिर्भूषधनाधिकारी । गुणैश्च स[र्व्वो]त्तमतामवप्य^{१६} साधारणो
भूमिवल्लभोभूत्^{१७} । (१) ८ [१३*] वंशवर्णनं[११]^{१८} ^{१९}पश्चि-
- 15 मायां दिशि सु[मे]^{२०} नगरे उद्ग्रह्ण[संज्ञि]ते । पुरा भुवनपालोभू[त्*]
क्षत्रियः काश्यपान्वय^{२१} ॥ १ [१४*] ^{२२}श्रीमा[न] भुवनपालोच [सु]सीला^{२३}
प्राप्य वल्लभां । क्षत्रियाचारचंद्रं स नाल्हाडाख्यमजीजनत् । (१)
- 16 २ [१५*] ^{२४}श्रीनाल्हाडाख्यः स्वगुणैर्व्वरिष्ठां(४) जोहोतिनाम्नीं दयितामवाप्य ।
उत्पादयामास विसालकीर्त्ति^{२५} श्रीकीर्त्तिपालं वि[मलं] सुपुत्रं । (१) ३
[१६*] ^{२६}धर्मो धर्मजसन्निभः [शुभम]तिर्हन्यो वदान्यः सु-
- 17 धीः साधी^{२७} नाल्हाडसंज्ञितामुदवह्णोकीर्त्तिपालः^{२८} प्रियां । तस्यां सर्व्वसुखप्रदं

^१ Metre: Upēndravajrā.^४ Metre: Anushtubh.^७ Read °सावर्णा°.^{१०} Read °चयैः.^{१३} Metre: Upajāti.^{१६} Read °मवाप्य.^{१९} Metre: Anushtubh.^{२२} Metre: Anushtubh.^{२५} Read विशाल°.^{२८} Read °दवह्णो°.^२ Note omission of *Sāndhi*.^५ Read बलिना°.^८ Metre: Śārdūlāvikrīḍita.^{११} Read पूर्णः स्वराडाजते.^{१४} Read °दीनस्य.^{१७} Read भूमिपव°.^{२०} Read शुभे.^{२३} Read °शीलां.^{२६} Metre: Śārdūlāvikrīḍita.^३ Metre: Upēndravajrā.^६ Metre: Śārdūlāvikrīḍita.^९ Read शौर्य°, and °स्त्रीव°.^{१२} Read शकेशः.^{१५} Read नृपस्य.^{१८} Read वंशवर्णनं.^{२१} Read काश्यपान्वये.^{२४} Metre: Upajāti.^{२७} Read साध्वी°.

- खलु जगलोक्कैक[सा]धा[र]णं श्रीसाधारणमात्मजं ह्यजनयद्धर्मं यथा स
 श्रियां [॥*] ४ [१७*] ^१साधाराः^२
- 18 णस्य सत्कीर्त्ति^३ कुर्वन्त्या विश्वमुज्ज्वलं^४ [॥*] कृष्णं रिपु[सु*]खं चक्रे (॥) तद्धि
 चित्तं^५ जग[त्र]ये^६ । (॥) ५ [१८*] ^७गंभीरीं बुनिधिर्यथा सुविमलचंद्री
 यथा तापहृता[प्ता]नां^८ [ज]लदो यथा युवतिहृत्कांतोपि कामी^९
 यथा [॥*] श-
- 19 क्तः पांडुसुतो जथा^{१०} कनकद^{११} सर्वेषु कर्णे यथा सर्वैरुच्चगुणैस्त्वमेव विधिना
 मृष्टोसि साधारण । (॥) ६ [१९*] मात्रिवंश^{१२} [॥] ^{१३}माह्वारणोभवत्पू(र्व)
 क्ष[त्रि]यस्तत्पुत्रः सुधीः [॥*] जौणपालाभिधस्तः^{१४}
- 20 स्य पुत्री जूमाभिधो ह्यभू[त्] । (॥) १ [२०*] ^{१५}जूमा[स्त्र्ये]न वलीयसा^{१६}
 सुयशसा ^{१७}रत्नकरेणोज्ज्वलां^{१८} श्रीमद्भोवसमुद्भवां गुणवतीं^{१९} जोई[ति*] लक्ष्म^{२०}
 प्रियां [॥*] तस्यां नाल्दडसंज्ञिता सुतनयो^{२१} जज्ञे यथा श्री-
- 21 युतो जाता^{२२} रत्नमिव क्षितीस्वारमतः^{२३} साधारणो लक्षदः [॥*] २ [२१*]
^{२४}क्षुरवंशः [॥*] ^{२५}दिवण[न]पुरावासो हरिपालोभवत्पुरा । क्षत्रियाममपद्मानां^{२६}
 मित्रवयो रुचिं दधौ^{२७} । (॥) १ [२२*] ^{२८}हरिपालत्वं^{२९} व[नू]जः^{३०} सादड
- 22 इति विष्णुतो महावु(वु)द्धिः [॥*] यसा^{३१} विराजति^{३२} भुवने जननयनशिवकरो
 यशश्चंद्रः ॥ २ [२३*] ^{३३}अथ नागीत्य(त्य)भिधा य^{३४} पुत्री श्रीसादडांवुधेः^{३५}
 समुद्भूता [॥*] या^{३६} साधारणममलं
- 23 श्रीरिव ना[राय]णं लेभे ॥ ३ [२४*] ^{३७}उभयकुलविशुधेन^{३८} सत्पत्न्या सहितेन
 च । साधारणेन धर्मार्थे पुत्रधर्मे न^{३९} देव ॥ ४ [२५*] ^{४०}सपाद-
 लक्षादथ नागपत्तनाप्राचीदिसायां^{४१} जल-^{४२}

^१ Metre: Anushtubh.^४ Read °सुज्ज्वलं.^७ Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.^{१०} Read यथा.^{१३} Metre: Anushtubh.^{१६} Read वली°.^{१९} Read गुणवतीं.^{२२} Read जाती.^{२५} Metre: Anushtubh.^{२८} Metre: Āryā.^{३१} Read यस्य.^{३३} Metre: Āryā. The syllables समुद् are redundant.^{३६} Read °वुधेः.^{३९} Read °लघुडेन.^{४०} Metre: Vamśastha with third pāda in Indravajr°^{४२} The letter ल is engraved beyond the line.^२ Read साधारणस्य.^५ Read चित्रं.^८ Read °हृत्तप्तानां.^{११} Read कनकदः.^{१४} Read °भिधस्तस्य.^{१७} Read रत्नाक°.^{२०} Read लक्ष्मा.^{२३} Read °श्वरमतः.^{२६} Read °याननप°.^{२९} Read °लस्य.^{३२} Instead of °राजते, which would not suit the metre.^{३५} Read सा.^{३८} Read पुत्रधर्मे मनी दधे.^३ Read °कीर्त्या.^६ Read °तृये.^९ Read कामी.^{१२} Read °हवंशः.^{१५} Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.^{१८} Read °शीज्ज्वलां.^{२१} Read सुतनया.^{२४} Read °क्षुरवंशः.^{२७} Read दधौ.^{३०} Read तनूजः.^{३४} Read या.^{३७} Metre: Anushtubh.^{४१} Read °दिशायां.

- 24 वर्जितं पुरं । [सप्ता]र्हसंख्यं¹ वत² योजनानां (i) श्रीलाङ्गसूत्रमुदीरितं
जनैः ॥ ५ [२६*] तत्रान्यस्तुलभं संख्यं³ विना तोयादनुत्तमात्⁴ । साधा-
रणेन गुणि[ना*] वापी⁵ पुण्या-
- 25 च कारिता [11*] ६ [२७*] स्वभुजीपार्जितैर्द्रवैरात्मनः⁶ पुण्यवृद्धये [1*] च-
पार्चना⁷ सुखायाभूदापी पापापहारिणी ॥ ७ ॥ [२८*] यद्वापीजलमुज्ज्वलं⁸
च सुलभं अस्वाद्य⁹ पौराः पर¹⁰ मन्यं-
- 26 ते सुकृतं¹¹ स्वयं¹² प्रकटिवं¹³ कीलालरूपं पुरे । पीठत्वा¹⁴ पांथजनाः स्तुवंति
जननं तत्कारकस्यानिशं गच्छंतः पथि तोषि[त]ः¹⁵ प्रतिपदं वापीजलैर्निर्गले¹⁶
। (ii) ८ [२९*] विस्वकर्मा¹⁷
- 27 चिता यथा त्रियं देवतैरमृतमर्षितं तथा [1*] रूप्यरूपसविधि[श्च] बुधे¹⁸
सा सा कृता जगति वापिका¹⁹ जनै²⁰ । (ii) ९ [३०*] देवताः
पितरो लोका युगपन्नोषिता²¹ क्षितौ । साधा-
- 28 रणन²² वादुपूरैश्च²³ सुकृतैरिव । (ii) १० [३१*] वापीकूपताडागोघदेवष-
[त]ादिकारकाः²⁴ [1*] इ[ह] भुक्त्वा बह्वन्भोगानि[द्र]वद्वि मोदते ।
(ii) ११ [३२] सहस्रनयनस्यापि²⁵ प्रष्टिरामिरसो²⁶ यथा [1*] तथा
- 29 यस्यास्ति भोपाल²⁷ स स्यात्साधारण²⁸ सुखी [11*] १ [३३*] हासतौ वर्ष-
वरे प्रधाने वैसाधमासे²⁹ व³⁰ तिथौ जयायां । गुरोर्दिने³¹ दीक्षितकामचंद्रो
वापीध्वस्ति³² विदधे प्रश[स्तां] [11२*] [३४*]
- 30 यावच्चकंश्च³³ सोमश्च (i) यावन्नमापति³⁴ क्षितिः [1*] साधारणस्य सत्कीर्त्तिर्वापी³⁵

¹ Read 'संख्यं'.² Read 'सुखं'.³ Read 'द्रव्यं'.⁴ Read 'सुलभं'.⁵ Read 'परं'.⁶ Read 'प्रकटिवं'.⁷ Read 'निर्गले'.⁸ Read 'बुधे'.⁹ Metre: Anushtubh.¹⁰ Read 'वाप्यपूरैः'.¹¹ Metre: Anushtubh.¹² Read 'मुपास'.¹³ Read 'वैशाख'.¹⁴ Read 'दीर्घाक्षि'.¹⁵ Read 'पति'.¹⁶ Read 'वत'.¹⁷ Read 'तन्मात्'.¹⁸ Read 'वपार्चना'.¹⁹ Read 'वापिका' and observe omission of *samāhā*.²⁰ Read 'जनैः'.²¹ Read 'पौरा'.²² Metre: Rathōddhātā.²³ Read 'वापिका'.²⁴ Read 'लोषिता'.²⁵ Metre: Anushtubh.²⁶ Read 'सहस्र'.²⁷ Read 'साधारण'.²⁸ Read 'च'.²⁹ Metre: Anushtubh.³⁰ Metre: Anushtubh.³¹ Metre: Anushtubh.³² Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.³³ Read 'खर्च'.³⁴ Read 'तोषिता'.³⁵ Read 'विश्वकर्मा'.³⁶ Read 'जनैः'.³⁷ Read 'रणेन'.³⁸ Read 'तडागोघदेवखातादिहारक'.³⁹ Read 'प्रष्टिरामिरसो'.⁴⁰ Metre: Upajāti.⁴¹ Read 'गुरोर्दिने'.⁴² Read 'द्वयं'.

सावत्थिरा भवेत्¹ ॥ [३५*] संवत्² १३७३ वर्षे भाद्र वदि ३ सुक्रदिने³
लडणौ[ग्रामे द-]

31 क्षुण्दिशि⁴ वपीप्रतिष्ठा⁵ कारिता । साधारणेन । सदा समस्तराजावलीस-
मलंकृतो 'अलावदीनपुत्रसुरताणकुटुदीविजयकल्याणराज्ये' । इसि . . . —

32 लसवं धर्मं प्राप्तु⁶ । गयास[दी*]नस्तु 'नपस्ततोभूश्रीनैव्यनो[व्ये] समसदीन¹⁰
[३६*] ¹¹वेदायै¹² पंडितोय¹³ सत[भ]रविहितो¹⁴ यक्षाया¹⁵ वायडोपि¹⁶
देसोयं¹⁷ प[लि] — — —

33 नररविस्त्रक्षणनाहृतसे¹⁸ । साक्षात्पादितोयं मरुमृतवतो दीर्घवाप्यसजावि¹⁹
स्वामिन्ने — यपूर्वः स भवसि भवने कीपि साधारण त्वं ॥
[३७*] छ

— • ॥ ¹⁹लडणौवास्तव्यगै(गौ)डान्वयकायस्थ(।)श्रीमहियसुतडालू(डालू)¹⁹सुतदांदालि-
षितं²⁰ ॥ जगदेवसुत उरारवर्म्मस- - - - -

• ॥ महाठ श्री[सा]धा[रण]सं²¹ धर्मपुन्ये²² रा श्रीनैणसीह [एष] वाविया एते
कारवै कामं कराविता²³ तथा सूत्रधारि सलषण²⁴ ॥

No. 6.—TWO INSCRIPTIONS FROM BODH-GAYA.

By VINODA VIHARI VIDYAVINODA.

The earliest of these inscriptions was discovered by Mr. J. D. Beglar during the restoration of the great temple at Bodh-Gayā.²⁵ The discovery was announced by the late Pandit Bhagwan Lal Indrajī in 1885.²⁶ Pandit Bhagwan Lal's version of the text is not very accurate, and I have been trying for some time to re-edit it. A facsimile was published by Sir Alexander Cunningham in 1892.²⁷ The stone itself could not be traced either in the Indian Museum or at Bodh-Gayā. After the death of Mr. J. D. Beglar his library and collection of antiquities were purchased by the Archaeological Survey of India. This collection of Antiquities

¹ Read भवेत्.

² Read संवत्.

³ Read शुक्र°.

⁴ Read दक्षिणदिशि.

⁵ Read वापीप्रतिष्ठा.

⁶ Read 'कसाला°.

⁷ Read 'विजयरा°.

⁸ Read प्राप्नोतु.

⁹ Read नृप° and 'भूक्षी°.

¹⁰ Read समसदीनः.

¹¹ Metre: Sragdharā.

¹² Read वेदायै.

¹³ Read 'तोयं.

¹⁴ Read ज्ञत°.

¹⁵ Read यक्षा

¹⁶ Read वायडोपि. The district near Lāḍpū seems to have been occupied by the Bāgaḍī clan of the Chauhān Rajpūts.

¹⁷ Read देसोयं.

¹⁸ Read 'रतिसद्रक्षेनाहृतसी.

¹⁹ Read 'वासनाति:

²⁰ Read 'लिखितं.

²¹ Read 'स्य.

²² Read 'पुन्ये.

²³ Read कारापिता.

²⁴ Read सलषण.

²⁵ Cunningham's *Mahabodhi*, p. 78.

²⁶ *Journ. Bo. As. Soc.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 357 ff.

²⁷ *Mahabodhi*, pl. XXVIII. A.

were presented to the Indian Museum in 1909, and among them was found the record (A) of Aśokachalladēva, of the Lakshmanasēna year 51.¹

The second inscription was discovered seventy-three years ago and was published by Prinsep with a drawing by Mr. V. Hathorne.² It was subsequently lost sight of and Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra could not find it at Bōdh-Gayā,³ while Pandit Bhagwan Lal had to edit it from Prinsep's drawing.⁴ Babu Rakhaldas Banerji, however, found the inscription stone built into one of the walls of a modern building at Bōdh-Gayā, in January 1906. I am indebted to him for an inked impression of this inscription.

Both inscriptions are dated. They are very quaintly worded, and Babu Rakhaldas has already drawn attention to them in his article on "Lakshmana-sena and the Mussulman Conquest." The language of the first inscription is the incorrect Sanskrit which is common in Buddhist Sanskrit manuscripts from Nepal and has been also found in the Hasra Kol inscription edited by Mr. Venis.⁵ The characters of the inscriptions belong to the Eastern variety of the North Indian alphabet of the twelfth century A.D.

Inscription (A) has been incised on a rectangular slab of granite measuring 19" by 10", and consists of thirteen lines. It records the erection of a Buddhist shrine (*vihāri*), with an image of the Buddha, by Bhatta Dāmōdara, etc., with the assent of king Aśokachalladēva⁶ at the request of a number of his officials. Provision was also made for offerings (*nivēdya*) in three *chaityas* with lamps by certain officials, to be offered to the god daily by members of the Singhalese order at Mahābōdhi and others. The date is the 29th day of Bhādra of the year 51 since the (commencement of the) reign (now) past, of the illustrious Lakshmanasēna.

In editing the text of this inscription Pandit Bhagwan Lal⁷ supposed that the *kākapada*-marks in line 9 made on either side of the letter ऋ were inserted by the royal preceptor (*rājaguru*) who is stated to have been an inhabitant of Kāśmīra (l. 5), and he, naturally, therefore, took the letters on the top of the inscription to be Śāradā. It may be noticed that whenever a *kākapada*-mark is inserted in a line and the corrected or inserted portion written in the margin, the number of the line is always given with the words corrected or inserted, whether it be in an inscription or in a manuscript. In this very inscription the word *sumasta*, which has been omitted in the third line, has been written on the top with the numeral 3 after it to denote the line with which it is connected. Similarly, with regard to the omissions in the ninth line it may be expected that a numerical symbol for 9 was used after each of the letters meant to be inserted in that line. Again, the similarity between the numeral 9 of 29 in the last line of the inscription and the index numerals on the top of the inscription, which latter Dr. Bhagwan Lal mistook for the hooked form of a dental *sa*, is very striking. The mistake must have been due to the supposition, as already stated, that a learned Pandit from Kāśmīr entered the omissions in the script of his motherland. If, however, the symbols which Bhagwan Lal read as the hooked *sa* of the North-Western Indian alphabets be correctly taken to be the Bengali numeral 9, the text affords a far easier way of restoring the inscription. It remains only to note that the Sanskrit verse at the beginning of the record is the usual formula of the Buddhist creed and that *Singhala-saṅgh-ādāyas* in ll. 9-10 perhaps indicates the income which the Mahābōdhi derived from the Singhalese pilgrims of whom evidently there was a large number.

¹ Another missing inscription found in this collection is the Gōvindpur Stone Inscription of the Śaka year 1059 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 333).

² *Journ. Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. V, p. 6.

³ *Budda-Gaya*, p. 7.

⁴ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. X, pp. 346 f.

Journ. and Proc. Beng. As. Soc., Vol. IV, pp. 459 ff.

⁵ Professor Kielhorn accepts the form Aśokavalladēva as read by Bhagwan Lal (see his *List of Northern Inscriptions*, Nos. 575 to 577).

⁷ *Journ. Bo. As. Soc.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 357 ff.

[illegible]

TEXT.¹

- 1 ओ² नमो³ बुद्धाय ॥ ये धर्मा हेतुप्रभवा हेतुं तेषां तथागतो⁴ ह्य-
वदत् [I*] तेषां च यो नि-
2 रोध एवमासी महत्त्ववर्णः⁵ ॥ देयधर्मायं प्रवरमहाजानजायिपः⁶ पर-
3 मोपाशक्तमस्तत्प्रत्ययोपेतमहाराजश्रीमदशोकचक्रदेवस्य [I] यद्व-
4 पुण्यं तद्वदत् (I) सातापितृपूर्वमनं कृत्या शकलसत्वरामेरनुत्तरपाल-
5 फल[I*]वाप्तय इति ॥ काशीरपण्डितभदन्तगुचपयी¹⁰ [I*]¹¹ राजगुरपण्डित-
सूयल ।
6 पाचसङ्करदेव¹² । पाचवैलोक्यनन्नाकादिभिः श्रीमद्राजानं¹³ बोध-
7 तित्वा । भट्टराजोदर¹⁴ । भट्टपदुम । शिष्टराघवमहिषूकाल प्रहित्य¹⁵
8 बोधारीयं¹⁶ बुधप्रतिमासहिता कारिता । यदपरं । नैवेद्याय¹⁷ तापै-
9 तं पैतृकचयं दीपद्वितं आचन्द्राये ये केचित¹⁸ श्रीमन्महाबोधौ हिं-
10 द्यस्तं वदयिस्तैः¹⁹ प्रत्यहं देयं । नैवेद्यासिदं सत्यहारित्तकल्पि-
11 तस्मिन्हरिचिन्तयप्रसारी सामकयोपरिकल्पितमिति²⁰ ॥
12 श्रीमन्महामुण्डसेनस्वातीतराज्ये सं ५१
13 भाद्रदिने २८²²

Inscription (B) has not been completely deciphered.²³ It has been very carefully incised and hardly contains any mistakes. This inscription shows that the alphabet used in Beha. i the 12th century A.D. was the same as that in Bengal proper. The characters hardly differ from those of the inscriptions of Lakṣmanasena and his sons. The inscription records the dedication

¹ From the original stone and from an excellent ink-impression supplied by Dr. Bloch.

² Expressed by a symbol.

³ Read बुद्धाय.

⁴ The *aksharas* तो of तथागतो have been added above the line, and their place has been marked by a *kākapada* under the line.

⁵ Read महत्त्ववर्णः.

⁶ Read मोपाशक्तमस्तत्प्रत्ययोपेतमहाराजश्रीमदशोकचक्रदेवस्य as in inscription (B), below

⁷ Read मोपाशक्तमस्तत्प्रत्ययोपेतमहाराजश्रीमदशोकचक्रदेवस्य. The *aksharas* समस्त have been added above, with the figure 3 to indicate the line, and their place has been marked by a *kākapada* under the line.

⁸ Read पुण्यं.

⁹ Read कृत्या सकलसत्त्व.

¹⁰ [I would read अभयश्रीराजः.—S. K.]

¹¹ Read गुच.

¹² Read शङ्कर.

¹³ Read बोधयित्वा.

¹⁴ Read उदर.

¹⁵ Read प्रहित्या, instead of प्रहितभिः.¹⁶ Read बुध.

¹⁷ Read यं तच्चैतच्चैत्यकचयं. The *aksharas* च of पैतृक¹⁸ and च of चयं have been added above, with the figure 9 to indicate the line, and their places have been marked by *kākapadas* under the line.

¹⁸ Read केचित्श्रीमन्महाबोधौ.

¹⁹ Read दयिस्तैः.

²⁰ This sentence is not quite intelligible.

²¹ Read श्रीमन्महामुण्डसेन.

²² At the end of the plate, in the right bottom corner of it, is engraved an indecent figure of an ass associating with a pig. For a similar figure on a stone inscription and its interpretation see above, Vol. IX, p. 164.

²³ Pandit Bhagwan Lal's transcript on p. 346 of *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. X, has two breaks and one or two misreadings.

of some votive offerings, not specified, by *Sahanapāla*, an officer of *Daśaratha*, the younger brother of king *Aśōkachalla*. *Sahanapāla* was a *Kshatriya* and was the treasurer of prince *Daśaratha*. He was the grandson of *Mahāmahattaka* *Mṛisibrahma* and the son of the *Mahattaka* *Chātabrahma*. *Aśōkachalla*, the elder brother of *Daśaratha*, is mentioned as the King of the *Khasa* country of the *Sapādalaksha* Hills. The inscription is dated in the year 74 of the *Lakshmanasēna* era, on the twelfth day of the dark fortnight of *Vaiśākha*, on a Thursday, corresponding to Thursday, 19th May 1194.

TEXT.¹

1. श्रीं नमो बुधाय ॥ देयधर्मोयं प्रवरमहायानयायिनः परमोपासकस्य
हेवज्जचरणारविन्दमकरन्दमधुकरफलकारभूपालवे-
2. श्याभुजङ्गपरवृत्तिगण्डनारायणरिपुराजमत्तगजसिंहनिखिलमहीपालजनकेत्यादि
निजनिखिलप्रशस्तिसमलङ्क-
3. तसपादलक्ष्मिस्त्रिभुवनेश्वराधिराजश्रीमदशोकचक्रदेवकण्ठभ्रातृश्रीदशरथ-
नामधेयकुमारपा-
4. दपद्मोपजीविभाण्डागारिकसत्यव्रतपरायणादिनिवर्त्तनीय²बोधिसत्त्वचरितचत्रियकु-
लदीपश्रीसङ्घपालनामधेय-
5. स्य महत्तकश्रीचाटव्रजसुतस्य महामहत्तकश्रीसिद्धिपौत्रस्य[*] यदत्र
पुष्पं तद्वत्वाचार्योपाध्यायमातापि-
6. तत्पूर्वङ्गमं कृत्वा सकलसत्त्वराशेरनुत्तरज्ञानफलावाप्तय इति ॥ श्री-
मल्लक्षणसेनदेवपादानामतीतराज्ये
7. सं ७४ वैशाख वदि १२ गुरौ — ॥ ^६ ॥

No. 7. VADNER PLATES OF BUDDHARAJA.

[KALACHURI]-SAMVAT 360.

By Y. R. GUPTA, B.A., Nasik.

These copperplates, two in number, belong to or at any rate are in the possession of Nānā valad Ahilāji Tiḍkē of Vaḍnēr in the Chāndvaḍ (Chāndōr) Tālukā of the Nāsik District. About a year and a half ago, a Baniā told me that he had been shown two plates by an inhabitant of Vaḍnēr, the writing of which could not be deciphered. I had to make several attempts to obtain, them for examination. But I succeeded at last in tracing the owner or possessor and getting them on loan for the purpose of taking impressions and deciphering the inscription. On reading them I found that they contain a grant issued by *Buddharāja* of the *Kalachuri* dynasty to a *Brāhmaṇa*

¹ From an inked impression supplied by Babu Rakhaldas Banerji.² Expressed by a symbol.³ Read बुधाय.⁴ Read 'कनिष्ठ'.⁵ Read 'बोधि'.⁶ At the end of the inscription, between the figure of interpunction, is the picture of a flower.

Bodhasvāmin of Vatanagara. One funny thing about this grant is that Nānā believes it to be a sanad of Pātīlki. He is very particular and hardly allows anybody to have a look at it. The plates are substantial. The first of them measures from $10\frac{1}{8}$ " to $10\frac{5}{8}$ " long by 8" broad including the rims. Excluding them, the length is $10\frac{1}{8}$ " to $10\frac{1}{4}$ " and the breadth from $7\frac{3}{8}$ " to $7\frac{1}{8}$ ". The second measures about $10\frac{3}{8}$ " long by from $8\frac{1}{8}$ " to $8\frac{3}{8}$ " broad including the rims. Excluding them the length is from $10\frac{3}{8}$ " to $10\frac{1}{4}$ " and the breadth from $7\frac{7}{16}$ " to $7\frac{3}{8}$ ". The plates have two holes from $\frac{5}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter for the insertion of the two original rings, which have been lost. Whether there was any seal or not I cannot confidently say. There are however no traces of one, just as is the case with the Sarsavṇi plates. When the grant came under my notice, the Vadnēr plates were held together by two thin rings recently made. The edges of the plates have been raised into rims, so as to protect the inscription. Either of them bears writing on the inner side only. The second plate is a little broken at the right rim where line 28 ends. The weight of the plates is 129 tolas, without the rings. The letters are very deeply and well cut. They do not show through on the reverse sides at all. Some are, however, damaged and some have been completely destroyed by verdigris. I have restored the damaged and lost letters and words by means of the Ābhōṇa and the Sarsavṇi plates, mentioned below.

The alphabet very closely resembles that of the Sarsavṇi plates of Buddhārāja¹ (the only peculiarity worth noticing about the Vadnēr grant being that the ā-strokes are not brought so far down as in the Sarsavṇi plates), and closely to that of the Ābhōṇa or rather Ābhōṇē plates² and the Valabhi inscriptions. The characters are, therefore, of the regular type of the period and locality to which the record relates. The numerical symbols for 300, 60, 10 and 3 occur in the date portion in line 34. The language is Sanskrit. Five of the usual benedictive and imprecatory verses are quoted from line 27 to line 32. The remainder of the inscription is in prose. As regards orthography we may note the doubling of a consonant before y in -*ddhyāta-*, l. 14; -*māddhyandina-*, l. 21. In a similar way the consonants following r are usually doubled; thus -*ārkkārṇṇava-*, l. 20; -*sarggēṇ-*, l. 23; -*svarggē*, l. 27; -*dirggā-*, l. 24; -*ārjjanam*, l. 8; -*ōrjjita-*, l. 10; -*narēndraiṇ=ddānāni*, l. 31; -*darppa-*, l. 16; -*ōtsarppanārtham*, l. 22; -*nirbhukta-*, l. 31; -*pañchabhir=mmahā-*, l. 26; -*dharmma-*, ll. 9, 11, 12; -*dharmmārttha-*, l. 31; -*gāmbhīryavati-*, l. 2; -*siddhir=yyēna*, l. 6; -*dhairyyasauryyasthairyy-*, l. 15; -*durllaghē*, l. 2; -*pūrvva-*, l. 30; -*sarvv-*, ll. 17, 19, 20; -*bahubhir=vvasudhā*, l. 29. On the other hand we find *kīrtiyā*, l. 3, and, of course, *varsha-*, l. 27. The class nasal and not the *Anusvāra* is commonly used in the interior of a word, the only real exception being -*bhaingāya*, l. 8. A final sibilant before a sibilant is commonly assimilated; thus -*upētas=sampanna-*, l. 5; -*dharmmas=śrēyō-*, l. 9; etc., but -*Māhēśvaraḥ śrī-*, ll. 14, 17. The *Jihvāmūliya* is used in -*paraḥ=kulanka-*, -*rahitaḥ=kula-*, l. 4; the *Upadhmāniya* in -*vigrahaḥ=parābhi-*, l. 8; -*śrīḥ=pra-*, l. 10; -*pradaḥ=pūrvv-*, l. 13; -*ddhyātaḥ=parama-*, l. 14; -*karaḥ=pra-*, l. 17; -*mantavyaḥ=pālayitavyaḥ-*, l. 25. The use of *sh* instead in -*kālinash=putra-*, l. 21, is simply a miswriting. Before *sth* a final *s* has been dropped in accordance with the Vārttika on Pāṇ. VIII, iii, 36 in -*sētu sthitinām-*, l. 16. Instead of *ttv* we find *tv* in -*satv-*, l. 2; *n* is used for *ñ* in -*chaṇchalam*, l. 24; *n* for *m* in -*pradhvansa-*, l. 16; *ri* for *ṛi* in -*prakṛiti-*, l. 5; -*kripana-*, l. 13, superfluous *m* has been added in *mahīmamātmā*, l. 30. The rules of *Samāhā* have sometimes been neglected; compare *pratishṭhāpayitā cty-*, l. 12; *ṛiddhayē vda-*, l. 23. Most instances occur at the end of a line; thus *yathāvat*, l. 5, before *āmany* l. 6; -*tānām*, l. 12, before *un-*, l. 13; -*syāt*, l. 26, before *ity-*, l. 27; *cha*, l. 27, before *anu-*, l. 28; *likhitam*, l. 33, before *idam*, l. 34.

The inscription is one of Buddhārāja, the son of Saṅkaragaṇa, the son of Kṛishṇarāja of the family of the Kaṭachchuris. In the Aihole inscription the same form Kaṭachchuri occurs.³

¹ See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 294 ff.

² See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 296 ff.

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 5, line 6, where we read *avāptavān=ṛyā rāgarāṇa-mandirē Kaṭachchuri-śrī-lāṇa-parigrahaṇam*.

That the forms Kalatsūri, Kalachuri, Kaḷachuri, Kaṭachchuri and Kālachchuri are identical and are applied to the same family has been shown by Dr. Fleet.¹ This Buddharāja of the Vaḍṇēr plates. I need hardly say, is the Buddharāja mentioned in the Sarsavṇi plates in the Nerūr plates², and in the Mahākūṭa or Makutēśvara column inscription.³ The Vaḍṇēr grant is of importance inasmuch as it is the earliest known grant of Buddharāja Kaṭachchuri, the Sarsavṇi plates being issued in 361 of the Kalachuri era. Only two grants, excluding the present one, issued by the old Kalachuris who ruled over the Nāsik and other districts and, roughly, over Central India, and who appear to be the imperial dynasty⁴, were up till now known to us. It may, however, be remarked that these ancient Kalachuris are also referred to in the Aihole inscription⁵, the Nerūr plates⁶, and the Sāṅkhedā plate of Śāntilla.⁶ The geographical names given throw some light on the question about the area over which the dynasty exercised power. I may here note that the power of the Kalachuris was not crushed though Buddharāja was defeated by Maṅgalīśa. His Sarsavṇi and Vaḍṇēr plates prove this, being both posterior to the Makutēśvara inscription.

The Vaḍṇēr grant was issued while Buddharāja's victorious camp was pitched at Vidiśa. The purpose for which it was made, is the usual one, viz., to provide for the five great sacrifices *bali*, *charu*, *vaiśvadeva*, *aganihōtra* and for others. The name of the donee is Bōdhasvāmin, of the Vājasaneyā-Mādhyandina school, who was a resident of Vaṭanagara and belonged to the Kāśyapa *gōtra*.

The object of the grant is described in exactly the same way as in the Sarsavṇi plates. The village granted in the latter is first defined with regard to the district and *bhōga* to which it belongs, and then described as being situated near another locality, apparently one that was better known. After this follows the name of the village. Similarly in our grant, we are first told that the village belonged to the Vaṭanagara *bhōga*⁷ and was situated near Bhaṭṭaūrikā. Then follow, in the place where the name of the village is given in the Sarsavṇi plates, the words *Kōṇiyānīn* + *ēśa grāmas*.⁸ The village has accordingly been designated, not by a proper name, but as a village of *kōṇiyas*. Who these *kōṇiyas* were, I cannot say with confidence. I feel however inclined to agree with Mr. Bhandarkar, who thinks that they may be the Kōlis of the present day.

Of these localities Vaṭanagara is doubtless Vaḍṇēr—usually called Bahirōbachē Vaḍṇēr to distinguish it from other villages of the same name—in the Chāndvaḍ Tālukā of the Nāsik District, where the plates were discovered. It was the head quarters of the *bhōga* of the same name. The Marāṭhī form of Sanskrit *vaṭa* is *vaḍ* and *nagara* would regularly become *nēr*, just as in *Pimpalnēr*, from *Pippalanagara*, and *Champānēr* from *Champānagara*. Bhaṭṭaūrikā may possibly be Bhātgaon about nine miles from Vaḍṇēr. Bhaṭṭa becomes bhāt according to a well-known rule: a double consonant in Prākṛit is replaced by a single consonant, and the preceding vowel, if short, is lengthened. Cf. Marāṭhī *bhāt*, Prākṛit *bhatta* rice; Marāṭhī *sāt*, Prākṛit *satta*, seven. As an instance of the omission of the second part of the name of a village or town, we may compare *Kendōramānya* in the Mahākūṭa column inscription, the very record of Buddharāja's defeat, which is evidently the modern Kendūr. Again we know that the modern Jedda may be connected with the Jeḍugūr of the Baḷagāṃve inscription of Vinayāditya.⁹ We can quote many instances where *pur* or *gaon* is added to the name of a town or a village, to which we find no equivalent expression in the inscriptions. Vidiśa is probably the

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 16.

² See D. R. Bhandarkar, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, p. 20.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, pp. 161 ff.

⁴ Cf. the use of the word *bhōga* in the Sātārā grant of Vishṇuvardhana, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 309 ff.

⁵ Cf. *Kumārivaḍaō* + *ēśa grāmaḥ* in the Sarsavṇi grant, l. 20.

⁶ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 161.

⁷ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 1 ff.

⁸ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 23 ff.

⁹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 144 ff.

famous capital of the Daśārṇas on the Vētravati¹, the modern Bēsnagar, near Bhilsā. Similarly the Ābhōṇa plates of Śaṅkaragaṇa were issued from Ujjayini. I have thought of the possibility of identifying the latter with the modern Ujjayini, or Ujjani in the Sinnar Taluka of the Nāsik District, and sometime I was inclined to think that Vidiśa might be the present Tisgāon in the Chāndōr Taluka, 3½ miles from Bhātgaon. It seems however hardly possible to derive Tisgāon from Vidiśa, and I think it safer provisionally to adhere to the identifications mentioned above. The more so if Mr. Bhandarkar is right in assuming² that the Kaṭachchuris reigned at Mahishmati.

The present record is dated in words and numerical symbols on the 13th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada of the (Kalachuri) year 360. The date does not admit of complete verification.³ Divān Bahādūr Pillai has been good enough to calculate it for me, and he has informed me that it might correspond to either Friday, 11th August A.D. 607, or Thursday, 29th August A.D. 608, or Tuesday, 19th August A.D. 609. I am inclined to think the last of these dates the right one.

As regards the epithets of Saṅkaragaṇa, Professor Kielhorn's remark⁴ that 'the author was acquainted with and borrowed or imitated certain epithets which are found only in some of the Gupta inscriptions,' is up to the point, and this was just what occurred to me when I first read them. I would here add that the coins found at Dēvlānē in the Bāglān Taluka of the Nāsik District, but occasionally met with throughout the district and wrongly attributed to the end of the 4th century A.D. by Dr. Bhān Dāji⁵ and others were (as is shown by Professor Rapson⁶), imitated from the later Gupta coins. As I intend to publish a short note on these coins, it is better that I should not dwell on them here. Suffice it to say that the Gupta influence can be traced in the official documents of the Kaṭachchuris and in the coinage of the Nāsik District of about the 6th and 7th centuries A. D.

The accompanying plate has been prepared from estampages made by me in Vadnēr. The owner would not consent to the plates being sent to Ootacamund for the purpose. On the whole however, the estampages are plain enough in all important places, and the passages which cannot be read with certainty can be supplied from the Sarsavṇī plates.

TEXT.

First Plate.

- 1 Ōm⁷ svasti [||*] Vijayaskandhāvārād=Vai(i)diśa-vāsakāch=chharad-upagama-prasanna-gaganatala-vimala-vipul[ē] vividha-pnru-
- 2 [sharatna]-gṇa-kirana-[nikar]-āvabhāsīt mahāsa[t*]tv-āpāśraya-durllāghē gāmbhīryavati sthityanupālanaparē mahōdadhā-
- 3 v=iva [Kaṭa]chchurīṇām=[anvayē sakala-jana-]manōharayā cbandrikay=ēva kīrtiyā bhūvanam=avabhāsayann=ā janmana [ēva Paśu-
- 4 pati-samā]śraya-parah = kalanka-[dō]sha-rahitaḥ = kula-kumndavana-lakshmi-vibōdhanaś = chandramā iva śrī-Kṛishṇarājō [yah]
- 5 samśraya-viśēsha-lobhād=iva sakalair=ābhigāmikair=itaraiś=cha guṇair=upētas=sampanna-prakri(ri)ti-maṇḍalō yathā[vat]

¹ Cf. *Māghadūta*, v. 24.

² *loc. cit.*

³ See Kielhorn, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 295, note 6.

⁴ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 295 ff.

⁵ *Jour. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII, p. 213; cf. Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts of the Bombay Presidency*, pp. 295 f.

⁶ *Indian Coins*, para. 100.

⁷ Expressed by a symbol.

- 6 ātmany-āhita-śakti-siddhir=yyēna cha ruchira-vamśa-śobhinā niyatam=askhalita-dāna-prasarēna prathita-bala-garimṇā
- 7 vanavāraṇa-yūthapēn=ēv=āviśāṅkam vicharatā vana-rājaya iv=āvanamitā diśo yasya cha śāstram=āpanna-
- 8 trāṇāya vighrahaḥ=parābhīmānabharagāya śikṣhitam vinayāya vibhav-ārjjanam pradānāya pradānam dharmmāya
- 9 [dharmma]ś=śrēyōvāptayē tasya putraḥ=prithivyām=apratirathas=chatur-udadhisalil-āsvādita-yaśā Dhanada-Varuṇ-Ēndr-Ānta[ka]-
- 10 [sama]-prabhāvas¹=sva-bāhu-bal-ōpāt-ōrjita-rājaśrīḥ=pratāp-ātīśay-ōpanata-samagra-sāmanta-maṇḍalaḥ
- 11 paraspar-āpīdita-dharm-ārttha-kāma-nishēvi prapāti-mātra-superitōsha-gambhīr-ōnnata-hṛdayas=samyak-prajāpālan-ādhi-
- 12 gata-bhūri-draviṇa-viśrāṇan-āvāpta-dharmmakriyās=chir-ōtsannānām nṛpati-vamśānām pratishṭhāpayitā atyuchchhritānām
- 13 un[mū]layitā din-āndha-kripaṇa²=samabhilashita-manōrath-ādika-nikāma-phala-pradaḥ=pūrvv-āpara-samudr-ānt-ādi-dēśa-svāmī
- 14 m[ātā]pitṛi-pād-ānuddhyātāḥ=parama-Māhēśvaraḥ śrī-Śāṅkaragaṇas=tasya putras=tat-pād-ānuddhyātas=sakala-mahi-maṇḍal-aika-
- 15 tilakas=sātīśaya-prathita-naya-vinaya-dayā-dāna-dākahya-dākshīṇya-dhairya-ś a u r y y a -sthairyy-ādy-aśēsha-gu[ṇa-sa]manvitah
- 16 prabala-ripu-bal-ōdbhūta-darppa-vibhava-pradhvansa³=hētus=sētu sthitiṇām=[āyatanam siddhē]r=apratī[hata-chakraḥ]
- 17 Chakradhara iv=ārtt[i]-prasāmana-karaḥ=prajānām parama-Māhēśvaraḥ śrī-Buddha[rājas]=sarvān=ēva rāja-

Second Plate.

- 18 sāmanta-bhōgika-vishayapati-rāshṭra-grāma-mahattar-ādhikārik-ādi[n*] samājñāpayaty=astu vō viditam=asmābhiḥ
- 19 Vāṇanagara-bhōgē Bhaṭṭaūrikā-pratyāsanna-Kōṇiyānām [⁴ ēsha grāmas=sōdraṅgas=sōparikaras=sarvv-ādāna-
- 20 samgrāhyas=sarvva-ditya-viśṭi-prātibhēdikā-parihīṇo bhūmi-chchhidra-nyāyēn=ā-chāṭa-bhaṭa-pr[ā*]vēśya ā-cha[ndr-ārkk-ā]rṇava-
- 21 kshiti-sthiti-samakālinas⁵=putra-pautr-ānvaya-bhōgyō Vāṇanagara-vāstavya-Kāśyapa-sagotra-Vājasanēya-Māddhyandina-
- 22 [sa]brahmachāri-brāhmaṇa-Bodhasvāminē bali-charu-vaiśvadēv-āgnihōtr-ādi-kriy-ōtsarppan-ārttham mātāpitṛōr=ātmanas=cha
- 23 puṇy-ābhivṛddhaya⁶ udak-ātisarggēn=ātisriṣṭō yatō=smad-vamśayair=anyair=vv=āgāmi-nṛpati-bhōgapatībhiḥ=prabala-pavana-prērit-ōdadhi-
- 24 jala-taraṅga-chaṇchalam⁷ jivalōkam=abhāv-ānugatān=asārān=vibhavān=dirggha-kāla-sthēyasaś=cha guṇān=ākalayya sāmānya-
- 25 bhōga-bhū-pradāna-phal-ōpsubhiś=śaśi-kara-ruchiram chirāya yaśas=chichishubhir-ayām=asmad-dāyō=numantavyah=pālayitavyas=cha [i*]

¹ Professor Pathak reads -*pratāp*, l. 11 of the Ābhōṇa plates. But it appears to me that there also we have -*prabhāvas*.

² Read -*pradhvansa*.

³ Read -*kālinas*.

⁴ Read -*kripaṇa*.

⁵ This sign of interpunction is superfluous.

⁶ Read -*vṛddhaya*.

⁷ Read -*chaṇchalam*.

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[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible due to severe fading and noise. It appears to be a continuous passage of text.]

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादे श्रीकृष्णोवाच ॥
 दृष्ट्वा तु पाण्डुपुत्रो पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान्
 बभूवुः पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान् ॥ १ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादे श्रीकृष्णोवाच ॥
 दृष्ट्वा तु पाण्डुपुत्रो पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान्
 बभूवुः पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान् ॥ १ ॥

[illegible]

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादे श्रीकृष्णोवाच ॥
 दृष्ट्वा तु पाण्डुपुत्रो पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान्
 बभूवुः पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान् ॥ १ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादे श्रीकृष्णोवाच ॥
 दृष्ट्वा तु पाण्डुपुत्रो पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान्
 बभूवुः पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान् ॥ १ ॥

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ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ १ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादे श्रीकृष्णोवाच ॥
 दृष्ट्वा तु पाण्डुपुत्रो पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान्
 बभूवुः पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान् ॥ १ ॥
 अथ श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादे श्रीकृष्णोवाच ॥
 दृष्ट्वा तु पाण्डुपुत्रो पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान्
 बभूवुः पाण्डुपुत्रो वीर्यवान् ॥ १ ॥

[illegible][illegible]

- 26 [Yō v=ājñā]na-timira-paṭal-āvṛita-matir=āchchhindyād=āchchhidyamānam v=ānumodēta
sa pañchabhir=mmahāpātakais=samyuktas=syā[t]
- 27 ity=Uktañ=cha bhagavatā veda-vyāsena Vyāsena || Shasṭīm varsha-sahasrāṇi
svarggō modati bhūmidah [I*] āchchhettā cha¹
- 28 anumantā cha tāny=ēva narakē vasēt || Vindhya-āṭavishv=atōyāsu śushka-kōṭara-
vāsinaḥ [I*] kṛishṇ-ābhayō hi jāyantē
- 29 bhūmi-dāyam haranti yē || Bahubhir=vvasudhā bhuktā rājabbhis=Sagar-ādibhiḥ
[I*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmi=tasya tasya tadā
- 30 phalaṁ || Pūrvva-dattām dvijātibhyō yatnād=rakṣha Yudhisṭhira |
mah[ī]rṁ mahīmāntām² śrēṣṭha dānab=chhrēyō=nupālanam [II*] Yān=iha
- 31 da[ttāni purā] narēndrair=ddānāni dharmm-ārṭtha-yaśas-karāṇi | nirbbhukta-
mālya-pratimāni tāni kō nāma sādhnḥ=punar=āda-
- 32 dita iti || Samvatsara-sata-trayē shasṭy-adhikē Bhādrapada-śuddha-
trayōdaśyām Paśupata-rājñi-rājñi-
- 33 Anantamāhāyī-vijñāpanayā mahābalādhikṛita-śrī-Prasahyavigraha-dūtakaṁ
[likhitam]
- 34 idam mahāsandhivigrahādhikaraṇādhikṛit-Ānāphitēh=ētī || Sam 300 60
Bhādrapada śu 10 3.

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Om. Hail. From the victorious camp located at Vai(Vi)diśa.

In the family of the Kaṭachchuris—which, like the wide ocean, is stainless and extensive as the sky clear on the beginning of autumn; shining by the mass of the rays of various jewels of men (as the ocean is illumined by the rays of its precious stones); difficult to be transgressed since it is the abode of great courage (as the ocean is the abode of big creatures); grave and bent on observing settled rules (as the ocean is deep and is anxious to remain within its boundaries)—(there lived) the illustrious Kṛishṇarāja, who enlightened the world with his fame pleasing to all men as the moon illumines with light; who from his birth was solely devoted to Paśupati (Śiva) just as the moon supports itself on Śiva; who though having no blemish furthers the prosperity of his family as the moon (who has a spot) revives the beauty of a bed of night lotuses; who was approached by all virtues which attract men to a king and by other qualities as if through a desire to get a choice resting place; who was possessed of all the natural endowments of royalty; who duly got the good results of the royal powers; who, brilliant with his glorious family, the flow of his munificence being uninterrupted and the gravity of his strength being renowned, rushing boldly effected the conquest of the regions just as the head of wild elephants, conspicuous by its magnificent backbone, with the ceaseless stream of its ichor, showing the excellence of its strength, roaming here and there at its will, breaks down a row of forest trees; whose weapon was (used) for the protection of the distressed; who fought to humble the pride of his foes; whose learning was for modesty; who obtained riches (only) to give; who made donations only for the sake of religious merit; whose religious merit was acquired in order to obtain final beatitude.

(L. 9.) His son was the illustrious Saṅkaragaṇa, an ardent devotee of Mahēśvara (Śiva); the sovereign of the regions bounded by the eastern and western oceans and of other countries; who meditated on the feet of his parents; who was matchless in this world; whose glory was rolished by the waters of the four oceans; whose grandeur was like that of Dhanada, Varuṇa, Indra and Antaka; who gained the prosperity of a king by the prowess of his own arms; before whom the circle of all tributary princes bent down owing to the excellence of his valour; who

¹ Read *ch=ānumantā*.

² Read *mahīmāntām*.

enjoyed religious merit, wealth and pleasure without allowing them to overpower one another ; whose profound and high mind was gratified only by submission ; who acted piously by making donations of the ample riches got by protecting his subjects well ; who reinstated royal families that had been deposed for a long time ; who annihilated those that were very proud ; who gave to the poor, the blind and the helpless the objects of their desire more fully than they yearned after.

(L. 14.) His son, who meditates on his feet, the only ornament of the whole earth ; who is possessed of all the most famous qualities, good conduct, modesty, mercy, liberality, ability, courtesy, fortitude, heroism, steadiness and others ; who causes the destruction of the greatness of vanity produced from power of mighty enemies ; who is a dam of all settled rules and a home of success ; who with his unobstructed army relieves the sufferings of his subjects like the wielder of the discus (Vishṇu) with his disc incapable of being opposed ; the zealous devotee of Mahēśvara, the glorious Buddharāja gives this order to all kings, tributary princes, *Bhōgikas*, rulers of *vishayas*, heads of provinces and villages, and big officers and others.

(L. 18.) Let it be known to you. To promote the religious merit of our parents and ourselves we have given with libations of water, the village of the *Kōṇṭiyas*, in the *Vaṭanagara-bhōga*, which is near *Bhaṭṭaūrika*, together with the *udraṅga*, the *uparikara*, and all receipts, free from all *ditya*, forced labour and *prātibhēdikā*, according to the maxim of *bhāmichchhīdra*, not to be entered by swindlers and servants who are liars,¹ to be enjoyed by sons, sons' sons and further descendants (i.e., the enjoyment of which is to be hereditary), as long as the moon, the sun, the sea and the earth exist,—to the Brāhmaṇa Bōdhasvāmin, who resides at *Vaṭanagara*, belongs to the *Kāśyapa gōtra*, and to the *Vājasaneyā-Mādhyandina* school, for the maintenance of *bali*, *charu vaiśvadēva*, *agnihōtra* and other rites. For which reason future kings and governors, whether of our own lineage or others, considering that this worldly existence is as unsteady as the waves of water impelled by violent wind, that wealth is perishable and worthless (devoid of substance) and that virtues last long, desirous of obtaining, in common with us, the merit of this grant of land and anxious to acquire for a long time fame as bright as the rays of the moon, should agree to and protect our gift. Whoever with his intellect covered by the coating of the darkness of ignorance, should revoke it or allow it to be revoked, shall incur the guilt of having committed the five great sins. It has been declared by the holy Vyāsa, the arranger of the *Vēdas* : “He who gives land rejoices in heaven for sixty thousand years ; he who rescinds (grants of) land or consents to their being rescinded, will dwell in hell for the same number of years.” “Those who resume grants of land, are born as black serpents, living in dry hollows (of trees) in the waterless forests of *Vindhya*.” “Land has been enjoyed by many kings from *Sagara* downwards ; he who for the time being is the lord of the land, has the fruit of it.” “O *Yudhishtīra*, carefully preserve the land given to Brāhmaṇas by former kings, O best of kings ; preservation is better than giving.” “What good man would seize the gifts bestowed formerly by kings, yielding religious merit, riches and renown, which may be likened to used wreaths.”

(L. 32.) In three hundred years, increased by sixty, on the thirteenth *tīthi* of the bright half of *Bhādrapada*, at the request of the queen of the worshipper of *Paśupati*, queen *Anantamāhāyī*, this charter, the *dātaka* of which is the prosperous *Prasahyavigraha*,² the great (officer) appointed over the army—was written by *Anāphita*, the high officer entrusted with the (arrangement of) peace and war.

The year 300 60 *Bhādrapada śu* 10 3.

¹ I have followed Professor Pāthak's rendering of this phrase above, Vol. IX, pp. 296 and f., as I think it correct [Another explanation of *chāṭa*, which I think preferable, is mentioned above, Vol. IX, p. 284, note 10.—S. K.]

² It will be seen that the *dātaka* is the same as in the *Sarsavpi* grant, above Vol. VI, pp. 294 ff.

No. 8.—BELAVA COPPER-PLATE OF BHOJAVARMADEVA. THE FIFTH YEAR.

BY RADHAGOVINDA BASAK, M.A.; RAJSHAHI.

This plate was purchased by Mr. Pramathanātha Datta, B.A., Assistant Settlement Officer, in the month of June, 1912, at a village, named Belāva, situated on the northern boundary of Rūpganj Thānā, in the Mahēśvardi Parganā of the Nārāinganj Sub-Division of the Dacca district in the Presidency of Bengal, where it was discovered by an illiterate Muhammadan in April, 1912, in digging a plot of hard reddish land in the precincts of his cottage. A prominent mark, about half-an-inch deep, was accidentally cut into the top-edge on the right-hand side of the plate by the spade of the villager as he was digging. An imperfect reading of this plate with a faulty translation was published at Dacca¹ but without any *fac-simile*. I edit the inscription from a photo which I took when the plate was kindly placed in my hands for two days only by Mr. Datta for decipherment. I could not get a further opportunity of comparing the photo with the original plate.

The plate measures about $9\frac{1}{2}$ " broad by $10\frac{1}{4}$ " high. It had a seal with the representation of Viṣṇu's wheel (cf. *śrīmad-Viṣṇu-chakra-mudrayā*, l. 48), at the top; but the impress of the sacred wheel was completely scraped off by the finder of the plate, who thought the plate was made of gold. So, it is difficult now to say if the name of the king was incised therein. The plate is inscribed on both sides, the obverse side containing 26 lines of writing, and the reverse side 25 lines. The engraver's name is not mentioned. The writing is generally in an excellent state of preservation except in lines 12-14, and 17-21, where the plate has suffered from corrosion, which has rendered a few letters indistinct and illegible. The size of the letters throughout is about $\frac{3}{8}$ " with the exception of those occurring in the first two lines on the reverse side, where they are a little larger than the rest. The inscription is written in the northern characters of the 11th century A.D. The *anusvāra* has been denoted in two ways, *viz.* by a point above the horizontal top-line, as in *=āpatyaṁ*, l. 1, and by the ordinary Bengali *anusvāra* sign of modern times as in *nāyanam*, l. 1. The sign of *visarga* has been omitted twice, in the words *siddhi* (l. 1), and *śrīmad-Bhōja* (l. 26). Some letters also have been omitted, very likely through oversight on the part of the scribe or the engraver, in lines 18, 22, 23, 28, 37, 39 and 43. The sign of *avagraha* has not been used at all. Orthography also is not faultless throughout. The only point of orthography that calls for any remark is that although the letters, *ta*, *ya*, *na*, *ma*, and *ga* have been doubled after *r*, the letter *va* in this position remains single, except in the words *-Aurva-* and *Yajurvveda-* (l. 42). The language of the inscription is Sanskrit.

The inscription opens with *ōṁ siddhi[h*]* and has 15 verses on the obverse side, in the first five of which the eulogist Purushōttama (cf. v. 15) describes the mythological ancestors of the Yadu family from which the Varmans traced their origin. From the first three verses we get the mythological genealogy of these ancestors of the Yadu family in the following order:—(1) Svayambhū (Brahmā), (2) Atri, (3) Chandra, (4) Budha, (5) Purūravas, (6) Āyu, (7) Nahusha, (8) Yayāti and (9) Yadu. In verse 4, Kṛishṇa, the 'chief actor of the Mahābhārata,' is said to have descended from the family of Yadu. Verse 5 informs us that the Varmans were the 'kinsmen of Hari' (Kṛishṇa) and were well-versed in the Vēdas and skilled in warfare. They are described to have occupied *Simhapura*, probably the same place as Sihapnra, which is mentioned in the *Mahāvamsa*, vi, 35 ff., as situated in *Lājaratṭha*, *i.e.* Rāḍhā.² Verse 6 gives us the name of the first Varman as *Vajravarman*, who is described to

¹ *The Dacca Review*, Vol. II, No. 4 (July, 1912).

² [We know of princes with names ending in *varman*, who ruled in *Simhapura*, and who were kings of *Kaliṅga*. See above, p. 4.—S. K.]

have been valiant, yet mild, and who was a great poet and a learned man. In verses 7-8 we get a description of the second Varman, Jātavarman, the son of Vajravarman, who is said to have been famous for his mercy, heroism and charity, and to have extended his paramount power, by putting many heroes to shame and conquering the province of Kāmarūpa (Assam). It is in this eighth verse that we get some clue to the contemporaneous history of the times when Jātavarman flourished. I have readily adopted the valuable suggestions of my venerable friend Mr. Akshayakumāra Maitrēya, B.L., Director of the Varēndra Research Society, about some of the names of persons and places of historical importance that occur in this verse. Mr. Maitrēya is of opinion that Virāśrī, who, in the next verse, is said to have been the queen of Jātavarman and mother of king Sāmalavarman, was a daughter of Karṇa and it is for this reason that the poet has used the phrase *parinayan Karṇasya Virāśrīyam* in verse 8. Mr. Maitrēya invited my attention to verse 9, canto I., in Sandhyākara Nandin's *Rāma-charita*¹ (history of king Rāmapāla of Gauḍa), wherefrom we know that this Karṇa, undoubtedly the Kalachuri (Chēdi) Karṇa of the 11th century, whose copper-plate grant² is dated 1042 A.D., gave another daughter of his, named Yauvanaśrī, in marriage to king Vīgrahapāla III., with a view to please His Majesty after he (Karṇa) had sustained a defeat in the field of battle. The second point of historical value which Mr. Maitrēya brought to my notice is the identification of the name of Divya in the compound word *divya-bhuja-śrīyam* (V. 8) with Divya or Divvōka, the leader of the Kaivarta revolt, who killed Mahipāla II., son of Vīgrahapāla III., in battle and occupied Varēndrī, the *janakabhū*, birth-place, of the Pāla kings (cf. *Rāma-carita*, canto I, 29, 31-39). Kāmarūpa (Assam) is described as having been conquered by this Jātavarman (*paribhavaṁs-tām Kāmarūpa-śrīyam* v. 8). It is very probable that Jātavarman might have availed himself of this opportune moment of the revolt in Varēndrī of the Kaivartas under Divya, for proceeding towards Kāmarūpa and bringing the province under his own sway. I am unable at present to identify with absolute certainty the name of Gōvardhana referred to in the third line of this verse. May he be the father of Bhaṭṭa-Bhavadēva who was the Prime Minister of king Harivarman of East Bengal³? For some of these suggestions I wish to express my indebtedness also to the newly-published Bengali work, *Gauḍa-rājamālā* from the able pen of my esteemed friend Mr. Ramāprasāda Chanda, B.A., Hon. Secretary, Varēndra Research Society. Verse 9 describes Sāmalavarman, son of Jātavarman and Virāśrī, as one whose name was a blessing to the world. The last line of this verse seems to mention another person, the poet's master (*prabhu*). In verse 10, we are told that he had a son Udayin, who must have been a great warrior, whom none could approach in the battle-field, 'who saw only his own face reflected in front, in his own sword'. In verses 11-12, his daughter Mālavādēvī is described. She was exceedingly beautiful and was married to king Sāmalavarman, 'though his harem was full of the daughters of numerous kings'. Verses 13-14 are in praise of king Bhōjavarman, the donor of the grant. Considering the historical time as deduced from the contents of verse 8, one may feel inclined to take the mention of the *Rākshasas* of verse 14, to refer to the wars of king Rāma (Rāmapāla) who regained the kingdom of Varēndrī from the hands of the Kaivartas after defeating them in battle. It is, therefore, most befitting on the part of the court-poet Pnruśhōttama (verse 15) to invoke blessings on king Bhōjavarman at this juncture, and to wish that he may become the overlord of Lankā, i.e. defeat and oust the Rākshasas, the destroyers of peace. The sixteenth verse in lines 50-51 is one of the usual imprecatory verses. From line 24 to 49, the inscription is in prose.

¹ *Memoirs of the Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. III, No. 1.

² *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 297 ff.

³ Cf. the *prafasti* of Bhavadēva. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 203 ff.

This inscription is a record of a land-grant made by the devout worshipper of Vishṇu, the *Paramēśvara*, *Paramabhūtāraka*, *Mahārājādhirāja*, king *Bhōjavarmān*, who meditated upon the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja* *Sāmalavarmān*, to *Romadēvaśarman*, in charge of the king's holy shrine (*śāntyāgāra*, l. 45), son of *Viśvarūpadēvaśarman*, great-son of *Jagannāthadēvaśarman*, great-grand-son of *Pitāmbaradēvaśarman*, who was an inhabitant of the village of *Siddhala* in North Rādhā,¹ and who hailed from the *Madhyadēśa* (cf. Manu II, 21). The *gōtra*, *pravara*, *charaṇa*, and *śikhā* of the donee is mentioned in lines 41-42. The name of the village where the grant of the plot of land was made is *Upyalikā*, situated in the *Kauśāmbī-ashtagachchha khaṇḍala*, in the *Adhahpattana maṇḍala*, in the prosperous *Paundra bhukti*. I am at present unable to identify the village. The order of the donation was issued to the various royal officers and other dependants of the king from his camp of victory situated at *Vikramapura* (evidently in East Bengal). The officers mentioned in our inscription are the same as we find in the *Ballālasēna* plate of *Kātva* discovered last year and in other Bengal plates, with only two additional names, *pīṭhikāvitta* and *mahāvīyūhapati*, the latter occurring also in the *Faridpur* plate of king *Harivarman*.

The inscription is dated in l. 51. on the 14th day of *Śrāvaṇa*, in the 5th year of the reign of king *Bhōjavarmadēva*. It ends with the usual endorsement of the king and one of his chief officers (in the present instance, the king's *mahākṣhapatalika*, record-keeper).

TEXT. 2

Obverse.

1. Ōm siddhi[h*] || 3 Svāyambhuvam=ih=āpatyam munir=Atri[r]=divaukasām [1]
tasya yan=nāyanam tōjas=tōn=ājā-
- 2 yata chandramāh || [1*] 3 Rauhiṇyō Vu(Bu)dhas=tasmād=asmād=Ailāh
Purūravāh [1*] jajñe svayamvritaḥ ki[rttyā]
- 3 ch=Ōrvaśyā cha bhuvā cha yah || [2*] 4 Sō=py=Āyur samajijanan=Manu-samō
rājñas=tatō jajñivān kshmā-
- 4 pālō Nahushaḥ=tatō=jani mahārājō Yayātiḥ sutam [1*] sō=pi prāpa Yadum
tataḥ kshiti[bhu]-
- 5 jān vāmśō=yam=ujja(ri)mbhatē Viraśrīś=cha Hariś=cha yatra vadbhasaḥ⁵
pratyaksham=ēv=aikshyata || [3*] 6 Sō=p=i[ha]
- 6 gōpi-sata-kēlikārah Kṛishṇō Mahābhārata-sūtradhārah [1*] argh[y*]aḥ pumān=
amśa-kṛitāvatā-
- 7 rah prādur=va(ba)bhūv=ōddhṛita-bhūmi-bhārah || [4*] 4 Pumsām=āvaranam trayi na
cha tayā hinā na nagnā iti
- 8 trayyā[m] ch=ādbhuta-saṅgarēshu cha va(ra)sād=rōm-ōdgamair=varmmiṇaḥ [1*]
Varmmānō=tigabhira-nāma dadhataḥ
- 9 ślāghyan bhujau vi(bi)bhratō bhējūh Simhapuram guhām=iva mṛigendrāṇām
Harēr=vā(bā)ndhavāh || [5*]
- 10 7 Abhavat=atha kadāchid=Yādavinām chamūnām samaravijaya-yātrā-maṅgalam
Vajravarmā [1*] Śama.
- 11 na iva ripūṇām sōmavad=vā(bā)ndhavānām kavir=api cha kavīnām paṇḍitaḥ
[pa]ṇḍitānām || [6*] 8 Jā-

¹ *Siddhala*, the ornament of the country of Rādhā, is also mentioned in the *Bhavadēva prasasti*, cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 205.

² From a photograph of the original taken by me in 1912. The accompanying plate is reproduced from the same photograph.

³ Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

⁴ Metre: Indravajrā.

⁵ Metre: Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.

⁶ Metre: Mālinī.

⁷ Read *bahusaḥ*.

⁸ Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

- 12 tavarmmā tatō jāto Gāṅgēya iva Śāntanōh [1*] dayā vrataṁ rapa[h] kriḍā
[tyā]gō yasya mahō-
- 13 tsavah ||[7*] ¹Grihṇan=Vainya-Prithu-śriyam pariṇayan=Karṇasya
Viraśriyam yō-Ṇgēshu prathaya[ñ=chhri]yam pariḥlavam-
- 14 s=tām Kāmarūpa-śriyam [1*] nindan=-Divya-bhūja-śriyam vikalayan=
Gōvardhanasya śriyam kurvan śrōtriya-
- 15 sāch=chhriyam vitatavān=svām sārvaḥma-śriyam ||[8*] ²Viraśriyam=ajani
Sāmalavarmmadēvaḥ
- 16 śrīmāñ=jagat-prathama-maṅgala-nāmadhēyaḥ [1*] kim=varṇayāmy=akhila-bhūpa-guṇ-
ōpāpannō dōshai-
- 17 [r=mma]nāg=api padam na kṛtaḥ prabhur=mmē ||[9*] ³Tasy=Ōdayī sūnnr=
abhūt=prabhūta-⁴durvāra-virēshv=api saṅga-
- 18 rēshu [1*] yaś=chandrahā[sa*]-pratīvi(bi)mvi(mbi)taṁ svam=ēkaṁ mukham
sammukham=ikshatō [sma] || [10*] ⁵Tasya Mālavyadēvy=ā-
- 19 sit kanyā Trailōkya-sundarī [1*] jagad-vijaya-mallasya vajayanti Manōbhavaḥ ||
[11*] ⁶Pūrṇṇē=py=asē-
- 20 sha-bhūpāla-putrīpām=avarōdhanē [1] tasy=āsīd=agra-mahishi s=aiva
Sāmalavarmmāṇaḥ || [12*] ³Āsi-
- 21 t=taḥ ōh su sō)nur=ih=āntara[m(?)]]yaḥ śrī-Bhōjavarmm=ōbhaya-vamśa-[di]paḥ [1]
pātrēshu sarvasu daśasu yē-
- 22 na snēbō na luptaś=cha hataṁ tamaś=cha || [13*] ⁶Hā dhik [ka*]shṭam
aviram=adya bhuvanam bhūyō=pi kaṁ(kim) rakshasā-
- 23 m=utpātō=yam=u[pa*]sthitō=stu kuśali śaṅkāsu Laṅkādhīpaḥ ||[14*] ⁵Iti yaṁ
guṇa-gūṭhābhis=tushtā-
- 24 va Purū(ru)shōttamaḥ [1*] majjayann=iva vāg-vra(bra)hma-may-ānanda-mahōdadhau
|| [15*] Sa khalu śrī-Vikramapu-
- 25 ra-samāvāsita-śrī-aj-jayaskandhāvārāt Mā(Ma)hārājādhirāja-śrī-Sāmalavarmmadēva-
pā-
- 26 d-ānudhyāta-Paramavaishṇava-Paramēśvara-Paramabhaṭṭāraka-Mahārājādhirāja-śrīma d-
Bhōja[h*]

Reverse.

- 27 śrī-Paundrabhukty-antahpāti-Adhahpattana-maṇḍalē Kauśamvi(mbi)-Ashtagachchha-
kha-
- 28 ṇḍala-sam[baddha*]-Upyalikā-grāmē guvāk-ādi-samēta-sapāda-nava-drōṇ-ādhi-
- 29 ka-ṭ-āṭaka-bhūmau samupagat-āsēsha-rāja-rājanyaka-rājñi-rāpaka-rā-
- 30 japutra-rājāmātya-purōhita-pīṭhikāvitta-mahādharmmādhyaḥksha-mahāsāndhivi-
- 31 grahika-mahāsēnāpati-mahāmudrādhikṛita-antaraṅgavri(bri)haduparika-mahākshapa-
- 32 ṭalika-mahāpratīhāra-mahābhōgika-mahāvvyūhapati-mahāpīlupati-mahāga-
- 33 nātha-daussādhika-chaurōddharanika-nauva(ba)la-hasty-aśva-gō-mahish-āj-āvika-ādi-
- 34 vyāpṛitaka-gaulmika-daṇḍapāsika-daṇḍanāyaka-vishayapaty-ādin anyāmś=cha saka-
- 35 la-rāja-pād-ōpajīvinō=dhyakshaprachār-ōktān ih=ākirtitān chaṭṭa-bhaṭṭa-jāti-
- 36 yān janapadān kshētrakarāmś=cha vrā(brā)hmaṇān vrā(brā)hmaṇōttarān
yathārham=mānayati

¹ Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.² Metre : Vasantatilaka.³ Metre : Indravajrā.⁴ Mr. R. D. Banerjee of the Calcutta Museum reads -durvāra-[Pravāsī, Śrāvāṇa, 1320 B. S., p. 454] which agrees better with the prosody. I wrongly read pravāra at first.⁵ Metre : Anuṣṭubh.⁶ Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita. Only the first two quarters of the verse are given.





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- 37 vō(bō)dhayati samādīśati cha matam=astu bha[va*]tām (l) yath=ōpari-likhitā
bhūmir=iyam sva-
- 38 sim-āvachchhinnā tṛiṇa-pūti-gōchara-paryyantā satalā sōddēśā sāmrapanasā sa-
39 guvāka-nālikērā salavanā sajalastha[lā*] sagarttōsharā sahya-daśāparādā pari-
40 hṛita-sarvapīdā achāḍa(ṭa)-bhāḍa(ṭa)-pravēśā akiñchit-pragrāhyā samasta-rāja-
bhōga-ka-
- 41 ra-hiranya-pratyāya-sahitā Sāvārṇṇa-sagotrāya Bhrigu-Chyavana-Āpnavāna-Au-
42 rva-Jamadagni-pravarāya Vājasaneyā-charaṇāya Yajurvēda-Kaṇva-śākḥ-ādhyāyi-
43 nē Madhyadēśa-vinirgata[sya*] Uttara-Rāḍhāyām Siddhala-grāmiya-Pitāmva(mba)-
radēva-
- 44 śarmmaṇaḥ praputrāya Jagannāthadēva-śarmmaṇaḥ pautrāya Viśvarūpadēva-
śarmma-
- 45 ṇaḥ putrāya śāntyāgār-ādhikṛita-śrī-Rāmadēva-śarmmaṇē (l) śrīmatā Bhōja-
46 varmma-dēvēna puṇyē ahani vidhivad=udaka-pūrvakam kṛitvā bhagavantam
Vāsudēva-bha-
- 47 tṭarakam=uddīśya mātā-pitrōr=ātmanaś=cha puṇya-yaśō-bhivṛiddhayē ā-chandr-ārkaṁ kshi-
48 ti-samakālam yāvat bhu(bhū)michchhidra-nyāyēna śrīmad-Vishṇu-chakra-mudrayā
tāmraśā-
- 49 sanikṛitya pradatt=āsmābhiḥ || Bhavanti ch=ātra dharmm-ānuśāśinaḥ ślōkāḥ ||
50 1Sva-dattām=para-dattām=vā yō harēta vasundharām [l*] sa viśṭhāyām kṛimīr=2
bhūtva pitṛibhiḥ saha pa-
- 51 chyatē || [16*] Śrīmad-Bhōjavarmmadēvapādiya-samvat 5 Śrāvāṇa-dinē 14 ni
ann mahāksha ni

TRANSLATION.

(Verse 1.) In this universe, Atri, the sage of the gods, was an offspring of Svayambhū (Brahmā). From the light of his eyes the moon was born.

(V. 2.) From him sprang Budha, the son of Rōhiṇī, and from him Purūravas, the son of Ilā, who was chosen by fame (*kīrti*)³, by Urvaśī, and by Earth.

(V. 3.) He again, the equal of Manu, begot Āyu; from that king was born the protector of the earth Nahusha; from him was born the great king Yayāti; he again got the son Yadu; from him starts this line of kings, wherein the goddess of valour (*vīraśrī*)⁴, and Hari were many times seen in person.

(V. 4.) In this family again appeared Kṛishṇa, who sported with hundreds of *gōpīs*, the chief actor of the Mahābhārata, the worshipful one, a partial incarnation of the Lord, who raised the burden of the Earth.

(V. 5.) (The knowledge of) the three Vēdas is a covering for men, and those who are devoid of it are certainly naked⁵, (thinking) so the kinsmen of Hari, the Varmans, mailing themselves with their hairs standing on end in their enthusiasm for the three Vēdas and for marvellous fights, and wearing the very solemn name and possessing noble arms, occupied Simhapura, which may be likened to the cave of lions.

¹ Metre: Anusṭuph.

² Read *kṛimīr*.

³ Kīrti was also the name of the *chowrie*-bearer of Purūravas; cf. *Matsyapurāṇa* XXIV, 14.

⁴ Cf. verses 4 and 8 below.

⁵ There is an implied reference to the *nagnas*, mendicants that did not submit to the Vēdas; cf. *Mārkaṇḍēyapurāṇa*.

Yēśhām kulē na vēdō-stī na śāstram n=aiva cha vratam |

tē nagnāḥ kīrtitāḥ sabbhis=tēśhām=annam egarhītam |

Similarly, we find in the *Vishṇupurāṇa*, III, xvii, 5,—

Riḡ-yajuḥ-sāma-samjñ=ēyam trayī varṇācṛitir=drīja |

ētām-ujjhati yō-mōhāt sa nagnāḥ pātakī smṛitāḥ ||

See Wilson's note in his translation of this passage. The wording of the inscription most closely agrees with the *Vāyupurāṇa*.

(V. 6.) In the course of time, there was (one) **Vajravarman**, the auspicious ornament of the **Yādava** soldiers in their victorious march of battle, who was like Death to his enemies, like the moon to his relatives, a poet amongst poets and the most learned among the erudite.

(V. 7.) **Jātavarman** was born from him (**Vajravarman**), just as **Bhishma** (the son of **Gaṅgā**) was born of **Śāntanu**; mercy was his (life's) vow, battle his pastime, and charity his chief delight.

(V. 8.) Seizing the (great) glory of **Prithu**, son of **Vēṇa**, espousing **Viraśrī** (the daughter) of **Karṇa**,¹ extending his supremacy among the **Aṅgas**, conquering the fortunes of **Kāmarūpa** (Assam), putting to shame the strength of the arms of **Divya**, crippling the dignity of **Gōvardhana**, and giving away all his wealth to **Brāhmanas**, he (**Jātavarman**) extended his own paramount suzerainty.

(V. 9.) The glorious **Sāmalavarmadēva**, whose name was the foremost blessing to the world, was born (in the womb of) **Viraśrī**. What more shall I tell?—my master (also) was endowed with all kingly virtues,—demerit found no shelter with him at all.

(V. 10.) He had a son **Udayin**, who saw only his own face reflected in front in his own sword, in battle-fields which were full of many an irresistible hero.

(V. 11.) He had a daughter, **Mālavādēvī**, the most beautiful lady in the three worlds, who was (as it were) the banner of the god of Love (lit. the mind-born one), the great wrestler in the conquest of the world.

(V. 12.) It was this lady who became the chief queen of **Sāmalavarman**, though his harem was full of the daughters of numerous kings.

(V. 13.) They had a son, **Śrī Bhōjavarman**, who was (as it were) the light of both² the families (paternal and maternal),—by whom, in all circumstances, affection was not taken away from deserving persons, (but their) gloom was dispelled (by him).

(V. 14.) ³Alack-a-day! Has the earth to-day again become devoid of heroes; this calamity with the *Rakshas* has arisen, let him remain prosperous during the dangerous times, as overlord of **Laukā**.

(V. 15.) He (the king), whom **Purushōttama** thus praised by means of enlogistic verses making him plunge into the great ocean of felicity consisting of Brahman as revealed in words,—

(L. 24—37.) now,—from his royal camp of victory established at **Vikramapura**, the devout worshipper of **Vishṇu**, the *Paramēśvara*, *Paramabhattachāraka*, *Mahārājādhirāja*, the glorious **Bhōja**, who meditated on the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja* **Sāmalavarmadēva**,—duly pays respect to, informs and instructs, all the recognized⁴ *Rājans*, *Rājanyakas*, the queen (*Rājñī*), the *Rājakas*, royal princes (*Rājaputra*), prime-minister (*Rājīmātya*), priest (*Purohita*), *Piṇhikāvitta*⁵, *Mahādharmaadhyaksha* (chief justice), *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* (minister of peace and war), *Mahāsēnāpati* (commander-in-chief), *Mahāmudrādhipāṭika* (keeper of

¹ May also mean, 'having made his own the martial spirit of **Karṇa** (of the *Mahābhārata*); *kāma-rūpa-sriyam* may also mean 'the beauty of **Kāma's** (Cupid's) person'; *divya-bhūja* may also mean 'the hands of the gods'.

² **Bhōja** is compared to a light (*dīpa*), which consists, generally, of a pot (*pātra*), wick (*dasā*) and oil (*snēha*), and which dispels darkness (*tamas*). The play on words here is remarkable.

³ The difficulty in making out the sense of this verse is partly due to the fact that half of the *Śārdūlavikṛita* is to all appearances, wanting. [There seems to be an exhortation to king **Bhōja** to engage on some expedition.—S. K.]

⁴ *Samvagata*, recognized; cf. *Amara* III, Book ii. 58. It does not mean 'assembled' as assumed by Prof. Kielhorn and others. [I cannot accept this explanation.—S. K.]

⁵ The function of this official is not known.

the Royal Seal), ¹*Antaraṅgabṛihaduparika* (chief privy-councillor), *Mahākshapaṭalika* (keeper of records), *Mahāpratihāra* (chief warder), *Mahābhājikā* (chief groom), *Mahāvyaḥapati* (chief master of military arrays), *Mahāpīlupati* (chief elephant-keeper), *Mahājanastha* (commander of a *gana* squadron²), *Davissīdhika* (porter, or superintendent of villages), *Chaurōddharanika* (police officer who has to deal with thieves), inspectors of the fleet, the elephants, horses, cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, etc., *Gaulmikas* (commander of a *gulu*³ squadron), *Danḍapāśikas* (executioners, or police officers), *Dakṣiṇāyuktas* (magistrates), district officers (*viśhayapati*) and other dependants of the king mentioned in the list of *Adhyakshas* but not specially mentioned here, those of the kind of *Chattas* and *Bhattas*, the citizens and the cultivators, the Brāhmaṇas and Brāhmaṇa elders,—

(Ll. 27 f.) in the village named *Upyalikā*, in the *Kausāmbī-Āshtagachchha-khaṇḍala* belonging to the *Adhahpattana-maṇḍala* of the illustrious *Paṇḍra-bhukti*,⁴ on the plot of land which, with betel-nut trees, etc. contains one *pūṭika* exceeded by nine and a quarter *drōṇas*.

(L. 37—41.) Be it known to you, that the above-mentioned plot of land, circumscribed within its own boundaries, including grass, filthy-water,⁵ and pasture-grounds, with bottom and surface, with mango and jack-fruit trees, with betel-nut and cocoanut trees, with saline soil, with earth and water, with pits and barren tracts, with respect to which the ten offences (of the donee) should be tolerated (by the king), exempt from all oppression, not to be entered by *Chattas* and *Bhattas*, free from all sorts of taxes, with all *rājabhōja*, *karu* and *hiraṇya* tributes.

(L. 41—49.) has been granted by us in the name of the Lord *Vāsudēva-Bhaṭṭāraka*; for the increase of merit and fame of my parents and myself, on an auspicious day after having touched water according to ceremony, and getting the record engraved in a copper-plate (imprinted) with the seal of Vishnu's wheel, in accordance with the maxim of *bhūmichchhādra*,⁷ (to last) as long as the moon and the sun (exist) and the earth endures,—to *Rāmadēva-śarman*, in charge of the sanctuary,⁸ of the *Sāvarna-gōtra*, whose *pravaras* were *Bhṛigu*, *Chyavana*, *Āpnavāna*, *Aurva* and *Jamadagni*, of the *Vajasaneya charaṇa*, a student of the *Kanva* branch of the *Yajurveda*, the son of *Viśvarūpadēvaśarman*, grand-son of *Jagannātha-dēvaśarman* and great-grand-son of *Pitāmaradēvaśarman* who was an inhabitant of the village of *Siddhala* in North *Rāḍhā*, and who came from *Madhyadēśa*.

(L. 49—51.) There are verses also enjoining religious usages :—“He who takes away land given by himself or by another, rots (in hell) in the state of worms in human excreta, with the *pūris*.”

(L. 51.) In the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty, king *Bhōjavarmadēva*, on the 14th day of *Śrāvaṇa*. Signed (*i.e.*, by the king). After this, signed by the *mahākshapaṭalika* (*i.e.*, the Record-keeper).

¹ I am indebted to Mr. Maitrēya for the following note on *anta aṅga* :—“Although the word *antarangaḥ* may be used in the sense of *ātmāṅgaḥ*, it appears to have been used in the inscription in a technical sense to signify the royal physician, cf. *Śrāvāṇa*'s commentary on the *Chakra-vatā* (Calcutta Edition),—*Vidyā-kula-sampannō ha bhīṣhag-antaranga ity-uchyatē*. In explaining the word *antarangāt*, *Śivādāsa* says,—*labdh-antaranga-padaṇḍikāt*.”

² A *gana* squadron consists of 27 elephants, 27 chariots, 81 horses and 135 foot soldiers; a *gulu*-squadron of 9 elephants, 9 chariots, 27 horses and 45 foot soldiers.

³ Vide *Kautiliya Arthā-śāstra*—second *adhikaraṇika* on *Adhyakṣa-prachāra*.

⁴ The *bhukti* is a larger unit than the *maṇḍala*, of which again the *khaṇḍala* forms part.

⁵ *Pūti* = ‘filthy water’—Vide V. S. Apte's dictionary, p. 715. [But *pūti* is also a kind of grass.—S. K.]

⁶ *Sa-lavaṇā* shows that the land was probably situated in a district washed by the sea-water.

⁷ Vide *Kautiliya Arthā-śāstra*, *Adhikaraṇa* II. Chap. II, *Prakaraṇa* 20.

⁸ *Śāntyaḡāra* the house where to bathe with the propitiatory water after a sacrifice.

No. 9.—BATIHAGARH STONE INSCRIPTION.

SAMVAT 1385.

BY RAI BAHADUR HIRA LAL, B.A., M.R.A.S., NAGPUR.

This stone inscription is at present lying in the compound of the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow at Damōh, the headquarters of the district of the same name in the Central Provinces and situated on the Indian Midland Railway, 127 miles from Jabalpur, the direct distance by road being 66 miles. The stone was originally brought from Baṭihāgarh, a village 21 miles north-west of Damōh and included in the Haṭṭā tahsil. Baṭihāgarh was once the seat of Musalmān governors sent from Delhi and there are ruins of a fort and other remains of its past greatness including inscriptions both in Sanskrit and in Persian.

The one I edit is engraved on a slab 1'11" × 1'6" and is in a good state of preservation. The language is Sanskrit written in Nāgarī characters, the average size of letters being $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The writing covers a space of 1' 7" × 1'. The whole record is in verse except the word *Siddhiḥ* at the commencement and *śubham bhavatu* at the end, together with the details of the date repeated in figures in line 14. There are altogether 15 verses in the 16 lines which the inscription contains.

The only noticeable orthographical peculiarities are the indifferent use of *s* for *ś* as in line 7 where *śastra-* and *-śastra-* are written *sastra-* and *-sāstra-* respectively, and the employment of *sh* to do duty for *kh* in some places, for instance in line 8, where *Khōjā* is written *Shōjā*, and in line 14 where we find *Vaiśākha-* as *Vaiśāsha-*. This is however quite in keeping with the Bundēkhaṇḍī practice, which is even now followed by writers of the old school, who always express their *kh* by *sh*. In this inscription *kh* has also been expressed by its ordinary symbol, as in *-khaṇḍam* of the first line and *līlākha* of the last. The letter *i* appears in its antiquated form in line 8. Note also the use of the *akshara va* with a dot underneath in order to denote *va* as distinguished from *ba* in *bhauva-*, l. 1. This is quite in accordance with the ordinary Bundēkhaṇḍī practice, but does not occur in other places in the inscription.

The inscription records that a local Mnhammadan ruler Jallāla Khōjā, son of Īśāka, caused a *Gōmaṭha* to be made in the town of Baṭihāḍim, as also a garden and a stepwell. Jallāla, i.e., Jalāl-ud-dīn is stated to have been appointed as his representative by Hisāmādīm (Hisām-ud-dīn) also called Chhipaka, probably a corruption of Śāfiq, son of Malik Julachī, who was made commander of the Kharpara armies and governor of the Chēdi country by Sultān Mahmūd. This Mahmūd is described as *Śakēndra* or lord of the Śakas, ruling from Yōginīpura after having conquered other kings. The inscription further states that Jallāla appointed his servant Dhanan as manager of the institutions named above, the principal architects whereof were Bhōjūka, Kāmadēva, and Halā of the Śilāpaṭṭa¹ family. The composer of the inscription was the *Kāyastha* Baijūka of the Māthura sub-division, and the writer another Māthura named Vāsū, son of Sahadēva.

The date is given in the 13th verse as Wednesday, the 3rd day of the bright fortnight of the Vaiśākha month in the Vikrama year 1385. The year is expressed by symbolical words, and to make it clear, the substance of the verse is repeated in prose immediately afterwards, the year and the *tithi* being given in figures. The date regularly corresponds to Wednesday, the 13th April 1328 A.D.²

¹ *Śilāpaṭṭa* is now known as the Silāwaṭ caste, who are masons and found in the neighbourhood of Damōh.

² As calculated by Mr. Gokul Prasād Īśvaradās, Tahsildār of Dhamtari. He remarks that the year in this case must be taken as Āshādhādi or Kārttikādi. If it is taken as Chaitrādi the current Samvat would be 1386, and it would have to be supposed that the year given in the inscription was the expired year 1385. But as there is nothing in this inscription leading to this conclusion, the probability is that the year was Kārttikādi, taking into consideration the locality where the inscription was found.

There can be little doubt that Mahmūd of Yōginipura (another name of Delhi) was no other than the Turk Nāsir-ud-dīn Mahmūd of the Slave dynasty who reigned between 1246 and 1266 A.D. Mahmūd subdued the Bundēlkhaṇḍ country, or, more correctly Chandēri and Mālwa in 1251 A.D., over which he appointed a governor.¹ This governor, whose name does not appear to be mentioned in the Persian histories, was apparently Malik Jnlachi. Between the conquest of Mahmūd and the record of our inscription there is an interval of 77 years, spread over 3 governors, the Malik, his son Hisām-ud-dīn, and Jalāl-ud-dīn, giving a fair normal average duration of administration for each. It is well known that these Musalmān conquests in this part of the country were not permanent, but in A.D. 1321 we find Tughlaq Shāh despatching his son with the troops of Chandēri, Badāun and Mālwa against Teliṅgānā,² only 7 years before our inscription was engraved. It is therefore evident that the Musalmāns had a hold over the country at the time, at least there can be no doubt that the Damōh district was under a Musalmān governor. This is however only of local interest.

But what makes the inscription very interesting, is the mention of the Kharpara armies, the Chēdi country and the title of Mahmūd as *Śakēndra*. I think that the Kharparas of our inscription are identical with the Kharparikas mentioned in Samudragupta's stone pillar inscription of Allāhābād.³ They are there mentioned amongst the tribes conquered by this great monarch in the 4th century of the Christian era. They must have been a war-like people and must have offered not a little resistance to have deserved notice. Mr. V. A. Smith⁴ a decade ago stated that the Kharparikas may have occupied Seoni or Mandlā district of the Central Provinces. How very near the mark this surmise was, is evident from the present inscription. Seoni and Maṇḍlā are not very far away from Damōh which was apparently garrisoned by the Kharpara armies in the 13th century. That Damōh was included in the Chēdi country, is another inference which may be drawn from this record and which goes to support in a way Justice Pargiter's localisation⁵ of the Chēdi country. Some have held that Chandēri, if it is not a corruption of Chēdi, was at least in the centre of that ancient country, and it is to Chandēri that Mahmūd sent his forces in 1251, and there he left a governor, who in our inscription is designated as *Chēditēśādhipa*. Lastly the title *Śakēndra* of this monarch may be noted. The word *śaka* here as in several other instances⁶, means Musalmān.

The geographical names mentioned in the inscriptions are Yōginipura, Chēdi and Baṭihāḍim, all of which have been incidentally identified above. Yōginipura mentioned in Chand Bardai's *Prithvīrāja Rīsō*⁷ as Jugginipura, is an old name of Delhi. Chēdi is the well-known classical name of the country with the rulers of which the history of the northern and eastern portions of the Central Provinces was associated for many centuries. It was in this country that Baṭihāḍim, the present Baṭihāgarh, was included. *Baṭihāḍim* in the local dialect means a heap of a collection of cow-dung cakes, and the name seems to have changed its *ḍim* to *garh* when a fort was later on built there. A step-well still exists there containing a fragmentary Persian inscription which informs us that it was constructed in the time of Jalāl Isahāka or Jalāl-ud-dīn, who killed Usmān and became Naib with the title of Akhtā, in the reign of the just and pious monarch to whom the whole of Hindustan paid respect and by whose sword the whole of Turkistān was subdued. This well may be identical with the one referred to in our inscription, but there are two other old ones, one of which, called *chaurāsī bāolī*, is situated

¹ See Brigg's *Ferishta*, Volume I, p. 239, and *Tabakāt-i-Nasiri* as quoted in Dawson-Elliott, Volume II, p. 351.

² See Cunningham's *Reports*, Volume II, p. 402.

³ *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 18.

⁴ *Journal, Royal Asiatic Society*, 1897, p. 893.

⁵ *Journal, Bengal Asiatic Society*, 1895, p. 249 ff.

⁶ Compare *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 409; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 352; XXXVII, p. 42, and above, p. 18.

⁷ See Nāgarī Prachārīni Sabhā Edition, Vol. I, p. 112.

in the midst of a big grove of mangoes, guavas, lemons, etc. This may be the *udyāna* alluded to in our inscription, and it would be natural to suppose that the step-well of our inscription was made in this grove, unless it existed before the grove was planted. The identification of the step-well is further complicated by the fact that the local people say that the inscription was removed from a third well called *Bhaūharē-kī bāoli*, which is believed to be connected by a tunnel with the *Sūs Bahū-kī bāoli* containing the Persian inscription referred to above.

TEXT.¹

- 1 Ōm² siddhiḥ | ³Ādau Vra(Bra)hmā na Vishṇuḥ kṣha(kṣhi)ti-jala-gaganam
n=āsti vra(bra)hmāṇḍakhamḍam svargrādyā⁴ bhaṇva-nāgā grahagaṇa-rishayo
n=āsti
- 2 uakṣatra-mālā | chandr-ādityau na vahuir na vahati pavanō n=āsti kālō na
jivah tatr=aiḱō=pi Svayambhūṣ=triyuga-yugapatiḥ pā-
- 3 tu vaḥ sṛiṣṭīkarttā || 1 ⁵Sarvva-lōkasya karttāram=ichchhāsaktim=anamtakam |
anādi-nidhanam varidē guṇa-varṇa-vivarjītam || 2 ⁵Asti ka-
- 4 li-yugō rāja Śakēndrō vasudhādhīpaḥ | Yōginipuram=āsthāya yō bhūmktē
sakalām mahim || 3 ⁵Sarvva-sāgara-paryāntam vasi(śi)-cha-
- 5 krē narādhipān | Mahamūda-suratrāṇō nāmnā sū(sū)rō=bhinamdatu || 4
⁵Tōn=ājñaptō mallikō=sau Julachi-nāma-viśrutaḥ | yō-
- 6 ddhā Kharpara-sainyānām Chēdi-dēs-ādhipō=bhava[t*] || 5 ⁵Tasya putrō mahāvīrah
paurushēṇa samanvitaḥ | nāmūā Hiśāmadim khyāta[h]
- 7 Chhipakō bhūvi namdatām || 6 ⁵Sa(Śa)stra-sā(śā)stra-vidam jñātvā svāmi-
kārya-rata[m] sadā | ātmakṛityeshu sarvveṣhu Jallālam kṛitavān pra-
- 8 bhūḥ || 7 ⁶Isāka-rājasya sutaḥ pravīḱō Jallāla-Shō(Khō)jā matimān=pravīrah |
yō dharmma-putnam hi vichārya vu(bu)ddhyā sō=kāra-
- 9 yad=Gōmaṭa(ṭha)-nāmadhēyam || 8 ⁶Va(Ba)ṭihādim-purē ramyō Gōmaṭa(ṭha)ḥ
kāritaḥ śubhaḥ | āśrayaḥ sarvva-jamṭūnām Kailāśā(sā)drir=iv=ā-
- 10 paraḥ || 9 ⁷Jallāla kṣha(kṣhi)tipāla pālana-rataḥ kim stūyatē tē guṇō yēna
sphē(sphā)ṭita-duḥkha-bhāra-nichayō vidvaj-janīnam sadā | udyā-
- 11 nam Va(Ba)ṭihādim-ākhyā-nagarē samsthāpitam namdanam vāpi nirmmala-
chandra-vimva(bimba)-sadṛiśā puṇy=āmrītavarshiṇi || 10 ⁵Tasya bhṛityō
- 12 Dhanau nāma karmasthānē niyōjitaḥ || (i) evāmi-bhaktas=cha sū(sū)ras=cha
patirāja-sashā(khā) sudhiḥ || 11 ⁵Si(Śi)lāpatasubhē
- 13 vānśō sūtīdhārā vichakṣaṇāḥ | Bhōjūkaḥ Kāmadēvas=cha karmmanisṭ[h*]ā
Halā sudhiḥ || 12 ⁵Sa(Śa)r-āsht-ānala-sōmē cha mi-
- 14 tō Vikrama-vatsarē | Vaiśāsha(kha)sya sitē pakshē tṛitīyām⁵
Vu(Bu)dhavāsarē || 13 Samvat 1385 Vaiśāsha(kha)-sudi 3 Vu-
(Bu)dhadinē ||
- 15 ⁵Māthur-āuvaya-kāyastha-Vai(Bia)jūkō vinay-ānvitaḥ | manishi-mānasa-mudē
prasa(śa)stim=akarōt=sudhiḥ || 17 ⁵Māthurō
- 16 divirō dakṣhō dhuryō vyāpārīnām sadā | Sahadēva-sutō Vāsū lilēkha
vimal-āksharaiḥ || 15 Su(śu)bham bhavatu ||

¹ From the original stone and from impressions supplied by Pandit Basantram.

² Expressed by a symbol.

³ Metre: Sragdhārā.

⁴ Read *svargrādyā*. The *va* of *bhaṇva* has been distinguished with a dot.

⁵ Metre: Anushtubh.

⁶ Metre: Indravajrā.

⁷ Metre: Śārdūlavikṛīṭa.

⁸ Metri *causa* instead of *tṛitīyāyām*.

TRANSLATION.

(L. 1) Hail Success !

(Verse 1) In the beginning (there was) no Brahmā. nor Vishnu nor earth, water or sky, nor any part of the universe, inhabitants of the heavens, beings belonging to the earth, nor Nāgas. There were no planets nor the seven Rishis, and there was no group of lunar mansions. There were no moon and sun, no fire. The wind did not blow, and there was no death and no life. There was then only one self-born, the lord of cosmic age of (all) the three periods. Let that creator of the world protect you.

(V. 2) I bow down to the creator of all the worlds, to him whose power is subservient to his wish, who is unlimited, who has no beginning and no end, and who is destitute of quality and colour.

(V. 3) In the Kali (age) there was a King, the Śaka-lord, the ruler of the earth, who having established himself in Yōginipura (Delhi) ruled the whole earth.

(V. 4) He subjugated the kings up to all the Seas. May this hero by name Mahmūd Sultān enjoy happiness.

(V. 5) Ordered by him the *malik* famous by the name of Julachi became the warrior (commander) of the Kharpara armies and the governor of the Chēdi country.

(V. 6) May his son Chhipaka known in the world by the name Hisāmuddīn, (who is) a great warrior possessing valour, enjoy happiness.

(V. 7) In all his affairs this lord made Jallāla (his representative), knowing him to be well versed in the art of arms and always devoted to his master's work.

(V. 8) The son of Īsakarāja, was the clever, wise and very heroic Jallāla Khōjā, who considering his stock of religious merit in his mind caused to be made the place known by the name of Gōmaṭha.

(V. 9) This auspicious Gōmaṭha was caused to be made in the beautiful town of Baṭihāḍim. (It is) a shelter to all beings like another Kailāsa.

(V. 10) O Jallāla! protector of the earth, how should your merit intent on protection be praised, by whom a place where the load of calamities of learned persons is always crushed out, a garden like Nandana and a well (with water) resembling the disc of the spotless moon and showering nectar of virtue were established in the town called Baṭihāḍim.

(V. 11) His servant by name Dhanau was appointed as manager. (He was) devoted to his master, valiant, intelligent and a friend of his lord the King.

(V. 12) (Born) in the auspicious family of Śīlāpaṭṭa, the conspicuous architects (were) Bhōjuka, Kāmadēva, and the wise Halā, who were perfect in (their) work.

(V. 13) In the Vikrama year measured (marked) by the arrows (5), eight, the fires (3) and the moon (1) on the 3rd of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha on a Wednesday, (this was engraved).

(L. 14) Saṃvat 1385, Vaiśākha sudi 3 on a Wednesday.

(V. 14) The well behaved Baijuka Kāyastha of the Māthura family composed (this) eulogy for the delight of the minds of the wise.

(V. 15) He who was always the foremost among traders the clever Māthura scribe Vāsū, son of Śahadēva, wrote (this) in clear letters.

(L. 16) Let good fortune attend.

NO. 10.—SPURIOUS ISLAMPUR PLATES OF THE GANGA KING VIJAYADITYA.
THE 30TH YEAR.

By K. B. PATHAK AND STEN KONOW.

[The ensuing paper is the joint work of Professor Pathak and myself. The description of the plates is due to Professor Pathak, whose reading of the text has, moreover, been adopted in most places. The remainder has been added by me.—S. K.]

The plates here edited belong to Mr. Bhimānna, *alias* Tatya Jināppa Mudhalē, a resident of Islāmpur, in the Vālvē tāsiluqa of the Satārā District in the Bombay Presidency. They are however stated to have been originally brought from Mudhōl in the Southern Marāṭhā country, where the owner's ancestors lived. They are five in number, and are strung together on a ring passing through holes on the left side. Each plate measures 6" by 3". The weight of the plates and the ring is about 80 tolas. The edges of the plates have been raised into rims in order to protect the writing. The ends of the ring are soldered into a scarf showing an elephant facing the left. The ring is oval and measures 3" by 2½".

The inscription is in Sanskrit and is written in prose and verse. It is not dated. The characters are South-Indian and closely resemble those found in other Gāṅga grants. The inscription seems to record the grant of two fields and a house to a Brāhmaṇa named Sōmaśarman in the time of the Gāṅga king Vijayāditya. The grant was shown to me some years ago, and I have since obtained the plates on loan through Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, for the purpose of editing them. [K. B. P.]

[This grant belongs to a series of spurious grants of the Western Gāṅgas, which have been most extensively dealt with by Dr. Fleet,¹ and which have been treated as genuine by Mr. Rice, whose theory would, *e.g.*, lead to such results as that the king Durvinita, whose time would have been the end of the 5th century, wrote a commentary on at least one *Sarga* of the Kirātārjunīya, though scarcely anybody would place Bhāravi earlier than the first half of the 6th century.

The reasons for contesting the genuity of these records have been ably put forward by Dr. Fleet, and they fully apply to the present grant.

The Orthography is extremely faulty. Thus we find *a* for *ā* and *ā* for *a* in *-kul-amaḷā-vyāma-*, l. 1; *-dēvata-*, l. 8, etc.; *ān* for *ā* in *-bhāginēyām*, l. 12; *i* for *a* in *=chirin-*, l. 8; *harēti*, l. 30; *i* for *ī* in *niti-*, ll. 6, 21; *-kritu-*, l. 10; *-priti-*, l. 10; cf. *-kēsariḥ*, l. 39; *ō* for *u* in *-Cnṣṭ[ru*]ha-*, l. 9; *k* for *g* in *=Sakarādibhiḥ*, l. 62; *t* for *k* in *samyat-*, l. 5; *t* for *j* in *śrīmat-Jahna-*, l. 1; *t* for *tt* in *-tatrah*, ll. 25, 34; *t* for *d* in *Patma-*, l. 1; cf. ll. 7, 9, 58; *t* for *dh* in *-samatagata-*, l. 34; *t* for *n* in *śrīmat-Mādhava-*, ll. 6, 11; *-prōlasat-mā-*, l. 40; *t* for *v* in *-patana-*, l. 44; *th* for *t* in *-śilāsthambha-*, l. 2; *d* for *dh* in *Sindu-*, l. 20; *dh* for *d* in *-vidhāran-*, l. 3; *-udhadhi-*, l. 7; *dy* for *jy* in *-rādya-*, ll. 5, 10, 40; *nd* for *t* in *nīndyam*, l. 32; *nv* for *nn* in *-sanva-*, l. 11; *bh* for *b* in *Triyambhaka-*, l. 9; *-Kadambha-*, l. 12; *b* for *v* in *bā*, l. 60; *v* for *bh* in *-āvidhānē*, l. 28, etc. Wrong *Samdhi* is of frequent occurrence; compare *-rādyaḥ Mukha-*, l. 10, and further ll. 14, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 56. Final *h* has often been dropped; cf. ll. 6, 8, 9, 11, 24, 28, 31, 35, 40, 42, 43, 51, 57, 62. Also a final *m* is sometimes missing; thus *-bhājā*, l. 43; on the other hand we find *vasudhām* for *vasudhā*, l. 61. Single letters have been omitted in *prājaiśvaryyam*, l. 42; *daśita-*, l. 37; *duddhar-*, l. 38; *prōlasat-*, l. 40, and whole syllables in ll. 5, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 23, 34, 40, 41, 44. On the other hand we

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 158 ff.; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, pp. 203, 212, 221 ff.

find superfluous syllables in ll. 24 and 34. The *Upadhmanīya* is used in one place, in *-rajaḥ-pavitri-*, l. 9, but not in the other places where we would expect it. Note also the spelling *Taitriya-* for *Taittirīya-*, l. 55.

The individual letters have usually been well cut. Occasionally however we find misshaped forms; compare the *ṇ* in *-koṇgaṇi-*, l. 26; the *vā* of *-vāraṇa-*, l. 36.

The language is fairly correct. There are however some mistakes and slips. Compare the forms *vaktṛikuśālō*, l. 6; *vaktṛiprayōktṛikuśālō*, l. 22, and the Kanarese termination of the numeral *trimsattu*, l. 55.

In common with the other spurious grants, the present one also describes Śrīpurnsha as the grandson of Śivamāra, though we know from the Vallimalai inscription¹ that he was his son.

As has already been stated by Dr. Fleet, the fact that these grants are forgeries does not preclude the possibility that they may contain some historical facts. Dr. Fleet has discussed the various details mentioned in them in his paper on the Sūdi plates,² and the grant here under consideration does not add much new information. The first of the Gaṅga kings, whose existence is known from authentic records, is the *Mahārāja Koṅgaṇi Śivamāra* with the *biruda Navakāma*, whom Dr. Fleet³ places in the period about A.D. 755-765. It has already been remarked that the *Mahārāja Prithivikoṅgaṇi Śripurusha*, who is in the spurious plates described as his grandson, was in reality his son. According to Dr. Fleet, his time is about A.D. 765-805. We know from genuine inscriptions that he also had the name *Muttarasa*. We learn from l. 48 that he had a queen *Vijayamahādēvi* of the Chalukya family. If this statement is correct, we can only think of the Eastern Chālukyas of Vēṅgi. In itself this is not at all unlikely. We know that the Gaṅga's had been dependent on the Western Chalukyas,⁴ and the family can scarcely have lost all its prestige with them on its overthrow at the hands of the Rāshtrakūṭas. Moreover, the Eastern Chālukya king who was contemporary with Muttarasa, was *Vishṇuvardhana IV.* (763-799), who was the father of *Vijayāditya II.* and the son of *Vijayāditya I.* The name *Vijayamahādēvi* would be a very likely one for a Chālukya princess of those days, who would then probably have been a sister of *Vishṇuvardhana*. Muttarasa's eldest son was apparently *Śivamāra II.*,⁵ who was so called after his paternal grandfather, but who is not mentioned in our grant. His younger brother, the son of *Vijayamahādēvi*, who wore the name of his mother's father *Vijayāditya*, is the supposed grantee of our plates. This *Vijayāditya* is not an invention of the forger or forgers who are responsible for the spurious Gaṅga grants. His name occurs in an inscription at *Āsandi* in the Kadūr district,⁶ but we do not know much about him. He probably resided at *Āsandi*, now a village in the Kadūr Taluqa of the Kadūr District, Mysore, situated in 13° 42' N. and 76° 6' E., 5 miles from Ajjampur railway station. This place is stated to have been his residence in l. 54, and the grant purports to have been issued in his 30th year. That does not however help us to establish the date intended, because nothing prevents us from assuming that he ruled in *Āsandi* as viceroy under his father.

The objects of the grant were two plots of land, a house, and something else in the neighbourhood of *Āsandi*. I cannot make anything of *Satprasāda* in l. 58. The donee was

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 140 ff.

² *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 164 ff.

³ See Fleet, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, pp. 154 ff.; Vol. VI, pp. 64 ff.

⁴ Cf. Fleet, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 157.

⁵ See Fleet, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, pp. 160 f.

⁶ *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VI, Kd., 145; Fleet, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 55.

Sōmaśarman Yuddhakāraṇiga, the son of Nāgaśarman and the grandson of Dharmasārman, of the Hāritu gōtra.—S. K.]

TEXT.

First Plate.

- 1 Ōm¹ svasti [||*] Jitam bhagavatā gata-ghana-gagan-ābhēna Patma(dma)nābhēna
[||*] Śrīmat(j)-Jāhnavēya-kul-a(ā)malā(a)-
- 2 vyōm-āvabhāsana-bhāskaraḥ sva-khaḍg-[ai]kaprahāra-khaṇḍita-mahāśilāstha(sta)mbha-
labdha-bala-parākramō
- 3 dāraṇ-āri-gaṇa-vidhā(dā)raṇ-ōpalabdhā-vraṇa-vibhūṣhaṇa-vibhūṣitaḥ Kāṇvāyana-
sagōtraḥ śrīmat-Ko-
- 4 ŋgaṇivarmma-dharmmamahādhirājaḥ [||*] Tasya putraḥ pitur=anvāgata-guṇa-
yuktō vidyā-vinaya-vihita-vṛi-
- 5 ttiḥ sa[mya]t(k)-prajā-pālana-mātr-ādhipata-rādyā(jya)-prayōja[nō*] vidvat-kavi-
kāñchana-nikash-ōpa[la]-bhūtō
- 6 ni(ni)tiśāstrasya vakṛi-kuśalō Datta-sūtra-vṛitti-prapētā śrīmat(n)-Mādhava-
mahādhirājaḥ [||*] Tasya putra[h*] pitri-pai-
- 7 tāmaha-guṇa-yuktō-nēka-chā(cha)turddanta-yuddh-āvāpta-chatuṛ-udha(da)dhi-salil-
āsvādita-yasāḥ śrīmat(d)-Dha-
- 8 ri[va*][r]mma-mahādhirājaḥ [||*] Tasya putrō dvija-guru-dēvat[ā*]-pūjana-parō
Nārāyaṇa-chiri(chara)ṇ-ānudhyātā[h*]

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 9 śrīmat(d)-Viṣṇugōpa-mahādhirājaḥ [||*] Tasya putra[h*] Triyambhaka-
(Tryambaka)-charaṇ-āmbō(u)[ru*]ha-rajaḥ-pavitr[ī]-kṛit-ottamāṅgaḥ sva-
- 10 bhuja-bala-parākrama-kṛaya-kṛi(kṛi)ta-rādyāḥ(jyō) Mukhamōṣṭa-piśitāsana-pri(pri)ti-
kara-niśita-dhār-āsiḥ Kali-yu-
- 11 ga-bala-paṇk-āvasanva(nna)-dharmma-vṛiṣh-ōddharana-nitya-sannaddha[h*] śrīmat(n)-
Mādhava-mahādhirājaḥ [||*] Tasya putra[h*] śrīma-
- 12 t-Kadambha(mba)-kula-[ga*]gana-[ga*]bhastimālināḥ śrīmat-Kṛiṣṇavarmma-
mahādhirājasya priya-bhāginēyām(yō) vijrīmbhamā[ṇa*]-
- 13 śakti-traya-sampaṇaḥ sambhram-āvanata-samasta-sāmanta-maṇḍalō vidyā-vinay-
ātisaya-paripū-
- 14 r[it-ānta]rātmaṁ niravagraha-pradhāna-sanryya-(ryyō) vidvatsu prathama-gaṇyaḥ
śrīmat-Koṅgaṇi-mahādhirājaḥ A-
- 15 vinīta-nāmā [||*] Tasya putraḥ vijrīmbhamāṇa-śakti-trayaḥ Andari-Ālettūr-
Poruḷare-Peṇnagar-ādy-a-
- 16 nēka-samara-mukha-makha-huta-pra[ha*]ta-sūra-purusha-paś - ūpahāra - vighasa - vihasṭi-
kṛita-Kṛitānt-Ā-

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 17 gni-mukhaḥ Kirā[tārjuni]ya-pañchadaśa-sargga-ti[kā*]-kāraḥ Durvvini[ī]ta-
nāmadhēyaḥ śrīmat-Koṅgaṇi-vṛiddharājaḥ [||*]
- 18 Tasya putraḥ āurdd[ā*]nta-vimardda-mṛidita-viśvambhar-ādhipa-mauli-mālā-
makaranda-puṁja-piṁjari-kriyamāṇa-chara-

¹ Expressed by a symbol.

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- 19 na-yugala-naḥinaḥ śrīmat-Koṅgaṇi-vṛiddharājā Mushkara¹-dvitīya-nāmadhēyaḥ [||*]
Tad-ātmajaḥ udit-ōdita-sa-
- 20 kala-digan[ta]ra-prathita-Sindu(ndhu)rāja-duhitṛi-jananikaḥ Śrīvikrama-prathita-
nāmadhēyaḥ śrīmat-Koṅgaṇi-ma-
- 21 [hādhirājāḥ] chaturddaśa-vidyā-sthān-ādhigama-vimala-matiḥ viśēshatō=
navasē(śē)shasya ni(nī)ti-śāstra-
- 22 sya vaktṛi-prayōktṛi-kuśalo ripu-timira-nikara-nirākaraṇ-ōdaya-bhāskarāḥ pravara-
vidagdha-mugdha-lala-
- 23 [nā-jan-ai]ka-rati-pañcha[bāṇaḥ*] [||*] Tasya putraḥ ²anēka-samara-sampāta-
vijimbhita-dvirada-radana-kulīś-ābhaghāta-vra-
- 24 na-samrūḍha-bhāsvad-vijaya-lakshana-lakshī-kṛita-viśāla-vaksha[h*]-sthala[h*] śakti-
traya-(sama-)samanvitaḥ sa-

Third Plate; First Side.

- 25 madhigata-sakala-śāstr-ārttha-ta[t*]tvaḥ samārādhita-trivarggaḥ niravadya-char[i]taḥ
pratidinam=abhivarddha-
- 26 māna-prabbāvaḥ śrīmat-Koṅgaṇi-³mahādhirājāḥ Bhūvikrama-dvītiya⁴-nāmadhēyaḥ
[||*] Api cha [||*] ⁵Nānā-hē-
- 27 ti-prahāra-pravighaṭita-bhaṭ-au(ō)raḥ-kavāṭ-ōtthit-āṣṛig-dhār-āśvāda-pramatta-dvipa-śata-
charaṇ-am(ā)kshōda-
- 28 sammardda-bhīmō [!*] saṁgrāmō Pallavēndran=narapatim=ajayad=yō Veland-
āvi(bhi)dhānō rājā Śrīvallabh-ākhyā[h*]
- 29 samara-[śa]ta-jay-āvāpta-lakshmi-vilāsaḥ [||*] ⁶Tasy=ānujō nata-narēndra-kirīṭa-kōṭi-
ratn-ārka-dīdhi-
- 30 ti-virājita-pāda-padmaḥ [!*] Lakshmyā svayamvṛitapatir=Navakāma-nāmō(mā)
śiṣṭapriyō=rīgaṇa-dāru(ra)ṇa-gī-
- 31 ta-kīrttiḥ [||*] ⁵Lakshmi[m*] vakska[h*]sthala-sthā[m*] harati Mura-ripō[h*]
kīrttim=ākraśhṭum=īshṭō śuddh[ā*]m Rāmasya vṛitti[m*] budha-ja-
- 32 na-mahitām Mānavi[m] svikarōti [!*] nirvāchyō loka-dhūrttaḥ para-yuvati-harō
Dēvarājō=pi nindyaṁ(tyam) chitra[m]

Third Plate; Second Side.

- 33 [kim v-ātra chitraṁ phalam=a]param=ataḥ kin=nu śiṣṭa-prayātnaiḥ [||*]
Tasya Koṅgaṇi-mahārājasya Śivamār-ā-
- 34 para-nāmadhēyasya pautras=samata(dhi)gata-sakala-[kalā*]-kalāpa-ta[t*]tvas=
samavachanata⁷-samasta-sāmanta-ma-
- 35 [kuṭa-ta]ṭa-ghaṭita-bahala-ratua-vilasad-amaradhanuḥ-khaṇḍa-maṇḍita - charaṇa - nakha-
maṇḍala[h*] surāsura-
- 36 vṛindāra[ka-va]ndyamāna-Nārāyaṇa-nihita-bhakti[h*] śūra-purusha-turaga-varavāraṇa-
ghaṭ[ā*]-saṁgha-
- 37 [ṭa-dā]ruṇa-samara-śirasi da[r*]śit-ātma-kōpō bhīmakōpaḥ prakāṭa-rati-samaya-
samanuvarttana-

¹ There is a vertical stroke on the top of ra.² The akshara ka of anēka- has been inserted under the line.³ Note the shape of n in -Koṅgaṇi-.⁴ The akshara ti of -dvītiya- has been inserted under the line.⁵ Metre: Sragdharā.⁶ Metre: Vasantatilakā.⁷ Read =samavachanata-.

- 38 chatura-yuvati-jana-lōka-dhūrtto lōka-dhūrttaḥ sudn[r*]ddhar-ānēka-yuddha-mūrdha-
labdha-vijaya-sampad=ahi-
39 ta-gaja-ghaṭā-kēsari rāja-kēsariḥ(rī) [||*] Api cha [||*] ¹Yō Ga[m*]g-ānvaya-
nirmmal āmbara-tala-vyābhāsana-prō-
40 [l*]lasat(n)-mārttaṇḍō=ri-bhayaṁkara[h*] śubha[-ka*]ra[h*] sanmārgga-rakṣākaraḥ
[*] saurādya(jyam) samupētya rājasamitau rāja-

Fourth Plate; First Side.

- 41 n=guṇair=uttamai rājā Śrīpu[ru*]shas=chiram vijayatē rājanya-chūdāmaṇiḥ [||*]
²Kāmō rāmāsn chāpē Daśa-
42 ratha-tanayō vikramē Jāmadaguya[h*] prāj[y*]-aiśvaryyam(ryyē) Balārīr=
bbabahu³-mahusi raviś=cha prabhutvō Dhē(Dha)nē-
43 śaḥ [l*] bhūyō vikhyātaśakti[h*] sphuṭataram=akhila-prāṇabhāṣā[m*] vidhātā
dhātṛā sriṣṭa[h*] prajānām=patir=i[ti*]
44 kavayō [yam] praśam[s*]nti nityam [||*] Tēna prabala-vijṛimbbhamāṇa-
pata(va)na-bala-chalita-vipula-vichī-ni-
45 chaya-[cha*]ñchala-sakala-jaladhi-mēkhalā-virājamāna-viśva-viśvambharā-bhāra-bhara-
46 ṇa-śēshāyamāṇa-dōrddāṇḍēna pratidina-shra(pra)vṛitta-mahādāna-janita-puṇyāha-gho-
47 sha-mukharita-mandir-ōdarēṇa Śrīpurusha-prathama-nāmadheyēna Prithivikoṁgaṇi-
(ma)-
48 mahārājāna mahātmanā pri(pri)ya-vallabhāyām Chalikya-vamś-ōdbhavā
Vijaya-mahādē-

Fourth Plate; Second Side.

- 49 v[ī] nām=āsīt [||*] ³Tat-putrō [nitya]-śakt[i]-traya-yuta-mahimā sarvva-śāstra-
prav[ī]ṇō hasty-a-
50 śv-ārōhaṇē tadgata-[uuta]-charito lōka-vikhyāta-kīrttiḥ [l*] bhōgi sūro=bhimāni
suvidi-
51 ta-vibhavō rāja-lakṣmī-nikēta[h*] śatru-kṣatra-pramāthi sa jayati Vijayāditya-
bhūpō=
52 bhi[rāmah][||*] chatur-udadhi-mēkhal-ślāmīkṛita-viśvambharā-bhāra-bharana-samarthtaḥ
[||*] Api
53 cha [||*] ⁴Kamal-ābhīrāma-tēj[ā*]ḥ su-dāna-yuktas=sagauravō jagati [l*]
dinakara iva sura-
54 gaja iva giripatir=iva bhāti niravadyaḥ [||*] Āsandi-puravarō vasati(h)
pravarddhamāna-vi-
55 jay-aiśvaryya trīmśattu Hārīṭu⁵-gōtrāya Taitriya(Taittiriya)-charaṇa-Vē[thvulu]⁶-
vaktavyā(vāstavyā)-
56 ya Va(Dha)rmmasarmmaṇa[h] putrō Nāgasarmmā tasya putraḥ sarvva-
guṇa-sampannaḥ svāmi-bhaktāḥ

¹ Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

² Metre: Sragdharā.

³ Read =bbahu-mahasi.

⁴ Metre: Āryā.

⁵ Hārīṭu has been substituted for another word of which the syllables *tīw* and *ṛa* are visible after the *akṣaras* *hā* and *ri* respectively. I am indebted to Professor Hultzsch for the reading of this word.

⁶ The reading -Vēthvulu-, for which I am indebted to Professor Hultzsch, is not quite certain. The word has been written over an erasure.

Fifth Plate.

- 57 nṛipa-tantra-bhāra-bharaṇa-samarthah Somaśarmma[ā*] Yuddhakāraṇiga-dvitiya-nāmadhēya[h*]
 58 tasmai Satprasād-āṁṭaduva-taṭākasy=ōttara-śrīṅgasy=ādhasat(d)-bṛihachchhīl-ōttara-pā(pa)śchī-
 59 mē ṭuka-vrihi-kshētram tat-taṭākasy=aiva dakshinī(ṇa)-śrīṅg-ādhasatām(stāt) shaṭ-kaṇḍuk-āvāpaṁ vrihi-
 60 kshētram 1[. .]tāñ=cha grihañ=cha udaka-pūrvvan=dattah(ttaṁ) [||*]
 Svadattām paradattām bā(vā) yō harēti(ta) va-
 61 sundharām [||*] shashṭi-varsha-sahasrāpi² viśṭāyām jāyatē kṛimih [||*]
 Bahubhir=vvasudhām(dhā) bhuktā
 62 rājābhis=Saka(ga)rādibhiḥ [||*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmi[s*] tasya tasya tadā pa(pha)lām [||*] Ōm Śrī-Śaṁkara-
 63 kṛitam sarvva-parihāram labhatē Ōm—[K. B. P. and S. K.]

TRANSLATION.

[Ōm Hail. Victory has been achieved by the holy Padmanābha who resembles the sky when the clouds have gone.

(Line 1.) (There was) the righteous *Mahādhirāja Koṅgaṇivarman*, a sun illustrating the spotless sky of the glorious *Jāhnavēya* family; who acquired strength and valour by splitting a big stone pillar with one stroke of his sword; who was adorned with ornaments in the shape of wounds received in crushing the hosts of his cruel foes; who was of the *Kāṇvāyana gōtra*.

(L. 4.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Mādhava (I.)*, endowed with good qualities equal to those of his father; whose behaviour was regulated by knowledge and good breeding; who achieved the aim of royalty simply by properly protecting his subjects; who was a touchstone for testing the gold which is scholars and poets; who was a clever expounder of the science of politics; the author of a commentary on the *Dattasūtra*.

(L. 6.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Harivarman*, endowed with the virtues of his father and grandfather; whose fame, which was gained in numerous battles with four-tusked elephants, was tasted by the waters of the four Oceans.

(L. 8.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Vishṇugōpa*, who was intent on worshipping *Brāhmaṇas*, teachers and deities; who meditated on the feet of *Nārāyaṇa*.

(L. 9.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Mādhava (II.)*, whose head was made pure by the dust from the lotus which is the foot of *Tryambaka (Śiva)*; whose royal power was bought with the price of the strength and valour of his own arm; whose sword with the sharp blade gave satisfaction to the *Piśitāsana Mukhamoṣṭa*; who was always equipped to extricate the bull *Dharma*, which had sunk in the mud of the force of the *Kali* age.

(L. 11.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Koṅgaṇi* called *Avinīta*, the beloved sister's son of the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Kriṣṇavarman*, the sun of the sky which is the glorious *Kadamba-family*; who was endowed with the expanding three constituents of power; to whom the circle of all the feudatories bowed down in haste; whose heart was filled to overflowing with knowledge and good breeding; whose valour was irresistible and pre-eminent; who should be reckoned the foremost amongst scholars.

¹ The first syllable of this word is not in the impression, it being cut too near the ring hole.

² The final *akṣara* ॐ has been added under the line.

(L. 15.) His son (was) the *Vṛiddharājan*, the glorious *Koṅgaṇi*, with the name *Durvinita*, whose three constituents of power were expanding ; who made the faces of Death and Fire Confused by the remnants of oblations of animals in the shape of heroic persons who were slain and sacrificed in the offerings which were the opening of numerous battles at *Andari Alattūr*, *Porulare*, *Peṇnagara*, etc. ; the author of a commentary of the fifteenth *sarga* (or fifteen *sargas*) of the *Kirātārjunīya*.

(L. 18.) His son (was) the *Vṛiddharājan*, the glorious *Koṅgaṇi*, whose second name was *Mushkara*, whose lotus-like pair of feet was made yellowish by the mass of pollen from the garlands on the heads of the overlords of the earth which had become squeezed by the crushing of intractable foes.

(L. 19.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Koṅgaṇi*, with the famous name, *Śrīvikrama*, whose mother was the daughter of *Sindhurāja* who was renowned in all quarters which rise above each other ; whose mind was made pure by mastering the fourteen branches of knowledge ; who was pre-eminently a good expounder and practiser of the entire science of politics ; who was a rising sun for dispelling the mass of darkness which consisted of his foes ; who was the five-arrowed one (Cupid) for the sole love of the foremost amongst artful and fond womanfolk.

(L. 23.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Koṅgaṇi*, whose second name was *Bhūvikrama* ; whose broad breast was marked with the resplendent marks of victory grown from the wounds (resulting from) the blows of the hatchets which are the tusks of the elephants, manifested in the throng of numerous battles ; who was endowed with the three constituents of power ; who had mastered the truth of the meaning of all *Śāstras* ; who had propitiated the three higher castes (or, who had accomplished the three objects of life, *dharma*, *artha* and *kāma*) ; whose life was without blemish ; whose power was increasing from day to day. Moreover,—

The king *Śrīvallabha* by name who vanquished the king, the lord of the *Pallavas* in the battle called after *Veḷanda*, which was terrible with the throng of the trampling of the feet of hundreds of elephants that were furious from tasting the currents of blood that issued from the openings in the breasts of warriors who were hewn asunder with the blows of various weapons ; who had obtained the manifestation of the goddess of luck by victory in hundreds of battles.

(L. 29.) His younger brother (was) the friend of the learned, *Navakāma* by name, whose lotus-like feet were resplendent with the lustre of the rays of the jewels at the top of the diadems of kings who bent (before him) ; who was selected as her liege lord by *Lakshmi* herself ; whose fame was sung through his splitting of his foes.

(L. 31.) He robs *Lakshmi* seated on the breast of *Mura*'s foe (*Vishṇu*) ; he is able to appropriate the pure fame of *Rāma* ; he makes the behaviour of *Manu*, that is praised by wise people, his own ; he is always a blameless lover of the world, who ravishes the damsels of others like the king of the gods ; O wonder, or, what is there here of wonder, could there be another result than this from the endeavours of the wise ones ?

(L. 33.) The grandson of this *Mahārāja*, *Koṅgaṇi*, whose other name was *Śivamāra*, (was he) who had acquired the truth of the collection of all the arts ; the round of the nails of whose feet was adorned with fragments of rainbows resplendent in the many jewels fixed on the surface of the crowns of all the feudatories, who bent (before him) ; who directed his devotion on *Nārāyaṇa* who is praised by the foremost of gods and demons ; who showed his anger at the head of battles, terrible through the throng of heroes, horses and choice elephants ; (who was

called) Bhīmakōpa (or, whose anger was terrible) ; who was the lover of the world of girls, clever in favouring him at the time of passionate love, he, the lover of the world ; who had obtained the success of victory at the head of numerous difficult battles ; a lion to the herds of elephants of the enemies ; Rājākēsarin (a lion amongst kings). Moreover,—

(L. 39.) Long may king Śrīpurusha, the crest-jewel of princes, be victorious, he who is a sun resplendent for illuminating the compass of the spotless sky of the Gaṅga family ; who is a terror to his foes ; who does auspicious acts ; who guards the good way, after he has obtained his good rule, resplendent in the meeting of kings by the highest virtues.

(L. 41.) Whom the poets always praise, as a Cupid among women, the son of Daśaratha (Rāma) in archery ; the son of Jamadagni (Paraśurāma) in prowess ; the enemy of Bala (Indra) in extensive power ; the sun in rich splendour ; Dhanōśa in ownership ; and further as evidently created by the Creator as disposer of all those who have life, of renowned ability, the lord of the subjects.

(L. 44.) By this high-minded Mahārāja Prithivikoṅgaṇi, whose first name was Śrīpurusha ; whose arm acted as Śēsha in carrying the weight of the entire earth that is resplendent with the girth of all the oceans which are unsteady through the large mass of waves agitated by the force of strong blowing wind ; the inner of whose palaces resounded with the noise of blessings occasioned by his great gifts that were going on day by day, (a son was begot) with his dear wife—she had issued from the Chalikya family and was named Vijayamahādēvi.

(L. 49.) His son, whose greatness is always accompanied by the three constituents of power ; who is an adept in all śāstras ; whose behaviour in riding elephants and horses is praised by those intent on it ; whose fame is celebrated in the world ; who is wealthy, a hero, and proud ; whose power is well-known ; who is the abode of the fortune of kings ; who crushes the realm of his foes, the beloved king Vijayāditya is victorious, he who is capable of carrying the weight of the earth adorned with the girth of the four oceans. Moreover,—

(L. 53.) His splendour being lovely like the lotus ; full of excellent liberality ; with authority in the world, he shines like the sun (whose lights is agreeable to the lotus), like the elephant of the gods (who is endowed with ichor), like the king of mountains (that is heavy), without a blemish.

(L. 54.) And he dwells in the excellent town Āsanti. In the thirtieth year of the increasing victorious rule, the *ṭuka*¹ rice field to the north-west of the big slab below the northern corner of the tank near Satprasāda, and a rice-field on which six *kaṇḍukas*² can be sown, below the southern corner of that tank, and a . . . and a house was given, with libations of water to the member of the Hāritu (Hāriti) *gōtra* and the Taittirīya *charaṇa*, living in Vēthvulu (?) *vis.*, Sōmaśarman, whose other name is Yuddhakāraṇiga, who is qualified to carry the weight of the Government of the King, faithful to his master, endowed with all virtues, the son of Nāgaśarman, the son of Dharmaśarman. [Follow two of the customary imprecatory verses]

(L. 62.) Ōm. He takes all the exemption made by the illustrious Śāṅkara.—S. K.]

¹ Perhaps the same as *ṭuka*, a certain pot-herb.

² According to Kittel's Dictionary a *kaṇḍuka* is equivalent to 20 to 28 maunds.

No. 11.— KINSARIYA INSCRIPTION OF DADHICHIKA (DAHIYA) CHACHCHA,
(VIKRAMA) SAMVAT 1056.

By PANDIT RAMAKARNA, JODHPUR.

This inscription was discovered in a temple dedicated to the goddess Kēvāy *mātī* and situated on the summit of a hill in the vicinity of a village named Kinsariyā,¹ 4 miles north of Parbatsar, the principal town of the district of the same name in the Jōdhpur State. It is incised on a stone fixed in the wall of the *sabhāmaṇḍapa*. The inscription is edited from two estampages kindly supplied by Mr. D. R. Bhāṇḍārkar, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle.

The inscription contains 23 lines of writing covering a space of 1' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " broad by 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high. The writing is in a rather poor state of preservation, and lines 1, 22 and 23 are well-nigh destroyed. The characters of this inscription belong to the northern class of alphabets. The letters *n*, *a*, *kṛi*, *i*, *ksh*, and *bh* are exactly identical with those of the Bijāpur inscription of the Rāshtrakūṭa prince Dhavala. Attention may be drawn to the somewhat archaic form of *s* occurring for instance in *sa-chittra-kriyaḥ* in line 6. The language of the inscription is throughout Sanskrit, and the text is in verse excepting a few words in line 22, which contain the date. In respect of orthography the following points deserve notice: (1) all consonants following *r* have been invariably doubled; (2) rules of *para-savarṇa* have not been observed in their entirety; (3) the sign for *v* is also used for *b*; (4) *y* has been wrongly doubled in *-yyōdha-* (1.3). It is worthy of note that the letter *chh* has been used in lines 5 and 12 to indicate the conclusion of a subject in hand.

The first verse has altogether peeled off. The next four verses invoke the blessings respectively, of (1) a goddess whose name is lost (v. 2), (2) Kātyāyanī (v. 3) and (3) Kālī (v. 4-5). Verse 6 bestows praise on the Chāhamāna race. There lived a prince named Vākpatirāja (v. 7) who, as we know from a copper-plate grant of V.S. 1213,² ruled over Śākambharī (Sāmbhar). Verse 8 is in praise of Vākpati, but contains nothing historical. He was succeeded by his son Simharāja (vs. 9-10) who is spoken of as *naya-sūtra-yuktah*, which expression probably here means that he was well versed in Logic. From Simharāja sprang Durlabharāja (v. 11) who earned the epithet of Durlaṅghyamēru, as none of his enemies could transgress his orders. Verse 12 represents him as having conquered the country called Āsōṣittana (perhaps Rāsoṣittana). Verse 13 narrates the exemplary philanthropy of Dadhichi Rishi who gave away the bones of his own body, and then informs us that princes descended from him were known by the name of Dadhichika, which, no doubt, is the same as *Dahiyaka* of line 22. In this race there was a person named Mēghanāda (v. 14). Verse 15 bestows nothing but conventional praise upon him. The name of his wife was Māsātā (v. 16). He was succeeded by his son Vairisimha (v. 17-18). His wife was Dundā (v. 19). From him sprang Chachcha (v. 20). The verse following is purely eulogistic, and verse 22 is in praise of *dharma* or religion. Then in verse 23 we are told that he built "this" temple of Bhavānī, "this," of course, referring to the edifice where the inscription is engraved. Chachcha had two sons named Yaśahpushta and Uddharāṇa (v. 24). Verse 25 expresses a wish for the permanence of the temple. The *prāśasti* was composed by a Gaṇḍa Kāyastha named Mahādēva, son of Śrī-Kalya, who was a poet (v. 26). The date of the inscription given in line 22 is the end of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha of V.S. 1056. As this line has been injured, a

¹ This village was formerly known by the name of *Siṇahāḍiyā*, as we have been informed by Mūtā Nēṇṇī, an old chronicler of Mārwar.

² *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 68.

few words only can be read out, of which *kulaṁ Dahiyakaṁ jātaṁ* are clear enough; but no sense can be made out from the rest. The line following, *i.e.* the last line, is well nigh illegible.

We thus see that the inscription belongs to the reign of a prince called Chachcha, and that he was a feudatory of Durlabharāja of the imperial Chāhamāna dynasty reigning at Sāmbhar. It deserves to be repeated that Chachcha is spoken of as belonging to the Dadhichika dynasty, which is also called Dahiyaka. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that he was what is popularly known as a Dahiyā Rājput. The following remarks regarding the Dahiyās may be quoted from the Mārwar Census Report¹ of 1891 :—

“Some people hold that Dahiyās are the one-half race that goes to complete the thirteen and a half races of Rāthōrs. They once ruled over Parbatsar and Jālōr, but now they are scattered here and there. The old fort of Jālōr was constructed by the Dahiyās. They now abound in the districts of Jālōr, Bāli, Jaswantpurā, Pāli, Siwāna, Sānchōr and Mallāni. They observe widow marriage and they are not regarded as of equal position with other Rājputs.”

But a detailed and more reliable account of this clan is contained in Mūtā Nēpsi's chronicle, a summary of which will not here be out of place :—

The original seat of the Dahiyā Rājputs is reported to be a fortress named Thālnār situated on the banks of the Gōdāvarī near modern Nāsik, whence they migrated into Mārwar. In the Ajmēr province they held the following places, (1) the Dē-āvar-Parbatsar group of fifty-six villages, (2) Sāvar-Ghatiyāli, (3) Harsōr, and (4) Mārōṭ also called Vilāṇavāṭi. All the four villages lie in the north-eastern part of Mārwar. They also owned villages in the south-western part as well, *viz.* Jālōr and Sānchōr.² Sānchōr is said to have been conquered by Vijaya-si with the aid of an ally, the Vāghelā Mahirāvana (sister's son of Vijairāja), from the Dahiyā Vijairāja in S. 1142. This event is recorded in a verse quoted below :—

धरा धूण धकचाल, कीध दहिया दहवट्टे ।
 सबदी सबलां साल, प्राण मेवास पहट्टे ॥
 आलण सुत विजयसी, वंस आसराव प्रागवड्ड ।
 खाग त्याग खववाट, सरण विजे पंजर सोहड्ड ॥
 चहुवाण राव चौरंग अचल, नरांनाह अणभंग नर ।
 धू मेर सेस जां लग अचल, ताम राज साचीर धर ॥ १ ॥

Mūtā Nēpsi also gives a list of the Dahiyā princes who reigned round about Parbatsar and Mārōṭ. He mentions Dadhichka as one of their ancestors and specifies their names as follows from the 26th prince onwards :—

No. 27 Rāha Rāpō (who inhabited Rōhaḍi), No. 28 Kaḍava Rāpō. No. 29 Kiratasi Rāpō. No. 30 Vairasi Rāpō. No. 31 Chācha Rāpō (who raised a temple on a hill in the village of Siṇahāḍiyā). No. 32 Anavi Udharana (who ruled over Parbatsar and Mārōṭ).

It will be seen that the names Vairasi, Chācha, Udharana of this list (Nos. 30-32) exactly correspond to Vairisimha, Chachcha, and Uddharana of our inscription. The list, however,

¹ Vol. III, p. 17, Hindi volume.

² There are several villages which are, collectively, still called Dahiyāpaṭṭi, as districts of Mārōṭ and Parbatsar are called Gōḍāṭi (on account of their having been held by Gaudas) and districts to the north of Jōḍpur are called Indāṇvāṭi (owing to their having formerly been ruled by Indā Rājputs). This name Dahiyāpaṭṭi is sufficient to testify the fact that Dahiyās held some sort of sway over that part of the country in some past time.

gives Kiratasi as the name of Vairasi's father, whereas he is called Mēghanāda in our inscription. But there is nothing to preclude the supposition that Mēghanāda and Kiratasi (Kirtisimha) were two names of one and the same prince, as instances are not wanting of kings known by more than one name. Chācha Rāpō, as we have just seen, is described in Mūtā Nēnsī's chronicle as having built a temple on a hill in the village of Sipahādiyā, which seems to be an old name of Kipsariyā. The epithet *Anarī*, which is coupled with Uddharana, appears to be a corruption of *anumra*, meaning "nonbending." He was succeeded by Jagadhara Rāvata, who ruled over Parbatsar. He constructed a temple, dug a step-well and a well in village Māṇḍala, 2 miles from Parbatsar. His second son was Vilhaṇa, who wielded sway over the whole district of Mārōṭ, which is, up to the present day, called Vilāṇavāṭī. He used to reside in the village of Dēpārā situated on a hill and 4 miles from Mārōṭ, where an old fort and a tank still exist. Some Dahiyās are still called Dēpārā-Dahiyās after this village. Of the succeeding generations, Bibō (No. 34) constructed a tank called Bibāsar in Parbatsar, and Hamira (No. 35) was a great warrior. His deeds are beautifully described in the following verses:—

महाकाल जमजाल जोधार जैमल्लरी, काल्हरी कथन संसार कहियौ ।
 दुरत पतसाहरै साल ज्यौ दूदड़ौ, दूदड़ा तणै उर साल दहियौ ॥१॥
 निवड़ भड़ निडर नरनाह नरबहरी, सकज भड़ स्यामरौ काम सधीर ।
 हियै पतसाह साल हाडो हुवो, हियै हाडातणै साल हमीर ॥२॥
 आवरत कहर असवार आखाडसिध, काम पहचाड इधकार कीयौ ।
 दूदड़ै दूठ पतसाह ओसुख दियौ, दुरत दूदा उर साल दहियौ ॥३॥

There is a number of *pātlis* or figures of *satīs* in an enclosure adjoining the temple containing this inscription. One of these figures bears the following epitaph in the form of an inscription, dated V. S. 1300, of Vikrama, son of Kirtisimha Dahiyā:—

संवत् १३०० ज्येष्ठ सुदि १३, सोमदिने रा श्री दधि कीर्त्तसी(कीर्त्ति-
 सिंह) सुत रा श्री विक्रम(विक्रम) राज्ञी-नाइलदेविसहितो(तः) स्वर्गलोके
 गत[*] रा श्री पुत्र जगधरेन(ण) पिता माता अर्थे (मातापित्रोरर्थे)
 क(का)रापितः । सु(शु)भं भवतु ॥ मंगलं महा

This shows that Dahiyās held this part of the country for nearly 300 year, i.e. up to 1300 V.S. The use of the letter *rā* (which is but an abbreviation of *rāja*) before Kirtisimha and the word queen (*rājñī*) for his wife shows that Kirtisimha was a ruling prince and not an *ādā*¹ Rājput. The Dahiyā kings mentioned in our inscription were chieftains, no doubt feudatory to the Chāhamāna overlords, but also wielding sway over a tract of country. This fact is again corroborated by the following abstract from an inscription of V.S. 1272 discovered in Mangalāpa in the Mārōṭ district:—

दधीचवंशे महामंडलेखर श्रीकदुवराजदेवपुत्र श्रीपदमसीहदेवसुत महाराज-
 पुत्र श्री जयतस्यं(सिंह)

The inscription refers itself to the reign of *śrī-Rēlaṇa-dēva*, (lord) of Rapastambhapura or Rapthambhār, and records some arrangements made in connection with a step-well. In this

¹ A Rājput is called an *ādā* as distinguished from a *jāgirdār*. An *ādā* Rājput is thus one who owns no Jāgīr and is for that very reason looked upon as of inferior status.

inscription also, the Dahiya prince Jayatasimha is spoken of as *mahārājaputra* and his fore-father Kaduvarājadeva as *mahāmandalēstara*, which shows that originally the Dahiya were certainly of higher rank than *āḍā* Rājapāts, to which position they have now sunk.

TEXT.

- 1¹ द ध . .
 सुक्ता रक्तमांसाभ्यां पाद . . . नइयाधि . . .
 . . . [१*] ² — — — — — — — — — —
 — — — पत्तेवहाविद्धि — — —
- 2 — — — — — रक्ता सुनीन्द्रैर्नानारूपा सा[स्तु देवी] सुदे वः ॥
 [२*] ³यामाराध्य विधानतो व(व)हुविधां सिद्धिं गताः साधका
 यत्पादस्मर[णा]द[निष्टच]रणा नश्यन्ति — — द्विषः । — — — न
 तयोः स्फुर — — —
- 3 सा यस्याः प्रसादात्सतां सा सर्वार्थविभूतिदा भगवती कात्यायनी पातु
 वः ॥ [३*] ⁴दुर्योधान्धकथ्योध'युद्धविधुरक्रोधज्वलच्छूलभृन्निष्पिष्टोरुललाटपट्ट-
 विगलत्प्रखेदवारि — — । प्रोद्धूता निध[नाय या] — —
- 4 पुरा देवदुहां प्रस्फुरत्कालासिकपालशूलशव(व)ला काली श्रिये सास्तु
 वः ॥ [४*] ⁵ब्र(ब्र)ह्माण्डं भ्रश्यदिन्द्रूणगुपुटघटितच्छिद्रमाधाय पाणी
 नध्वा⁶ नागेन्द्रनध्रा⁷ गणपतिरदनोद्दामकोणाभिघातैः ।] — — — —
- 5 दृष्टासप्रकटितविकटस्यष्टदंष्ट्राकराला काली कल्पांतकाले निजविजयमहाडि-
 ण्डिमं वादयन्ती ॥६॥ [५*] ⁸यो वृद्धो न च वर्जितः शुचिरपि ज्येष्ठो
 न तापार्त्तिकत्वन्मूलोपि वृषानुगो धृतधनुः — —
- 6 सचिन्नक्रियः । पृथ्वीभूतप्रभवो न गोपरतये सेव्योप्यविश्रान्तये सीयं नन्दतु
 चाहमाननृपतिप्रख्यातवंशश्चिरं । [६*] ⁹एतस्मिन्नसमाप्तविक्रमरसन्नासप्रण-
 श्य[द्विपु]त्रातश्रीकचकर्षणैकरसिक[प्रो]-
- 7 द्युक्तपाणिद्वयः । श्रीमान्वाक्कतिराजनामनृपतिर्नम्रारिमौलिर्गलन्मालादुर्ललिता-
 लिजालजटिलीभूता[ङ्घ्रि]पीठोभवत् ॥ [७*] ¹⁰यस्य प्रस्थानकाले तरलतर-
 चलत्वमिसंघातपा[तप्रोत्खाता] — — —
- 8 गुण्यगितदिवसकृधामधूमीकृताश¹¹ । यात्राप्रारंभभंगप्रवणजलधराभ्यागमभ्रान्तिमा-
 द्यन्मुग्धस्त्रीणामवापुः सरभसमरयो निर्भरालिङ्गना[नि] ॥ [८*] सत्संगतिः
 कृतनयो नयसूत्रयुक्तः श्री-]

¹ Metre : Anushtubh.² Metre : Śālinī.³ Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.⁴ Read °कथोध°.⁵ Metre : Sragdharā.⁶ Read नद्धा.⁷ Read °नद्ध्या.⁸ Supply °दधरे°.⁹ Read °कृद्धाम°.¹⁰ Metre : Vasantatilakā.

- 9 सिद्धराज¹ इति तस्य सुतो व(ब)भूव । प्राप्तेकवि००पुषं [विमलानुरा-
गं?] सिद्धव्रजं² निजगुणैरिह यो जहास ॥ [८*] ³सृष्टाः सृष्टिकृता
[क्ष]णेन भगवन्क्षोणीभूतः क्षातले मांधा[त]प्रसुखाः प्रसि[द्ध]० ० —⁴
- 10 नूनं त्वयानेकशः । तेष्वामीत्किमु कश्चिदीदृगतुलैः श्लाघ्यो गुणैर्भूपतिः कीर्तिः
प्रष्टुमिव प्रजापतिमगाद्यस्येति तद्धाम किं ॥ [१०*] ⁵ततोभवद्भुङ्गभराज-
नामा सनुर्निरस्तोद्धतराजरा[जिः] ।
- 11 परैरनुज्ञ[क्षि]तशासनत्वाद्भुङ्गधमेवं यमिहामनन्ति ॥ [११*] ⁶[प्रालेया-
वलय] गतानि नलिनीपक्षाणि दावाम्निना निर्हन्धा धरणीरुहोपि विरला-
स्तेषामिदानीं वरः । इत्थं प्रावरणे निविष्ट ० ० रे — — ०
- 12 शोकाकुलैरासोशितनमंडलस्य परितस्तद्दैरिदारैर्वनि⁷ ॥ [१२*] ⁸आसीदन्न
मुनिर्द्धधीचिरिति यः स्वास्थोन्यपि स्वर्गिणां स्वास्थाय⁹ प्रवितीर्णवान्प्रहरण-
प्राप्तार्थमभ्यर्थितः । तत्संतानभुवां पुरा जय[गुण]-
- 13 श्रेणीभूतां भूभूतां तन्नाम्नेव¹⁰ दधीचिकृति¹¹ विदितो वंशः प्रसिद्धिगमिः ॥ [१३*]
¹²स[मुच्च]तिधरः श्रीमान्प्रमितारिदवद्युतिः¹³ । मेघनादो जनानन्दी तस्मिन्-
न्मेव इवाभवत् ॥ [१४*] ¹⁴नृत्यलसितसहस्रनिहुरसुरप्रोक्षेखितेषु
- 14 चरत्कीलालान्युरुसेचितेषु समरक्षेत्रेष्वशंकोवपत् । यः [स्वच्छन्द]विदारित-
द्विपघटाकुम्भस्थलप्रोच्छलप्रालेयामलमौक्तिकानि व(ब)हुशो वी(वी)जानि कीर्त्त-
रिव ॥ [१५*] ¹⁵तस्यासीन्नासटानास्त्री
- 15 प्रवी¹⁶ हेतुः कुलस्थितः । इन्द्राणिव महेन्द्रस्य लक्ष्मीर्लक्ष्मीपतेरिव ॥ [१६*]
¹⁷तस्यामभूदसमसत्त्वगुणोपपन्नः¹⁸ श्रीवैरिसिन्धु¹⁹ इति संयति लब्धकीर्तिः ।
यो वैरिकुंजरघटाघनकुम्भपीठान्या-
- 16 घाटयन्स्फुटमगीयत सि[द्ध] एव ॥ [१७*] ²⁰प्रयच्छतापि सर्वस्वमर्थिभ्यो
येन संयुगे । न दत्तं द्विषतां पृष्ठं महाविजयतृणया ॥ [१८*] ²¹स
गृह्यायमधर्मस्य सम्यक्कालनलालसः । दुन्दास्यां गृहिणीं प्राप [वि]-
- 17 धिवद्भर्मचारिणीं ॥ [१९*] ²²चक्षुनामा सुतस्तस्याः²³ सत्वत्यागगुणान्वितः ।
स्वर्धन्या इव गांगेयः सत्यव्रतपरोभवत् ॥ [२०*] ²⁴च्छिरातनश्चित्रपुलालय-
क्रमश्चमप्रवीणश्चतुरः कुशाक्षये²⁵ । अम्नस्त्रधारा-

¹ Read सिद्धराज.⁴ Supply °यमसी.⁷ Read स्वास्थाय.¹⁰ Metre : Anushtubh.¹³ Metre : Vasantatilakā.¹⁹ Read सत्त्व°² Read सिद्धव्रजं.⁵ Metre: Upajāti.⁸ Read तन्नाम्नेव.¹¹ Read श्रीमान्भुङ्गि°¹⁴ Read °सत्त्व°¹⁷ Metre : Vamśastha; read चिरा°⁶ Metre : Sārdūlavikrīḍita.⁹ Read °वने.¹² Read °चिकेति.¹⁵ Read पवी.¹⁸ Read °सिंह.²¹ Read कुशाक्षये.

- 18 सु गतीकृतार्वतस्तुरंगनाय्यश्चरतां जगाम यः ॥ [२१*] 'अप[त्याद्या]
लोके सकलविषया दुःखविषयाः^१ चितापायः कायः प्रकृतिचपला यौवन-
कला । अचिंत्यापक्षपद्दि [वि] ७ ७ —^३
- 19 वेत्य विधिवन्वृणामेकी धर्मः परमिह परत्रापि सुखदः ॥[२२*] 'इत्या-
कलय सकलं चपलस्वभावं श्रेयस्करं सुकृतमेव परं विचिंत्य । कैलास-
शैलशिखराकृति तेन सौध[मेत] ७ — ७^५
- 20 त शुभं भवनं भवान्याः ॥[२३*] 'यशःपुष्ट इति ख्यातस्तस्य पुत्रो
यशोनिधिः । अभूदुद्धृतगोत्रत्वाद्दीमानुद्धरणोपरः ॥[२४*] 'यावच्छांकाशकलं
शिरसीश्वरस्य यावन्नभस्तल ७ — ७ ७ —
- 21 विवस्त्रान् । यादश्चर्मुखमुखिषु^४ वसन्ति वेदास्ताव[चका]स्तु गृहमेतदिहाग्नि-
(ग्नि)कायाः ॥[२५*] 'गौडकायस्थवंशेभूच्छ्रीकल्यो नाम सत्कविः । सनु-
स्तस्य महादेवः प्रशस्ति^९ ७ ७ — ७ — ॥[२६*]
- 22 संवत् १०५६ वैशाख सुदि ¹⁰अच्छदतीया[यां] रवौ[१]
यो विदधे व कुलं दहियकं जातं
.
- 23 मस्तोद्दामल स दी
.

No. 12.—NAMMURU GRANT OF AMMARAJA II.

BY PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D., HALLE (SAALE).

Ink-impressions of this inscription were sent to me by Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, who had received the original plates from Mr. G. V. Appa Rao, B.A., of Vizianagram.

As Mr. Krishna Sastri informed me, these are three copper-plates with ring and seal. The plates measure roughly $4\frac{1}{2}$ " by $9\frac{1}{4}$ ". The ring is $\frac{1}{2}$ " in thickness, and the circular seal $2\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter. The first and third plates bear writing only on their inner side, and the second plate on both sides. The four inscribed sides have their rims raised for the protection of the writing. The seal bears, in relief on a countersunk surface, a boar, a crescent, and an elephant-goad in a line, below them the legend *śrī-Tribhuvanāṁkuśa*, and below this a floral device. The bottom of the seal is fixed into an elongated lotus flower with eight petals.

The writing on the plates is in a state of nearly perfect preservation. The alphabet resembles that of other inscriptions of Amma II. The *jihvāmūlīya* occurs once (line 29), and the *upadhmānīya* five times (ll. 6, 20 [twice]), 23 [twice]); it is identical in shape with the

^१ Metre: Śikharinī.^२ Read 'विषयाशिता'^३ Supply 'स्यता'^४ Metre: Simhōddhatā.^५ Supply 'हरश्च'.^६ Metre: Anushṭubh.^७ Metre: Vasantatilabā.^८ Read 'सुतुर्मुख'^९ Supply व्यधादिनाम्¹⁰ Read 'अचयद'

Telugu *r* of *-Kaṇḍervāḍi-* (l. 21). A final form of *n* is employed in ll. 7, 11, 30 (wrongly for *m*)¹, and one of *m* in ll. 4, 5, 9, 29, 32. The length of *i* is generally marked by a point in the centre of the circle which represents the secondary form of *i*. The superscribed *r*, if combined with the latter, is expressed by a slight indenture on the right of the circle (ll. 15, 18).

The language of the inscription is Sanskrit, prose and verse : five verses are inserted in the panegyric introduction, and two of the usual imprecatory verses at the end of the document. The description of the boundaries in ll. 27-28 is in a mixture of Sanskrit and Telugu.

The record opens with the usual genealogy of the Eastern Chālukya family (l. 4) from **Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana** to **Ammarāja II.** (l. 19). **Vijayāditya II.** surnamed **Narēndramrigarāja** is stated in verse 1 (l. 9) to have reigned for forty years, while, with a slight variation at the end of the same verse, another grant of Amma II. allots to him a reign of forty-eight years.¹ Verse 2 (ll. 13-16) reports that **Bhima II.**, the younger brother of **Ammarāja I.** by a different mother, expelled his predecessor **Yuddhamalla** from the country and ruled for twelve years. The three next verses praise Amma II., his son by **Lōkamahādēvi** (v. 3), in general terms. The two first of these verses are already known from other inscriptions; the third (v. 5) contains the following fanciful statement :—

“ While this lord of the earth is proceeding to view the gardens outside (his palace), the frightened lords of the countries (lying) in that direction are offering (him) jewels, gold, horses, noble elephants, and foot-soldiers.”

Ll. 19-26 record that “ he who bore the glorious surname **Ammarāja (II.)**, *Samastabhuvanāśraya*, the glorious **Vijayāditya (VI.)** *Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēśvara Paramabhaṭṭāraka*, the very pious one,” informs the inhabitants of the **Gudla-Kaṇḍervāḍi** district (*vishaya*) that, at the occasion of a winter-solstice (*uttarāyaṇa*, l. 25), he has granted a field in the village named **Nammūru** to the learned **Vishṇuśarma**n, who resided at **Gēraṇḍa** and was the son of **Chāmyanaśarma**n and the grandson of **Vishṇuśarma**n of the **Kāśyapa gōtra**. The field lay to the east of the village and required as seed twelve *khaṇḍikās* of grain (*kōdrava*)² by the royal measure (l. 26).

The boundaries of the field are specified in ll. 27-28 :— “In the east the boundary (is) a pond with a demarcation stone³. In the south the boundary (is) the very boundary of the *pannasa*⁴ of **Pandi-Peddēri**. In the west, the eastern boundary of **Kroppēru**. In the north, the *Indula-guṇṭha*.”⁵

I am unable to identify any of the localities mentioned in this grant. With the district of **Gudla-Kaṇḍervāḍi** may be compared **Kaṇḍervāḍi-vishaya**, **Uttara-Kaṇḍervāḍi-vishaya**, and **Doḍḍi-Kaṇḍravāḍi** in other inscriptions of the Telugu country.⁶

¹ Above, Vol. IX, p. 51, text line 12 f., and p. 55, note 1.

² See above, Vol. V, p. 121, note 14; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, p. 250, text line 27; and the Sanskrit and Telugu dictionaries, s. v. *kōdrava*.

³ Cf. above, Vol. IX, p. 54, text lines 58 and 59.

⁴ See above, Vol. V, p. 141, note 8.

⁵ Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri explains this by ‘the pond of *indu* (or *iduvu*) trees.’ Cf. *iduvu* ‘a tree called *kalavanila* or *rōshayamū*,’ in Brown’s Telugu Dictionary.

⁶ See above, Vol. VI, p. 143.

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TEXT.¹*First Plate ; Second Side.*

- 1 ❀ स्वस्ति श्रीमतां सकलभुवनसंस्तूयमानमानव्यसगीवाणां हारीतिपुत्राणां
कौशीकिवरप्रसा[द]-²
- 2 लब्धराज्यानां³ मातृगणपरिपालितानां स्वामिमहासेनप्रादानुध्यायिना⁴ भगवन्ना-
रायणप्रसादस-
- 3 मासादितवरवराहलाञ्छनेक्षणाक्षणवशीकृतारातिमण्डलानामश्वमेधावभ्युत्थानपवित्रीक-
तवपु-
- 4 षाम्⁵ चालुक्यानां कुलमलंकरिणो(ः)स्वत्याश्रयवक्त्रभेन्द्रस्य भ्रात[१*] कुञ्जविष्णुवर्धनो
5 षादश वर्षाणि⁶ वेंगीमण्डलमपालयत् ॥ तदात्मजो जयसिंहस्त्रयस्त्रिंशतम् ।
6 तदनुजेन्द्रराजनन्दनो विष्णुवर्धनो नव ॥ 'तत्सनुमंगियु[व*]राज'पंचविंशति-
[म्*] । त-
- 7 त्पुत्रो जयसिंहस्त्रयोदश । त[द]वरज[:*] कोक्किलिष्वस्मासान् ॥ तस्य
ज्येष्ठो भ्रात[१*] विष्णुवर्धनस्तमु-
- 8 चाव्यस्त्रयस्त्रिंशतं⁸ वर्षाणि । तत्पुत्रो विजयादित्यभट्ट[१*]रकोष्टादश । तत्सुतो
विष्णुवर्धनस्त्रयस्त्रिंश-
- 9 तम् । नरेन्द्रमृगराजाख्यो मृगराजपराक्रमः [१*] विजयादित्यभूपालः⁹ चत्वारिं-
शत्संमास्यमः । [१*]

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 10 तत्तनय[:*] कलिविष्णुवर्धनोध्य[ध*]वर्ष । तत्तनुजो विजयादित्यश्चतुश्चत्वारिं-
शतं । तद्भ्रातुर्वि-¹⁰
- 11 क्रमादित्यस्य तनयश्चालुक्यभीमभूपालस्त्रिंशतं । तत्पुत्रो विजयादित्यस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रय-
12 स्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रय-
13 स्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रयस्त्रय-
तन्दे-
- 14 शान्तिर्गमय्य प्रथितमतितराममृगराजानुजन्मा धीरो द्वैमातुरोत्थिद्विजमुनिवर्जिताना-¹¹
- 15 थदीनान्धबन्धुः [१*] बन्धूनां कामधेनुर्विजभुजविजितारातिभूपालवर्मा[:*] स्वर्ग-
वज्जीव भीम-
- 16 क्षितिपतिरभुवनगद्गादशब्दानि धात्रीं । [२*] तस्य शशिमैलिमूर्तिरमासमाना-
कृते[:*]¹² कुमारसमानः [१*] लोकमहा-

¹ From ink-impressions supplied by Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri.² Read कौशिकी°.³ Read °राज्यानां.⁴ Read °ध्यायिनां.⁵ Read °वपुषां.⁶ This doubling of ष is prohibited by Pāṇini, VIII. 4, 49.⁷ Read तत्सनुमंगि°.⁸ Read °चाव्य सप्त°.⁹ Read °पालयत्ता°.¹⁰ Read °तुर्वि°.¹¹ Read °तुरीत्य°.¹² Read शशिमौलिमूर्तिरमा°.

- 17 देव्या यस्मिन्भवदरिणपतिहृदयवनदवदहनः । [३*] यस्मिन्शासति¹ राजनि
परिपक्वानेकसस्यसं-²
18 पच्छाली [1*] सततपयोधेनुरभीर्निरितरपरुम्निरस्तचोरी³ देशः [४*] यस्मिन्व-
जति महीशे बहिरुद्याना-

Second Plate; Second Side.

- 19 वलोकनार्थं [भी]ताः [1*] तद्दिग्देशाधीशा दिशन्ति मणिकनकहयगजेन्द्र-
पतति⁴ । [५*] श्रीमदम्भराज[1*]भिधान-
20 स्मस्तभुवनाश्रयश्रीविजयादित्यमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वरपरमभट्टारकपर-
21 मब्रह्मणो गुदलकण्ठे⁵वाडिविषयनिवासिनी राष्ट्रकूटप्रमुखान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाह्वयेत्य-
22 माज्ञापयति ॥ विशुद्धतरकाश्रयपगोवप्रसूतस्व सकलकलागमकुशल-
23 स्य श्रीविष्णुशर्मणपरौत्राय मनुमतचरितनिरतस्य चाम्यनशर्मणोपरौत्राय⁶ गे-
24 रण्डवास्तव्याय वेदवेदांगपारगाय षट्कर्मनिरताय स्वामिभक्ताय सदन-
25 षानपराय विष्णुशर्मणे सर्व्वकरपरिहारमुदकपूर्व्वसुत्तरायणनिमित्तेन नम्र-
ना[म*]-
26 ग्रामपूर्व्वस्थान्दिशि राजमानेन द्वादशखण्डिकाकोद्रवावापं क्षेत्रमस्माभिर्दत्त-
मिति ॥ अस्य
27 क्षेत्रस्यावधयः । पूर्व्वतः स्थापितशिलागुण्ड सीम ॥ दक्षिणतः पन्दिपेदेरि-
पन्नस[सि]-⁶

Third Plate; First Side.

- 28 मैव सीम ॥ पश्चिमतः क्रोपेटि तूर्प्यसीम ॥ उत्तरतः ईन्दुलगुण्ड ॥
एतेषाम्मध्यव-
29 त्ति⁷ क्षेत्रम् । अस्योपरि न केनचिद्वाधा कर्त्तव्या [1*] यक्करोति स
पंचमहापातको भवति । स्वद-
30 त्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरान्⁸ [1*] षष्टिं वर्षसहस्राणां विष्टायां⁹
ज[1*]यते क-
31 मिः । [६*] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालितं [1*] यस्य यस्य
यदा भू-
32 मिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् ॥ [७*]

¹ Read यस्मिन्शासति.

² The *anusvara* stands at the beginning of the next line

³ Read ०र्निरति०.

⁴ Read ०शर्मणः पुत्राय

⁵ Read ०वर्षे.

⁶ Read विष्टायां.

⁷ Read perhaps ०पदातीन्.

⁸ Read ०सौमेव.

⁹ Read वसुन्धरान्.

No. 13.—NIDHANPUR COPPER PLATES OF BHASKARAVARMAN.

BY PROFESSOR PADMANATHA BHATTACHARYA VIDYAVINODA, M.A., GAUHATI.

On the 29th December 1912, a Musalman cultivator of the village Nidhanpur, in Panchakshnda, Sylhet, while levelling down a mound for making a buffaloe-shed, discovered these copper plates, fastened together by a ring, with a heavy seal shaped like the head of a ladle. He thought that the plates contained some information about hidden treasure, but when he brought it to a local land-holder, the latter at once recognized the whole as a copper-plate grant and sent it to be photographed to Silchar. Through the kindness of Babu Dinanath Das, B.A. of the Commissioner's office, Silchar, the plates were placed at my disposal for about a month, and after having read them, I wrote two articles on them, one of which was read on the 5th May 1913 in the Anniversary Meeting of the Sāhitya Parishada at Rangpur, Bengal, and the other on the 25th May 1913 in the 1st Annual Meeting of the Kāmarūpa Anusandhāna Samiti (Historical Research Society) at Gauhati, Assam. The present article is the substance in English of the two articles that I wrote in Bengali for the literary societies mentioned above.¹

The grant was issued by Bhāskaravarman, king of Kāmarūpa, whom we have hitherto known from two different sources, the *Harshacharita* of Bāṇabhaṭṭa and the *Hsi-Yü-chi* of Yuan Chwang, who paid a visit to the capital of Bhāskaravarman in 643 A.D. while on pilgrimage in India. It was issued from his camp at Karnasuvarna. Two main problems present themselves before us at the outset, (1) How and when Karnasuvarna, which is found separately mentioned in Yuan Chwang's book, came under the sway of Bhāskaravarman, and (2) Whether or not Sylhet formed part of the kingdom of Kāmarūpa, and, if not, how the plates could be found in a place within the district of Sylhet.

But before taking up these points we must first of all ascertain the locality of Karnasuvarna. This is a matter in which Doctors are found to disagree; but as it has been fully discussed in Mr. Watters' Yuan Chwang², and as we fully accept the conclusions arrived at there, we need not dilate on the subject any further.

The kingdom of Karnasuvarna was contiguous with the kingdom of Kāmarūpa, and as Yuan Chwang reached Karnasuvarna travelling south-east from Paṇḍravardhana, and Kāmarūpa travelling east from Paṇḍravardhana, Karnasuvarna was consequently south of Kāmarūpa, and in the map attached to Mr. Watters' Yuan Chwang, it has been shown south-west of Kāmarūpa. Yuan Chwang mentions Śaśāṅka as the late king of Karnasuvarna, and in the *Harshacharita* of Bāṇa, the same king has been designated as king of Gauḍa (*i.e.* Paṇḍravardhana). Anyhow this ambitious and powerful monarch incurred the animosity of Harshavardhana, the great king of Sthavīśvara (Thāṇesar) by killing his elder brother Rājyavardhana in a rather treacherous way, and Bhāskaravarman, the king of Kāmarūpa, being the ruler of a neighbouring territory, was in constant dread of Śaśāṅka, whose aspiration was to become the paramount ruler in India. It is the common rule of politics that two kings, inimically disposed towards one and the same third power, should become friendly to each other; and so we find, in the *Harshacharita*, that as soon almost as Harshavardhana assumed the reins of the kingdom, an ambassador from Bhāskaravarman approached Harsha with valuable presents in order to win the friendship of the great monarch. Although the two monarchs were thus united in a bond of friendship almost at the commencement of the reign

¹ See the Bengali Journal *Bijayā*, Vol. i, pp. 625 ff.² *Vide* Vol. II, pp. 191-193.

of Harsha (about 606 A.D.), they could do no material injury to the king of Kāṇasuvārṇa, for a very long time afterwards we find Śaśāṅka in power, in 619 A.D.¹ Nor did Śaśāṅka die in battle. Yuan Chwang, who paid a visit to Kāṇasuvārṇa, believed that Śaśāṅka died of some foul disease due to his iniquitous persecution of the Buddhists and his demolition of the statues and temples of the Buddha. After the death of Śaśāṅka his kingdom must have passed into the hands of Harsha, who was then in the zenith of his power. Yuan Chwang in the description of his visit to Kāṇasuvārṇa does not make mention of any king reigning there. We can presume therefore that it was then absorbed into the empire of Harsha, who could not have allowed the possessions of so great a rival to be included in the territory of Bhāskaravarman, a weaker king to all appearance, however friendly he might have been. It is only on the dismemberment of the great empire of Harsha shortly after his demise, that it was possible for Bhāskaravarman to get any hold over Kāṇasuvārṇa. As a matter of fact Bhāskara, who survived his great friend Harsha, rendered valuable assistance to the powerful Chinese invader Wang-hiuen-tsi (in 648-49 A.D.) who crushed the usurper Arjuna, the minister of Harsha, who had ascended the throne after his demise. We may assume that Bhāskaravarman was rewarded with the possession of Kāṇasuvārṇa, and it may be that in commemoration of his triumphant entry into the capital of Kāṇasuvārṇa this shrewd king of Kāmarūpa made this grant of land to a Brāhman of the locality.

The original copper plates were however soon burnt, but they were forthwith renewed most probably by the donor himself. The fractured, bent and defaced seal²—which was apparently not renewed—testifies this fact, which is alluded to in the first verse of the renewed inscriptions and expressly stated in the last verse.

Let us now take up the second point, whether Sylhet formed part of Bhāskaravarman's territory, and if not, how the plates could be found there. This question would not have arisen at all if the inscription were complete; unfortunately the 3rd plate is missing along with the record of the locality of the land and (probably also) of the domicile of the Brāhman who got the grant. If there were any mention of Sylhet—where the plates have been found—it would have been unquestionably taken for granted that Sylhet formed part of the kingdom of Kāmarūpa during the 7th century A.D. when Bhāskaravarman flourished, and if there were no mention of Sylhet, then the question of Sylhet in this connection would have been out of place. As we have already said, the grant, issued from the camp Kāṇasuvārṇa, must have related to a locality within the jurisdiction of that territory.³

The fact that the copper plates have been found in Sylhet does not prove that the land *must* have belonged to that district. The copper plates inscribed under the orders of Vaidyadeva, king of Kāmarūpa,⁴ were found in Kamanli near Benares City, and the plates now under consideration can have been similarly transferred. The loss of the third plate is also remarkable; the three existing plates have been found tightly fastened by the ring, so that the loss of the missing plate must have occurred before the existing ones could have come over to the place they have been found in. Perhaps the owner of the copper plate grant was dispossessed of his belongings in the course of one of the political revolutions—many of which have

¹ See the Ganjam copper-plate inscriptions of the Gupta year 300, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 143 ff.

² The only thing that is indistinctly discernible in the seal is the front part of the figure of an elephant, which also occurs in the seals of the later kings of Kāmarūpa, who claimed descent from Naraka and Bhagadatta.

³ There is an internal evidence in support of this. In the incomplete description of the boundaries of the land granted we have the mention of *Gaṅgikā* in three out of the five sides, and this term occurs in another inscription (*viz.*, Dharmapāla's copper plate grant, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 213 ff.) which relates to the same locality, *i.e.* Northern Bengal, where even now the word *gāṅginā* is used to denote a dried river bed.

⁴ *Ide Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 347 ff.

occurred subsequent to Bhāskara's time—, quitted his original home and came to the sparsely peopled part of Sylhet, and, wishing for some reasons to conceal his original status flung away the plates that contained a record of the same, and became easily absorbed into the society of this new place.

This theory—though only a surmise—will be supported, if we can prove that Sylhet never at least during the days of Bhāskaravarman, belonged politically to Kāmarūpa. Several considerations lead me to this conclusion :—

1. While travelling in India, Yuan Chwang went from Kāmarūpa southwards to Samatata, and before turning back from Samatata, he got information of certain regions one of which was Shihlichatolo. This has been taken to mean Śrikshatra, and Mr. Watters and Mr. Vincent A. Smith have taken great pains to localize it,¹ but our Bengali writers of historical books have found no difficulty in identifying Shihlichatolo with Śrīhaṭṭa. In fact what the people whom Yuan Chwang consulted said was certainly Śrīhaṭṭa, which the pilgrim heard as Śrikshatra and reproduced in his defective Chinese tongue as Shihlichatolo. At any rate this points to the fact that Sylhet, which word is a Musalman corruption of Śrīhaṭṭa, which is still used in Bengali, existed independently of the kingdom of Kāmarūpa in Yuan Chwang's and, consequently, in Bhāskaravarman's time.

2. The Sāmpradāyika Brāhman of Sylhet, who are said to have come from Mithilā, have genealogical accounts of their families. It is recorded therein that five of their ancestors were imported by a king of Tipperah in 641 A.D., and that the very locality where the plates have been found was allotted to those five Brāhman—and so the place was called *Pañchakhanda*. This event took place two years before Yuan Chwang heard of Shihlichatolo, and although such genealogical accounts are only to be accepted with reservation, yet there can be no doubt that much of the eastern part of the district of Sylhet, including *Pañchakhanda* the place of the find, belonged to the king of Tipperah at that period.

3. The name of Śrīhaṭṭa has very curiously found its place in an inscription of a date prior to Bhāskaravarman, viz., in the *prasaśti*² of the temple of Lakkhā Maṇḍal at Maḍhā in the Jansar Bāwar district. Just on the top of the inscription, we read the word *Śrīhaṭṭādhiśvarēbhyaḥ*, and although Dr. Bühler, who read the inscription and assigned to it a date about 600 A.D., was of opinion that these letters were "of a later date," they could not, from their very nature, be of a very posterior date; they were apparently inserted to fill in some omission somewhere in the inscription, and very probably the calligraphic difference is due to a different hand that corrected the mistake. At any rate, it becomes evident that by 600 A.D. there was a place called Śrīhaṭṭa, which had its own *adhiśvaras* (lords).³

But how is it that many of the historians, European and Indian, have asserted that a part of East Bengal, to the east of the Brahmaputra river, including portions of Dacca and Mymensingh, Tipperah and Sylhet, belonged to Kāmarūpa? There are also spots in the western part of Sylhet and the east of Mymensingh which are pointed out by common people as the place of Bhagadatta, the son of Narakā, the first king of Kāmarūpa, who is mentioned in the present grant as well as in other ancient copper plates. Let us examine if there is any basis of truth in these matters. It is stated in the *Yōginītantra* that Kāmarūpa extended from the Kāñchana mountain

¹ See Watter's *Yuan Chwang*, Vol. II, pp. 188-189, and p. 340. They identify it with the Tipperah district, the northern part whereof was formerly included in Sylhet. The headquarters of Tipperah is Comilla which is identifiable with *Kamalangka* of Yuan Chwang.

² See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, pp. 10 ff.

³ [There is no indication that the words in question should be inserted anywhere in the inscription. The alphabet is certainly later than that of the *prasaśti*, and no inference can be drawn for the time about A. D. 600.—S. K.]

of Nepal up to the junction of the Brahmaputra, beginning from the Karatōyā up to the Dikkaravāsini, its boundaries being, to the north, the Kañjagiri; to the west, the Karatōyā, to the east, the Dikshu; to the south, the confluence of the Brahmaputra with the Lākshā.¹

This description of Kāmarūpa is also found in a few other sacred compositions. I think that what is meant is not the political territory, but a scriptural region, rendered sacred by the location of Kāmākhyā (the presiding deity of Kāmarūpa) in the centre. Similarly, such boundaries are given in the second chapter of the *Manu-Saṁhitā* of Āryāvarta, Brahāvarta, etc. Moreover the boundary line given in the *Yōginītantra* does not stand the test of a close historical scrutiny. The *Yōginītantra* contains the name of Viśvasimha, the founder of the Koch kingdom which is now limited to Koch Bihar, and he was a contemporary of Babar and Humayun. In his days much of the territory included within the boundary of Kāmarūpa as defined in the *Yōginītantra* especially what fell in East Bengal including Sylhet, had long come under the jurisdiction of the Pathans and the Moghuls. Now when Yuang Chwang entered Kāmarūpa, he crossed a large river *Kalotu*² by name, and this can only be the Karatōyā of the *Yōginītantra*. Now from the fact that the western boundary of the *Tantra* coincided with the political boundary of Kāmarūpa, which can be inferred from Ynan Chwang's statement, the conclusion has been somewhat hastily drawn that the *Tantra* was also right with regard to the remaining boundaries, at least for the days of Bhāskaravarman.

As to the popular notion about Bhagadatta's place in Western Sylhet or Eastern Mymensingh, the fact that more than one spot, widely apart from each other, are being identified as such, throws a doubt on the matter. It would seem that the name of Bhagadatta, who flourished about 5,000 years ago, must have been somewhat vaguely applied to casual invaders from Kāmarūpa in the middle ages, who came down the Brahmaputra and pitched their camps for a time in those spots and returned without gaining any permanent footing.

This explanation is also supported by the fact that even in the *Yōginītantra* the name *Śrīhaṭṭa* occurs more than once in such a way that an independent political entity seems to be indicated, though within the sacred precincts of Kāmarūpa.³

The copper plates now under consideration contain the most ancient record that has hitherto been discovered in the province of Assam, and are also by far the most important document of all that relate to the ancient history of the great kingdom of Kāmarūpa or Prāgyōtisha. It contains the names of as many as twelve kings (and of most of their queens also), who, even if we reckon as much as four kings on a century, must have ruled over Kāmarūpa from the middle of the fourth to the middle of the seventh century A.D. The names of the last five of them occur in the *Harshacharita*,⁴ and thus the one corroborates the other, although there are small literal

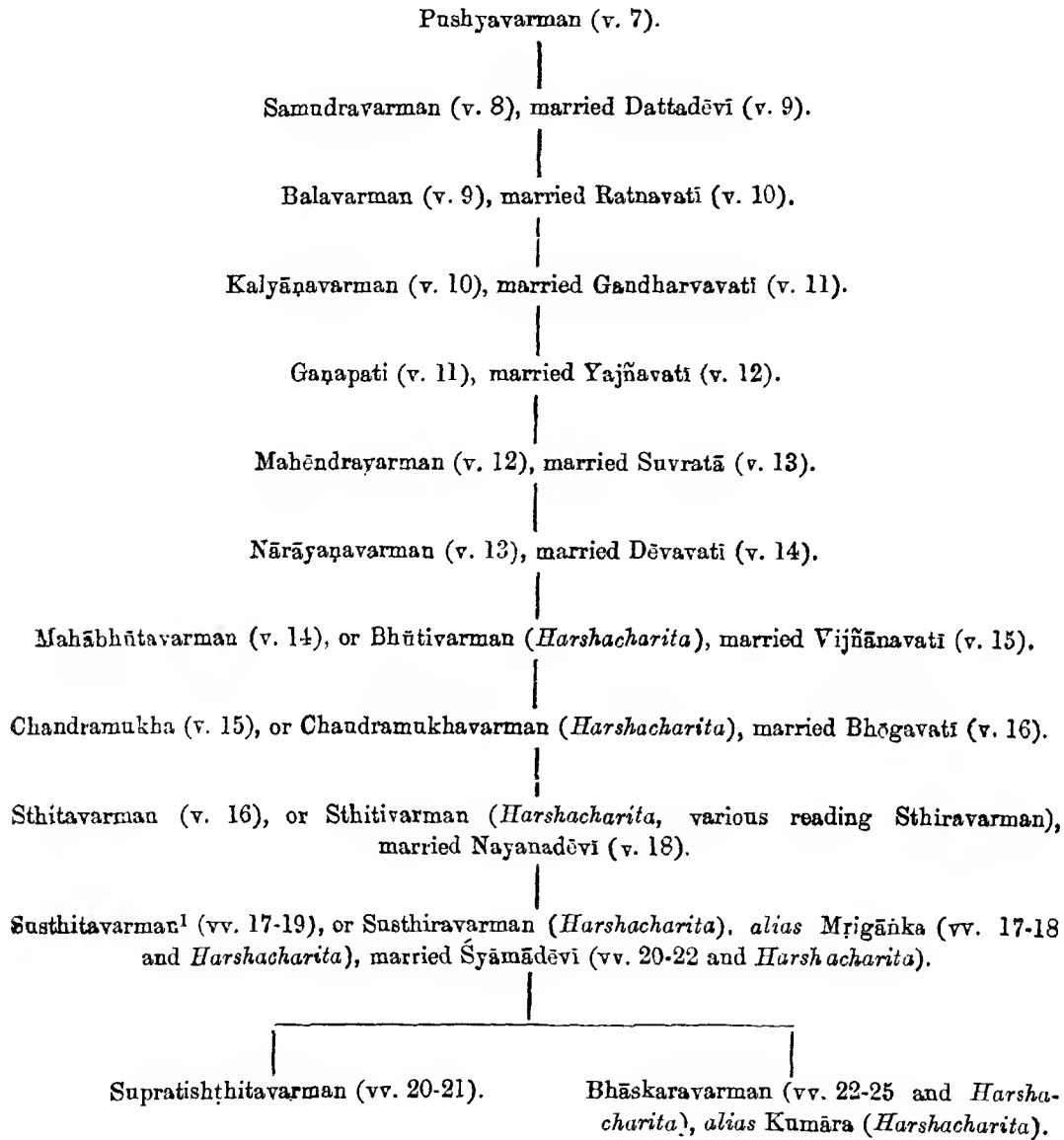
¹ *Nīpālasya Kāñchanādrīm Brahmaputrasya saṅgamam |*
Karatōyām samārabhya yāvad Dikaravāsiniṁ ||
uttarasyām Kañjagiriḥ Karatōyā tu paścimē |
tīrthāśrēṣṭhā Dikshunadī pūrcasyām, girikanyakē ||
dakṣiṇē Brahmaputrasya Lākshāyāḥ saṅgamāvadhi |
Kāmarūpa iti khyātāḥ sarvātāstrēṣu niśchitāḥ || *Yōginītantra*, Paṭala XI.

² Mr. Watters commenting on this writes (Yuang Chwang, Vol. II, p. 187) "The river 'Kalotu' of the Tang Shu may be the large river of the present passage which is possibly the Brahmaputra." This view has not been rectified by his editors.

³ Although the people of Dacca, Mymensingh and even of Sylhet have resented the inclusion of their districts within Assam, they gladly include themselves within the spiritual boundary of Kāmarūpa, because this means a share in some privileges, such as the right to eat pigeons, ducks and tortoise, which the people of Western Bengal do not eat.

⁴ *Uchchheṣa*, VII, p. 246, in the Nirṇaya Sagar Press edition, Bombay, 1892 and p. 295 in Führer's edition Bombay, 1909.

discrepancies, which are most probably due to mistakes by Bāṇa or in the copies of the *Harshacharita*. The genealogy is given below :—



It is an instance of curious coincidence that the first name in this list should begin with *Pushya*, as the founders of two other very powerful dynasties had names beginning with the same word. Pushyamitra was the first king of the Śuṅga dynasty, and Pushyabhūti² was the name of the first royal ancestor of the great Harshavardhana. The second in the list also

¹ That the form *Sushthitavarman* is the correct one is proved by its occurrence also in the Aphaṣṭ inscription of Ādityasēna; see *Gupta. Inscr.*, p. 203.

² Dr. Bühler in accounting for the name of Pushyabhūti, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, p. 68, footnote, gives as its meaning "He to whom Pushya (Constellation) may give welfare." But *Pushya* is derived from the root *push*, to grow, to enhance, and *bhūti* is a generic appellation of the Vaiśyas, to which caste Pushyabhūti belonged; *bhūtiḥ dattas cha vaiśyasya*.

curiously enough corresponds in name to the second king of the Gupta dynasty, viz. Samudragupta (320-375), who was the most powerful Indian monarch that ever ruled India after Aśoka.

Two points in the above comparative lists are worthy of notice: in the *Harshacharita* the name of the elder brother of Bhāskarvarman is not mentioned, probably because it was useless there, as, in the enumeration of ancestors, the name of the elder brother does not come in. And the second name of Bhāskarvarman, Kumāra, which is also mentioned in Yuan Chwang's accounts, has not found its place in the inscription. We cannot however positively assert this, because the names of the donor were contained in the plate which has been lost. The appellation *Kumāra* means a prince or a bachelor, and it is highly improbable that Bhāskarvarman would remain unmarried, in which case his dynasty of a very long standing would have come to an end with him. Perhaps he retained the designation *Kumāra*, which he had before he became a king, in deference to the memory of his elder brother, who probably did not either ascend the throne at all, or, if he did, occupied it for a very short period. For similar reasons Harshavardhana is said by Yuan Chwang¹ to have assumed the name of Rājaputra Śilāditya, though later on he styled himself *Mahārājādhirāja*.²

Let us now examine the text of the inscription. The opening verse is perhaps an addition made while renewing the document, and so is the last verse —of which more afterwards. The original inscription would then have begun with *Svasti. Mahā-nau-hasty-aśva-*, just as the copper plates of Harshavardhana.³ Then comes a verse in praise of Mahādēva, and next a verse in praise of Dharma. This is somewhat remarkable, when we remember that Dharma was the second of the three jewels (*Tri-ratna*) of the Buddhists. Yuan Chwang in his account of Kāmarūpa found almost a total absence of Buddhism in Bhāskarvarman's kingdom, and the latter's ambassador in the *Harshacharita* clearly stated before Harsha that "from childhood upwards it was this prince's firm resolution never to do homage to any being except the lotus feet of Śiva."⁴

We feel therefore more surprised at seeing him sing the glory of the Buddhistic divinity, though in a Hindū guise, than at finding him issue the grant from his "glorious camp of Karpasavarṇa." Probably the locality had something to do with the praise of *Dharma*. We know from Yuan Chwang's description of Karpasavarṇa that the place was teeming with Buddhist statues and temples. Bhāskara, who had become liberal in views on account of his long association with the great Harsha who was a patron of the Buddhists, tried perhaps to gain popularity by this insertion of a passing tribute of respect paid to the local creed—though in a very careful way.

Then, as was usual with the medieval kings of Kāmarūpa who claimed descent from Naraka, the names of that king and his son Bhagadatta and his grandson Vajradatta are mentioned. Curiously enough, in some of the later copper plates Vajradatta is mentioned as a brother of Bhagadatta. The writers of those inscriptions, who were probably very learned people, must have somewhere found Vajradatta mentioned as a brother of Bhagadatta. In the *Kālikāpurāṇa*, however, we have a list of the sons of Naraka, who were four in number—Bhagadatta, Mahāśīraha, Madavat and Sumālin.⁵ Vajradatta does not occur in that list. Similarly

¹ See Watter's Yuan Chwang, Vol. I, p. 343.

² See above, Vol. IV, plate opposite p. 210.

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, p. 72; Vol. IV, p. 210.

⁴ *The Harsha-charita*, transl. by Cowell and Thomas, p. 217.

⁵ *Āṣṭamatyām tu jāyāyām kālā sa Narakaḥ brahmāt |*
Bhagadattam Mahāśīraham Madavantaṁ Sumālinam |
chaṭvāro janayām āsa putrān itān kṛtīḥ sutaḥ ||

Kālikāpurāṇa, ch. XL.

we find Vajradatta mentioned as a son of Bhagadatta in the *Mahābhārata*.¹ This is certainly the older version. Mr. Gait, in his *History of Assam* (p. 14), has, on the other hand, adopted the version of the later copper plates when he says: 'This king (Bhagadatta), it is said, was succeeded by his brother Bajradatta, and the latter by his son Bajrapani.' I do not know where he has got this last king—Vajrapāṇi—from.

The inscription then goes on to inform us (v. 7) that after Vajradatta his descendants governed for three thousand years, and then Pushyavarman became king. Then follows the enumeration of his immediate successors down to Bhāskaravarman, the king who issued the grant. He is praised in vv. 22-25 and in the ensuing prose passage, but part of the panegyric on him has been lost, owing to the disappearance of the third plate. The last plate, now the third, opens in the midst of the description of the boundaries of the land granted; then follow the names of some officers, evidently such as had something to do with the grant and the document. Then come a couple of the customary verses praising a donor of land and cursing those who might take it away.² Here ends the original inscription. But an additional verse has been added at the end, indicating that the plates had been burnt and rewritten which new writing should not therefore, be looked on as forged.

The question as to when and by whom this document was renewed, is probably not of great importance. I have already said that, in my opinion, the renewal was probably made by the donor himself; for, as stated in Mr. Gait's invaluable *History of Assam*,³ the dynasty of Bhāskaravarman was soon after his time overthrown by a barbarian Śālastambha by name. Moreover, if somebody else—even his successor—renewed the grant, his name would have been incidentally mentioned in the renewed inscription in an additional verse.⁴

Yuan-Chwang has described Bhāskaravarman as a Brāhman. Probably his descent from Nārāyaṇa Dēva and his staunch adherence to the Brahmanical creed, and possibly also the fact that he personated Brahma—the fountain head of all Brāhman—in the procession of Harshavardhana who himself figured as Śakra, led the Chinese traveller to this conclusion. On the other hand, Mr. Vincent A. Smith has asserted that "almost certainly he (Bhāskara) must have been a hinduised Kūch aborigine."⁵ The inscription under review is not in favour of this assumption. As a matter of fact, few kings of mediæval and ancient India could show such a brilliant record of illustrious ancestors: Naraka, though styled an *Asura* for his iniquities, was a mighty monarch whose exploits were recorded in various Purāṇas, who was the issue of one incarnation of Viṣṇu (Varāha), and killed by another (Śrīkrishṇa); Bhagadatta played a very prominent part in the story of the *Mahābhārata*; Vajradatta was as heroic as

¹ See *Mahābh.*, XIV, lxxv, 1.

Prāgyjyōtisham atk-ābhyēṭga vyacharat sa hayōttamaḥ |

Bhagadatt-ātmanjas tatra nirayau raṇakarkasaḥ ||

Sa hayōtt Pāṇdu-putrasya viśayāntam upāgatam |

yuyudhe Bharataśrēṣṭhā Vajradattō mahīpatiḥ ||

Sō 'bhiniriyāya nagarād Bhagadatta-uto nripaḥ |

atram āyāntam unmāthya nagarābhīmukhō yayau ||

² It is of interest to note that these two verses, which are taken from the *Bṛīhaspati Samhitā*, occur in almost all the copper plate grants of the Bengal kings, but are absent from all other Assam plates hitherto published. The only exception is the grant of Vaidyadēva (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 347 ff.), who, however, was originally the minister of the Bengal king Kumārāpāla, and not an indigenous king of Kāmarūpa.

³ See p. 28.

⁴ The nature of the writing of the renewed inscription is also what is generally to be found in the 7th century.

⁵ *Early History of India*, 2nd edition, p. 341.

his father and then, although no other king of the dynasty was extolled by name, yet the poet Kālidāsa in his *Raghuvamśa* did not consider his hero glorified until he was honoured by the king of Kāmarūpa,¹ and Raghu's son treated his compeer of Kāmarūpa as his "best man" while marrying the daughter of the king of Vidarbha.² It has already been stated that a position of honour was given by the emperor of Āryāvarta (Harshavardhana) to Bhāskara himself in the state procession at Rājagriha. The reason was not so much that he was a powerful king, as the high lineage that made him at once the most respectable among the hosts of the crowned heads of Northern India who came to attend Harsha's ceremonies.

The composer of the inscriptions was no doubt a learned man, but his poetry was not of a very high order. He selected a metre, Āryā, for his verses which is not much rythmical, and the prose in the description of the royal donor's attributes is in the style of Bāṇabhaṭṭa, who lived at the court of Harshavardhana. Even his use of the Āryā would be found defective if tested by the rules of the various *gaṇas* given in the prosodical treatises. But the short-coming of the poet that way was made up by his knowledge of grammatical specialities and rhetorical subtleties. His special *forte* seems to have been the *ślēṣha*, which he has sometimes carried to excess.

As to the mechanical execution of the copper plates, it may be said that although the letters are fairly distinct the inscription abounds in mistakes, which have been shown in the footnotes attached to the text. There was no distinction made between *ba* and *va*, and this confusion also occurs in other copper plates of Kāmarūpa discovered up to date. In the vernacular of modern Kāmarūpa (*i.e.* Assamese), there is at present a sort of distinction observed in writing and pronouncing those two letters, but in the vernacular of modern Kāṇasavarṇa (*i.e.* Bengali) there is no distinction whatever between the two. There are frequent omissions of the *Anusvāra* and the *Visarga*; compare ll. 1, 7, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 30, etc., where the *Anusvāra* has been left out, and ll. 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, etc., where the *Visarga* has been omitted.

[There are also other instances of carelessness. Thus we find *a* for *i* in *rahita-*, l. 39; *=upakalpat-*, l. 39; *-rachata-*, l. 40; *a* for *u* in *srata-*, l. 42, and *u* for *a* in *-nduya-*, l. 34, *u* for *ū* in *-murtī-*, l. 22; *sunus-*, l. 23; *j* for *jj* in *=ujvalām*, l. 2; *t* for *tt* in *=ābhava tasya*, l. 11; *=ajijana tanayām*, l. 26; *-satva-*, l. 41; *tt* for *t* in *=ōnnatti*, l. 27; *sp* for *ps* in *=uchchukshispō-*, l. 5; *y* has been omitted in *mātsa-*, l. 10; *r* in *-sthi-*, l. 5; a whole syllable in l. 27, etc. The last plate abounds in mistakes and omissions, and contains, moreover, several curious words. The cutting of the letters is sometimes unsatisfactory. More especially, the loop at the bottom of the *akṣara sa* consists of two strokes, one going downwards and the other backwards. There are on the whole some features which would, in ordinary circumstances, throw doubt on the genuineness of the plates. As has already been mentioned, however, the Āryā at the end of the last plate informs us that the original plates were burnt, and that the grant contained in the existing plates is a copy. It is also stated that the shape of the letters differs from the original, but that the contents are genuine. There is no reason to compel us to doubt this statement, which, if we admit its correctness, accounts for the peculiarities drawn attention to above. The alphabet used assigns the plates to about A.D. 600, and it is very likely that Professor Padmanatha is right in thinking that the renewal of the burnt plate took place not much later.—S. K.]

¹ *Kāmarūpeśvares tasya hēmapīṭhādihidēvatām |
ratnagṛhṇopahārēṇa chhāyām ānarcha pādāyōḥ || Raghuv. IV, 84.*

² *Tatō 'ratīry-āśr Karṇukāyāḥ sa Kāmarūpeśvaradattahastāḥ |
Vaidarbhanāridiṣṭam athō ciccā nārīmanāms-īva chatuṣṭkam antaḥ || Raghuv. VII, 17.*

TEXT.

First Plate.

- 1 [Ōm]¹ ²Pranāmya dēvaṁ śaśi-śekhara-priyaṁ pinākina[m*] bhasma-kapair-vibhū-
shita[m*] [i*] vibhūtaye bhūtima[tām dvija]-
- 2 nmanāṁ karōmi bhūya³ sphuṭavācham=u[j*]jvalām || [i*] Svasti mahā-nau-hasty-
asva⁴-patti-sampaty-upāta-jaya-śavd-ānva-
- 3 rtha-skandhāvārāt Karṇnasuvarṇa-vāsakāt || ⁵Bhogīśvara-kṛta-parikaram-ikṣhaṇa-
jita-kāma-rūpam=a-
- 4 vimuktaṁ [i*] paramēśvarasya rūpam nija-bhūti-vibhūshitaṁ jayati || [2*]
Jayati jagad-ēkavandhur⁶-loka-dvita-
- 5 yasya sampadō hētu[h*] [i*] parahita-mūrttir=adṛishtaḥ phalānumēya-sthiti[r*]=
dharma[h*] || [3*] Dhātrim=uchchikshispō-
- 6 r=amvunidhe⁷ kapata-kōla-rūpasya [i*] chakrabhṛta[h*] sūnur=abhūt pāṛthiva-vṛindā-
rakō Naraka[h*] || [4*]
- 7 Tasmād=adṛishta-narakāu=Narakād=ajanishta nṛpatir=Indra-sakhaḥ [i*] Bhagadattaḥ
khyāta-jayaṁ Vijaya[m*]
- 8 yudhi yaḥ samāhvayata || [5*] Tasy=ātmaja[h*] kshat-ārōr=vajragatir=
Vajradatta-nām=ābhūt [i*] Śatama-
- 9 kham=akhaṇḍa-vala⁸-gatir=atōshayad=yaḥ sadā saṁkhyō || [6*] Varṇyēśhu tasya
nṛpatishu varsha-saha-
- 10 ara-trayaṁ padam=avāpya [i*] yātēshu dēvabhūyaṁ kshitiśvara[h*]
Pushyavarman=ābhūt || [7*] Māts[y*]a-nyāya-
- 11 virahita[h*] prakāśa-ratna[h*] suto dvaratha-laghu[h*]⁹ [i*] pañchama iva hi
samudra[h*] Samudravarm=ābhava[t*] tasya || [8*]
- 12 Avikhaṇḍita-vala-varmmā¹⁰ Valavarmmā tasya sūnur ajanishta [i*] kshītipasya
Dattadēvyā[m*] sēnā ya-
- 13 sy=ābhyamitriyā || [9*] Tasy=āpi Ratnavatyā[m*] nṛpatih Kalyāṇavarmma-
nām=ābhūt [i*] tanayas=tanīyasā-
- 14 m=api yō dōshāpām=anāvāsah || [10*] Gandharvavati tasmād=Ganapatim=iva
dāna-varshaṇam=ajasraṁ [i*]
- 15 Ganapatim=aganita-guṇa-gaṇam=asūta kali-hānaye tanayaṁ || [11*] Tan-mahishi
Yajñavati

Second Plate; First Side.

- 16 yajñavat=iv=ārapi[h*] sutam asūta [i*] yajñavidhinām=śpadam-analam=iva
Mahēndravarmnāpam || [12*] Tasmā[d=a]-

¹ Seems to be expressed by a symbol.² Metre: Varṇastha.³ The *Visarga* is here optional; cf. *Vārtika* on Pāṇini VIII, iii, 36.⁴ Read -*asva-patti-sampatty-upāta-jaya-śavd*..⁵ Metre of verses 2-25: Āryā.⁶ Read -*bādhira*..⁷ Read -*kshīpsōr=ambunidhēh*.⁸ Read -*bala*..⁹ Read *devairatka*; note the wrong cadence.¹⁰ Read -*balavarmmā Bala*..

- 17 janayad=ātmajam=ātmavidah Suvratā bhūva¹ sthitayō[^{*}] Nārāyaṇavararmmaṇam
Janakam=iv=ādhigata-sāmkhy-ārtham || [13*]
18 Prakṛitir=iva tasya puṁsō Dēvavati sthira-guṇ-ānuvandhāya² [^{*}] shashṭham=
iva mahābhūtaṁ=dadhau³ Mahā-
19 bhūtavarmmaṇam || [14*] Chandramukhas=tasya sutaś⁴=chandra iva kalā-
kalāpa-ramaṇiyah [^{*}] Vijñānava-
20 ti dyanir=iva yaṁ sushuvō dhvānta-sāntikarām || [15*] Bhōgavati bhagavati
bhūtah Sthitavararmmaṇa[s*]
21 tato hētnh [^{*}] āsid=bhōgipatēr=iva bhūmibhritō=nantabhōgasya || [16*]
Tasmād=agādha-
22 murtēr⁵=akalita-ratnād=upōdha-lakshmikāt [^{*}] kshirōdadhār=iva nripād=
akalanka[h*]
23 śrī-Mṛigāṅkō=bhūt || [17*] Udpādi Nayanadēvyā[m*] sunus⁶=tasya sva-
vāhu⁷-dhṛita-
24 rājyah [^{*}] dēva[h*] Susthitavararmma yah khyātah śrī-Mṛigāṅka iti || [18*]
Pratyurasam vilasanti[m*]
25 taddhana iva yā[m*] mudā Harir=vahati [^{*}] sā śrīr=arthijanēbhyah kshitir=
iva viśrāpitā yēna || [19*]
26 Kārttayug=iva Śyāmādēvi tasmād=ajijana[t*] tanayam [^{*}] śaśinam=iva
Supratishṭhita-
27 varmmāṇam=apāstayō ta[ma*]sām || [20*] Yasy=onnatti⁸ parārthā vidyādhara-
chakravartti-sēvyasya[^{*}] saga-
28 jasya supratishṭhita-katakasya kulāchalasy=aiva⁹ || [21*] S-aiva Śyāmādēvi
tasy=ānujam=a-
29 kalit-odayam=asūta [^{*}] śrī-Bhāskaravararmmaṇam bhāskaram=iva tējasām
nilayam || [^{*}] [22*]

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 30 Œko=pi hi yah pu[m*]sām hṛidayēshv=abhilakshita[h*] [svabhāvēna]¹⁰ [^{*}]
śuddhēshu darpaṇ[ē*]shv=iva vahu¹¹ susha-
31 man samukhinēshu¹² || [23*] Yasy=āvēm(vi)hataṁ=atanubhis=tejobhir=lakshma
nripati-bhavanēshu [^{*}] uda-
32 pāttreshv¹³=iva bhūrishu viśkyatē bhāskarasy=eva || [24*] Avyālah svārōha[h*]
kalpadruma-
33 vat=samṛiddhi-bhūri-phala[h*] [^{*}] chchhāy-āpāsrita¹⁴-janatā-parivēshṭita-pāda-mūlo
yah [11*] [25*]
34 Ity=api sa jagad-udnya¹⁵-kaṣṭhan-āstamaya-hētunā bhagavatā Kamala-sambhavan=ā-

¹ The *Visarga* is here optional; cf. Vārtika on Pāṇini VIII, iii, 36.

² Read -*bandhāya*.

³ Corrected from -*bandhāya*.

⁴ Read -*suta*.

⁵ Read -*onnatti*.

⁶ The reading of this word is -*unnatti*.

⁷ Read -*samukhi*.

⁸ Read -*chchhāyāpāsrita*.

⁹ Read -*bhūta* dadhau.

¹⁰ Read -*murti*.

¹¹ Read -*bāhu*.

¹² Read -*eva*.

¹³ Read -*ba*.

¹⁴ Read -*pāttreshv*.

¹⁵ Read -*udaya*.

i.

[illegible]

ii a.

[illegible]

[illegible]

46	ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥	46
48	ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥	48
50	ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥	50
52	ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥	52
54	ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥	54

- 35 vakīraṇa-varaṇa-āsrama-dharmma-pravibhāgēya nirmmito bhuvanapatir-iv=oday-
anurakta-mṛi(ma)ṇḍa-
- 36 lo yathāyatham=uchita-kara-nika[ra*]-vitarāṇ-ākulita-kali-timara¹-sañchaya-
- 37 tay[ā*] prakāśit-āryadharmamālaka[h*] sva-bhuja-vala²-tulita-sakala-sāma-
- 38 nta-chakra-vikrama³ sthiti-vinayam⁴-samstāv-ōpachita-bhaktishu prakṛitishu
parampariṇāsu
- 39 nikāmam=upakalpat⁵-ānēka-bhōgina-vartmrā⁶ samara-vijita-narapati-śata-vahita⁷
- 40 vividha-ntuvachana-kusuma-rachata⁸-ruchira-kīrtti-chitr-āvatāns⁹-aṅkaḥ Śivir=iva
par-ō-
- 41 pakāra-viśrāṇan-ābhirata-satva¹⁰-vṛittir=yathā-samayam=udita-guṇa-vidhi-vibhāga-
- 42 samvandha¹¹-paṭutayā suragurur=iv=āparē¹² parair=avahita-prabhāva[h*] śrata¹³
śaurya-dhairya-
- 43 śaṇṭīrya-sucharitair=alaṅkṛit-ātmavṛittih pratipaksha-samśraya-nirākṛitair=iva viva-
- 44 rjjiṭo dōshair=achalita-nirantara-praṇaya-rasa-bhar-ākṛiṣṭa-Kāmarūpa-lakshmis=
samā¹⁴

Last Plate.

- 45 paśchimēna gaṅginik¹⁵=āḍumvari-chehhēda-samvēdyā¹⁶ || paśchimēn=ādhunā sīma-
gaṅginikā || paśchi[mō]-
- 46 ttarēṇa kumbhakāra-garttas=s=aiva cha gaṅginikā prāg-bhujyamān=ōttarēṇa
vṛihaj-jāṭali¹⁷ || uttarapū-
- 47 rvēṇa vyavahāri-Khāsōka-pushkiriṇi¹⁸ s=aiva śushka-Kauśikā¹⁹ ch=ēti || ājñā-śatā
prāpayitā
- 48 prāpta-pañcha-mahāsāvda²⁰ śrī-Gōpāla[h*] | sīmā-pradātā Chandrapuri-nāyaka[h*]
Śrīkshikuṇḍaḥ
- 49 nyāya-karaṇika Janārdanasvāmī vyavahāri-Haradatta-kāyastha-Dundhunātha-
prabhṛitayaḥ²¹
- 50 śāsaītā²² lēkhaiyā cha Vasuvarṇa bhāṇḍāgār-ādhikṛita mahāsāmanta
Divākaraprabha[h*]
- 51 utkhēṭayitā Dattakārapurṇa²³ | sēkyakāra Kāliyā | Shasṭīm²⁴=varsha-sahasra-
- 52 ni svargē mōdati bhūmidah [i*] ākshēptā ch=ānumantā cha tāny=ēva narakē
vasēt [11*] [26*]

¹ Read -timira-.² Read -bala-.³ The Visarga is here optional; cf. Vārtika on Pāṇini VIII, iii, 36.⁴ Read -vinaya-.⁵ Read -upakalpit-.⁶ Read -vartmā-.⁷ Read -vihita-.⁸ Read -rachita-.⁹ Read -chitrāvatamsaṅkaḥ.¹⁰ Read -sattea-.¹¹ Read -sambandha-.¹² Read -āparaḥ.¹³ Read śrata-.¹⁴ The remainder of this word was written on the missing plate.¹⁵ Read gaṅginik=āḍumbari-. Cf. gaṅginikā, above, Vol. IV, p. 249.¹⁶ Read -samvēdyā-.¹⁷ Read vṛihaj-.¹⁸ Read pushkiriṇi. The same mistake is also found in the plates of Indrapāla and Balavarman, Journ. Beng.

As. Soc., Vol. LXVI, Pt. I, pp. 123 ff., 289 ff.

¹⁹ Perhaps -Kōśikā is written,²⁰ Read -śabdah.²¹ Read -prabhṛitayaḥ.²² Read śāsayitā.²³ Read perhaps -pūrṇaḥ.²⁴ Read śhasṭīm varshasahasrāṇi.

- 53 Svadattām paradatām=vā¹ yō harēta vasundharām [*] sa viśṭhāyām
 kṛimīr-bhutvā² pīṭṛibha saha pachyatē [11*] [27*]
 54 ³Śāsanadāhād-arvāg-abhinava-likhitāni bhinnarūpāni [*] tēbhyō⁴ akṣharāṇi
 yasmā-
 55 t=tasmā[n*] n=aitāni kūtāni n [28*]

TRANSLATION.

Om. (Verse 1.) Having saluted the god who is lovely with the moon as head-gear, the wielder of the bow (*pināka*), adorned with particles of ashes,⁵ I once again make clear (what was already) plain words (i.e. of the destroyed plates) for the benefit of the (spiritually) prosperous Brāhmanas.

(Line 2.) Hail. From the camp located at *Karṇasuvarṇa*, with the appropriate epithet of victory owing to possession of splendid ships, elephants, horses and foot-soldiers.

(V. 2.) Victorious is the form of the great Lord (*Mahādēva*), never forsaken (in contemplation by the devotees), bedecked with its own splendour,⁶ that has a girdle made of the lord of snakes, (and) that destroyed the body of *Kāma*⁷ (Cupid) at a mere glance.

(V. 3.) Victorious is (also) Dharma (Religion), the sole friend of the creation, the cause of prosperity in both the worlds (this and the next), whose form is the good of others, unseen (yet) whose existence is inferred from the results.

(V. 4.) *Naraka*, the chief of the rulers of the earth, was the son of the wielder of the *chakra* (i.e. *Vishṇu*), who with a view to lift up the Earth from (beneath) the Ocean, assume the disguised form of a boar.

(V. 5.) From that *Naraka*, by whom *naraka* (hell) was never seen, was born king *Bhagadatta*, the friend of *Indra*, who challenged in fight *Vijaya* (i.e. *Arjuna*), renowned for conquests.

(V. 6.) Of that killer of (his) enemies (there) was a son named *Vajradatta* whose course was like (that of) the thunderbolt (*vajra*), who with an army of uninterrupted progress always pleased in fight the performer of hundred sacrifices (i.e. *Indra*).

(V. 7.) When the kings of his family having enjoyed the position (of rulers) for three thousand years had (all) attained the condition of gods, *Pushyavarman* became the lord of the world.

(V. 8.) His son was *Samudravarman*, who like a fifth *saṃudra*⁸ (Ocean) was devoid of excesses (or exit of fish),⁹ shining with gems, and quick in duels.¹⁰

(V. 9.) That king had a son born of (his queen) *Dattadēvi*, (named) *Balavarman*, whose force and armour¹¹ never broke up and whose army would easily march against enemies.

(V. 10.) His son born of (queen) *Ratnavati* was the king named *Kalyāṇavarman*, who was not the abode of even very small faults.

¹ Read -dattām vā.

² Metre : Āryā.

³ This seems to refer to the former plates that were reduced to ashes.

⁴ *Bhūti* also means 'ashes' cf. v. 1.

⁵ Here is a *ślēṣa*, the donor's kingdom *Kāmarūpa* being alluded to.

⁶ There are four *saṃudras*, and hence he was a fifth as it were.

⁷ The word *mātsyanyāya* has a double sense. In the case of the king it means 'excesses' and in the case of the Ocean, 'exit of fish.' *Mātsya-nyāya* is a popular adage, meaning disorders of anarchy when the strong oppress the weak as the large fishes eat the small ones.

⁸ In the case of the Ocean, the constant duel between the billows and the beach is probably referred to.

⁹ Here the words *śāla* and *śāma* have been used in alliteration with the king's name.

² Read =bhūtā pīṭṛibhiḥ.

⁴ Read tēbhyō=kṣharāṇi.

(V. 11.) From him, (queen) **Gandharvavati** begot a son **Gaṇapati** (by name) who was incessantly raining gifts as (the god) Gaṇapati (rains) ichor¹, who was endowed with innumerable qualities, for the extermination of strife (as Gaṇapati) is born to destroy the *Kali* age.²

(V. 12.) His queen **Yajñavati**, brought forth a son **Mahēndravarman**, as the sacrificial³ fire (produces) fire, who was the repository of all sacrificial rites (like fire).

(V. 13.) From him who mastered his self, **Suvratā** generated a son **Nārāyaṇavarman** for the stability (of the rule) of the world, who like Janaka (or his father)⁴ was well versed in the principles of the Philosophy of the (supreme) Self.⁵

(V. 14.) From him, **Dēvavati**, like Prakṛiti from Puruṣa, bore **Mahābhūtavarman**, the sixth *Mahābhūta* (element)⁶ as it were, for the steady succession of (all) the properties.

(V. 15.) His son was **Chandramukha**, who was charming by (possessing) all the arts as the moon (by the digits),⁷ whom **Vijñānavati** brought forth, as the Sky did (the Moon), a dispeller of (all) gloom (as the moon dispels the darkness).⁸

(V. 16.) Thereafter (queen) **Bhōgavati** of (good) enjoyment became the cause (of birth) of **Sthitavarman**, the supporter of the world, who had innumerable (sources of) enjoyment, (just as) Bhōgavati (the city of the Snakes of the nether regions) is (the source) of prosperity of the chief of the Snakes, the supporter of the earth, who has a myriad of hoods.⁹

(V. 17.) From that king of unfathomable nature, of innumerable gems, and the spouse of the (goddess) Lakshmi, was born *śrī-Mṛigāṅka*, who had no blemish, just as the moon,¹⁰ free from spots, is born from the milky ocean, whose substance is unfathomable, whose pearls cannot be counted, and from which Lakshmi was produced.

(V. 18.) His¹¹ (*i.e.* Sthitavarman's) son king **Susthitavarman** was born of **Nayanadēvi**, he who held the kingdom in his own hand, and was renowned as *śrī-Mṛigāṅka*.

(V. 19.) By whom was given away to supplicants as if it were (a clod of) earth, that shining Lakshmi (*i.e.* wealth) whom (god) Hari like a miser bears with joy in his bosom.¹²

(V. 20.) From him **Śyāmādēvi**, (divine) like that goddess (*Śyāmā*) of the *Kṛita* (*i.e.* golden) age, generated a son **Supratishṭhitavarman**, the moon as it were to dispel (all) gloom.

¹ Play on *dāna*, gift or ichor.

² *Kali* means 'quarrel' and 'the *Kali* age.'

³ Here the word *yajñavati* has been used in alliteration with the queen's name.

⁴ *Janaka* means 'father' as well as the famous philosopher-king of Mithilā.

⁵ Here *sāṃkhya* does not seem to mean the philosophy of Kapila so much as the "knowledge of Self" that is referred to in the *Bhagavadgītā*, Chapter II. The word is explained by Śrīdharasvāmin in his commentary on v. 39 as follows,—*samyak khyāpyatē, prakāśyatē vastutattvam anay-āti saṃkhyā samyag-jñānam. Tasvām prakāśyamānam ātmataṭtvaṃ saṃkhyam*. It is very clever of the author that speaking of the *Sāṃkhya* here he brings in *Puruṣa* and *Prakṛiti* in the next verse.

⁶ There are five *mahābhūtas* and the king is likened to a sixth one. Here the simile is a little faulty. *Mahābhūtas* are not the immediate progeny of *prakṛiti*, as was the king of Dēvavati. Out of *prakṛiti* was evolved *mahat*, thence *ahaṃkāra*, whence five *tanmātras* and therefrom the *mahābhūtas*.

⁷ *Kalā* means 'art' and 'digit.'

⁸ The word *dhvānta* has a double meaning; referring to the king it means mental gloom and referring to the Moon, darkness of the night.

⁹ Playing on words runs through the whole verse rather to an excessive degree. *Bhōga* means 'enjoyment' and 'the hood of a snake,' and *Bhōgavati*, the name of the queen, is also the name of the city of the snakes, (as well as of the *Gaṅgā* that flows in *Pātāla*, the region of the snakes). *Bhūti* means 'birth,' as well as 'prosperity,' and *bhūmibhṛit* means 'a king' and the 'Snake chief,' both of whom support the earth, each in their own way.

¹⁰ Here the play is on the name of the king which also means the 'Moon.'

¹¹ Here the composition is faulty, as *tasya* would naturally refer to Śrīmṛigāṅka, in the immediately preceding verse. [If it were not for the statement in the *Harshacharita*, we would in v. 17 find a prince Mṛigāṅka, the son of Sthitavarman and Lakshmi, and the father of Susthitavarman.—S. K.]

¹² Lakshmi being considered as his only treasure, he keeps her in his bosom.

(V. 21.) Whose prosperity was for the benefit of others, who was possessed of elephants and attended by the chief among the learned, and possessed of a well established Capital like a *kulāchala*, whose height is for the benefit of others, which is haunted by the chief of Vidyā-dharas, is rich in elephants, and has a ridge.

(V. 22.) The same Śyāmādēvi also brought forth his younger brother *śrī-Bhāskara-varman*, who like the sun was of incalculable rise and the abode of all light.

(V. 23.) Who though being only one, is, on account of his character, much and simultaneously reflected in the hearts of people, pure like mirrors turned toward him.

(V. 24.) Whose mark (i.e. picture) was seen in the houses of kings, untarnished on account of great lustre, like the disc of the sun in several water pots.

(V. 25.) Who is without cruelty, easily accessible, of immense effects, and the soles of whose feet are surrounded by people who resort to his protection, like the wish-yielding tree which holds no snakes, which is well growing, abounds in rich fruits, and whose roots are surrounded by people who want shade.

(Lines 34-44.) Moreover he (Bhāskaravarman, who has been) created by the holy lotus-born (god), the cause of the rise, the arranging and the destruction of the Universe, for the proper organization of the duties of (various) castes and stages (of life) that had become mixed up; who by (his) rise has made the circle of (related) powers become attached like the Lord of the World¹ (the Sun), whose disc becomes coloured when it rises; who has revealed the light of the Ārya religion by dispelling the accumulated darkness of (this) *Kali* age by making a judicious application of his revenues (like the sun that dispels the accumulated darkness in the *Kali* age by spreading the mass of its pleasant rays); who has equalled the prowess of the whole ring of his feudatories by the strength of his own arm; who has devised many a way of enjoyment for his hereditary subjects, whose (loyal) devotion (to him) was augmented by his steadiness (of purpose), modesty and affability; who is adorned with a wonderful ornament of splendid fame made of the flowery words of praise variously composed by hundreds of kings vanquished by him in battle; whose virtuous activities, like (those of) Śivi² were applied in making gifts for the benefit of others; whose powers, as (of) a second preceptor of the gods (Bṛihaspati), were recognised by others on account of (his) skill in dividing and applying the means of politics that appear in suitable moments;³ whose own conduct was adorned by learning, valour, patience, prowess and good actions; who was avoided by faults as if they were overcome on account of (his) taking to the other (i.e. Virtue's) side; by whom the Lakshmis⁴ (deities of luck) of Kāmarūpa were, as it were, attracted with a staunch incessant excessive passion of love;

Last Plate.

(Ll. 45-51.) To the (south-) west the dried river bed⁵ marked by a cut down fig tree; to the west now⁶ the boundary of the dried river bed; to the north-west a potter's pit and the

¹ *Bhuvanapati* does not only mean the sun, but also the king who was likewise the Lord of the World. Similarly *maṇḍala* means the twelve sorts of powers with which a king has political relations, and also the disc of the sun.

² Śivi, son of Uśinara was a famous king whose pious acts of charity are recounted in the *Mahābhārata*. Once he gave his own flesh to appease a hawk which pursued a pigeon that took shelter with him; and at another time he sacrificed his own son to feed a brāhmaṇa (see *Mahābhārata*, III, Chapters 196 f.)

³ *Guṇa* denotes the six expedients of politics, *sandhi*, *vigraha*, etc. *Guṇa-vidhi-vidhāga-sambandha-paṭuta* may also mean skill (*paṭutā*) relating to the discrimination of qualities (*guṇa*) and actions.

⁴ According to Pāṇini, V, iv, 151, the suffix *ka* should be added to *Lakṣmī*, if the singular number is intended. It is however doubtful whether the rule should be urged. The simple meaning of the sentence is that Kāmarūpa was prosperous under Bhāskaravarman in various ways.

⁵ *Gāṅgiṇikā*, now *gāṅginā*, means a dried river bed.

⁶ *Adhūnā*, the reading adopted, means "now;" but why this qualifying word should be used here, is not clear.

(said) dried river bed, bent eastwards; to the north a large *jāṭali* tree (i.e. *Bignonia suaveolens*); to the north-east the pond of the tradesman¹ Khāsoka and that dried (river) **Kauśika**. The officer issuing hundred commands is Śrīgōpāla who has obtained the five great sounds. The officer who marks the boundaries is the headman of Chandrapuri (named) Śrīkshikuṇḍa. The *nyāyākaraṇika*² (is) Janārdana Svāmin. (Witnesses (?) are) the tradesman Haradatta, the *Kāyastha* Dundhunātha, and others. *Śāsayitṛ*³ and writer is Vasuvarman. Master of the treasure (is) the *Mahāsāmanta* Divākaraṣrabha. Tax collector (is) Dattakāra Pārṇa. Engraver (is) Kāliyā.

[Here follow two of the customary imprecatory verses.]

(V. 28.) Because after the burning of the plates, these newly written letters are of different form (from those of the previous inscription), therefore they are not forged.

NO. 14.—THE PLANETARY TABLES.

By PROFESSOR H. JACOBI, PH.D., BONN.

My Planetary Tables⁴, which are based on the *Sūrya Siddhānta*, without *bija*, serve to calculate the position of planets for any date between 300 and 2000 A. D. in order to verify the constellation of the planets, or a horoscope, given in an inscription or any other document. For this purpose we must calculate the true Longitude of the planets according to the elements of Hindu Astronomy. Our calculation yields the Longitude in degrees; from this we find in what sign the planet was, by dividing the Longitude by 30. The quotient gives the number of completed signs; the remainder, the place in the running sign, e.g. 315° 23' Longitude of Jupiter is equal to 10 signs 15° 23', or: Jupiter was in the 11th sign, Kumbha, and had reached 15° 23' in it.

The tables yield the required quantities for dates of the Christian Calendar, in old style from 300—1699, and in new style from 1700—2000. There are five tables.

Tables I—III together yield the mean Longitude of the five planets and the sun; tables IV and V furnish the equations which must be joined to the mean Longitude of a planet to convert it into true Longitude.⁵

Table I gives the mean Longitude of the five planets and the Sun for the beginning of the corresponding year of the twentieth century A.D., i.e. for the year in the twentieth century A.D. which is separated from the given year by one up to sixteen complete centuries; e.g. 1917 is the corresponding year of 317, 417, 517, 617, etc.; 1956, of 356, etc. (The letter L. after 1956 indicates that the year was a leap year.) — Table II gives the increase in Longitude for the centuries intervening between the given year and the corresponding year; e.g. for 1517 A.D. we use the Index 400 and add the items entered against this Index to those found in table I for 1917, A.D. — Table III gives the increase of Longitude for days the whole Christian year

¹ It is possible that *vyasaśūria*, which also occurs again later on among the list of functionaries in connection with the issue of this grant, may be a general term indicative of court-going people.

² Probably the adjudicator who had to inspect and decide if the boundaries were properly marked out or not, and to settle all cases of dispute.

³ Perhaps the official who drafted the form in which the royal command, which was issued by another higher official, was to take shape. The verses were composed by the court poet.

⁴ These Tables were prepared by me many years ago and have been used occasionally for chronological purposes. They are arranged on the scheme of M. Largeteau's tables of the moon, which will be found convenient to scholars of the West.

⁵ These tables have been calculated from those in Warren's *Kalasaṅkṛānta*.

round. In selecting the day attention should be paid to the character of the year, whether it is a common or a leap year.

The items taken from the tables I-III should be added together; the several sums are the mean Longitudes of the planets for the beginning of the day (mean sunrise at Laukā); e.g. for the 12th April 1168 A.D. our calculation stands as follows :—

	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
1968 A.D. .	281° 50'	159° 49'	324° 54'	123° 51'	349° 15'	256° 8'
800 Years. .	197 52	233 39	248 21	200 20	309 28	19 43
12 April (L) .	57 25	163 25	53 27	8 29	3 25	100 32
Sum = .	537° 57	556° 53'	626° 42'	332° 40'	662° 8'	376° 23'
or ¹ .	177° 7'	196° 53'	266 42	...	302 8	16 32

Having thus found the mean Longitudes of the 5 planets, we must convert them into true Longitudes. This is rather a wearisome process which requires four calculations for each planet; the process is not the same for all planets, but Mercury and Venus are differently treated from Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. In these calculations Tables IV & V, called Commutation and Anomalistic Tables, are to be used as will be explained in the Rules to be given presently. Particular care should, however, be given to the sign of the equations; if the argument is found in the first column (on the left side), the equation is positive; if it is in the last column (on the right side), it is negative.

Rules for converting mean Longitude into true Longitude.

I.—MERCURY AND VENUS.

1. Subtract mean Sun from mean Mercury (or Venus); take out the corresponding equation from the Commutation Table; apply half of it to mean Sun, Result: Mercury (or Venus) once corrected.

2. Subtract Mercury once corrected from Mercury's Apsis (see bottom of table II); take out the corresponding equation from the Anomalistic Table; apply half of it to Mercury once corrected. Result: Mercury twice corrected.

3. Subtract Mercury twice corrected from Mercury's Apsis; take out the corresponding equation from the Anomalistic Table; apply it (*whole*) to mean Sun. Result: Mercury thrice corrected.

4. Subtract Mercury thrice corrected from mean Mercury; take out corresponding equation from the Commutation Table; apply it (*whole*) to Mercury thrice corrected. Result: *true Mercury*.

II.—MARS, JUPITER, SATURN.

1. Subtract mean Mars² from mean Sun; take out the corresponding equation from the Commutation Table; apply half of it to mean Mars. Result: Mars once corrected.

2. Subtract Mars once corrected from Mars' Apsis (see bottom of Table II); take out the corresponding equation from the Anomalistic Table; apply half of it to Mars once corrected. Result: Mars twice corrected.

3. Subtract Mars twice corrected from Mars' Apsis; take out the corresponding equation from the Anomalistic Table; apply it (*whole*) to mean Mars. Result: Mars thrice corrected.

4. Subtract Mars thrice corrected from mean Sun; take out corresponding equation from the Commutation Table; apply it (*whole*) to Mars thrice corrected. Result: *true Mars*.

¹ Subtracting 360° where the Longitude exceeds 360°.

² Or Jupiter or Saturn; and so in the sequel.

III.—TRUE LONGITUDE OF THE SUN.

Subtract mean Sun from Sun's Apsis, viz. :—

77° 16', or in case the Longitude is greater, from 437° 16'; the remainder is the Sun's anomaly. Take out the corresponding equation from the Anomalistic Table and add it to the mean Longitude. *Result* : true Longitude of the Sun. *E.g.* for mean Long. of the Sun 20° 11', we find Anomaly 77° 16'—20° 11' = 57° 5', equation for the latter from Anomalistic Table + 1° 50'; 20° 11' + 1° 50' = 22° 1'; true Sun; 2nd example :— mean Long. 115° 6'; Anomaly 437° 16'—115° 6' = 322° 10'; equation —1° 21'; true Long. of the Sun : 115° 6' — 1° 21' = 113° 45'.

I now give examples for the Rules I and II. We have calculated the mean Longitudes of the planets for 12th April 1168 A.D., and shall now calculate from them the true Longitudes of Venus (Rule I) and Saturn (Rule II).

First example.—Mean Venus = 196° 53'; Mean Sun 16° 23'; Apsis of Venus 79° 51' (bottom of Table II).

1st step.—mean Venus 196° 53'; subtract
mean Sun 16° 23'

result : Commutation = 180° 30', corresponding equation from Commutation Table : —1° 19'; half of equation — 0° 40'; applied to mean Sun 16° 23' — 0° 40' = 15° 43'. This is Venus once corrected.

2nd step.—From Venus Apsis 79° 51' subtract
Venus once corrected 15° 43'; result:
Venus' Anomaly: 64° 8'; corresponding equation from Anomalistic Table : +1° 36', half of it: +0° 48'; added to Venus once corrected : 15° 43' + 0° 48' = 16° 31'.

Result : Venus twice corrected.

3rd step.—From Venus' Apsis 79° 51' subtract
Venus twice corrected 16° 31'; result :
corrected Anomaly : 63° 20'; corresponding equation from Anomalistic Table : +1° 35'; add whole of it to mean Sun : 16° 23' + 1° 35' = 17° 58'; Result : Venus thrice corrected.

4th step.—From mean Venus 196° 53' subtract
Venus thrice corrected 17° 58'; result :
corrected Commutation : 178° 55'; corresponding equation from Commutation Table : +2° 51'; add whole of it to Venus thrice corrected : 17° 58' + 2° 51' = 20° 49', Final Result : true Venus. (Mēsha 20° 49').

Second example.—Mean Saturn : 302° 8'; mean Sun : 16° 23' or (adding 360°) 376° 23'; Saturn's Apsis 236° 27' (bottom of Table II) or 596° 27'.

1st step.—From mean Sun : 376° 23'; subtract
mean Saturn : 302° 8'; result :
Saturn's Commutation : 74° 15'; corresponding equation from Commutation Table : +5° 55'; half of it: +2° 57' added to mean Saturn : 302° 8' + 2° 57' = 305° 5'. Result : Saturn once corrected.

2nd step.—From Saturn's Apsis : 596° 27'; subtract
Saturn once corrected : 305° 5'; result:
Saturn's Anomaly : 291° 22'; corresponding equation from Anomalistic Table — 7° 9' half of it —3° 34' added to Saturn once corrected : 305° 5' — 3° 34' = 301° 31'. Result : Saturn twice corrected.

3rd step.—From Saturn's Apsis : $596^{\circ} 27'$; subtract
 Saturn twice corrected : $301^{\circ} 31'$; result
 corrected Anomaly : $294^{\circ} 56'$; corresponding equation from Anomalistic
 Table— $6^{\circ} 57'$; add whole of it to mean Saturn : $302^{\circ} 8' - 6^{\circ} 57' = 295^{\circ} 11'$;
 Result : Saturn thrice corrected.
4th step.—From mean Sun : $376^{\circ} 23'$; subtract
 Saturn thrice corrected : $295^{\circ} 11'$; result
 corrected Commutation : $81^{\circ} 12'$; corresponding equation from Commutation
 Table $+6^{\circ} 9'$; add whole of it to Saturn thrice corrected $295^{\circ} 11' + 6^{\circ} 9' =$
 $301^{\circ} 20'$. Result : true Saturn (Kumbha $1^{\circ} 20'$).

Hints for Calculation.

1. If the year in which a given constellation occurred is known, but the exact date is not stated the best way to proceed for finding approximately the date of the given constellation is the following. The sign in which the Sun stands directly gives the solar month, e.g. Sun in Mēsha indicates solar Vaiśākha. First calculate new moon in the solar month thus found. My general Tables furnish the solar date of new moon; e.g. in 1168 A.D. it occurred on the 16th solar Vaiśākha. The place of the moon at new moon is the same as that of the Sun in the sign assigned to the latter, and approximately the degree which both luminaries are stationed at has the same number as the solar date; in our example Mēsha 16° . Now it is easy to find approximately the place in which the moon is after a given number of days. For the moon by her mean motion travels $13^{\circ} 10'$ each day. For easier calculation I have drawn up the following small table which shows the motion of the moon in 28 successive days or the period of her sidereal revolution.

days.	Ḍ	d.	Ḍ	d.	Ḍ	d.	Ḍ
1	... 13	8	... 105	15	... 198	22	... 230
2	... 26	9	... 119	16	... 211	23	... 303
3	... 40	10	... 132	17	... 224	24	... 316
4	... 53	11	... 145	18	... 237	25	... 329
5	... 66	12	... 158	19	... 250	26	... 342
6	... 79	13	... 171	20	... 263	27	... 356
7	... 92	14	... 184	21	... 277	28	... 369

In our last example new moon occurred on the 16th solar Vaiśākha; when did the moon enter Vṛisha and how long did she remain in that sign? As Vṛisha covers the part of the Ecliptic from 30° to 60° , it will be seen that she entered Vṛisha on the next day. For new moon occurred in Mēsha 16° and there are 14° of Mēsha left;¹ she will be in Vṛisha for two days more. To give another example, let us suppose that the sun stood in Mithuna, the moon in Dhanna, and new moon occurred on the 20th solar Āshāḍha; the problem is how many days before or after the 20th Āshāḍha occurred the above constellation of Sun and Moon. New moon on 20th Āshāḍha is in space : Mithuna 20° , or 80° Longitude; Dhanu is from 240° to 270° Longitude. To

¹ For convenience of calculation we assume solar months of 30 days each; in a first approximation the difference between mean and true solar time may be neglected.

reach the beginning of Dhannas the moon has to travel $240^\circ - 80^\circ = 160^\circ$, which takes her between 12 and 13 days as shown by the above table. She is, therefore, in Dhanus about 12 days after the 20th Āshāḍha, or about the 2nd solar Śrāvaṇa (Karkāṭa). But by this time the Sun has entered Karkāṭa, since her daily motion is about one degree. Accordingly the constellation is no more the one proposed; we must select that time *before* the new moon on 20th Āshāḍha when the moon had been in Dhannas, or 28 days before the 2nd Śrāvaṇa, *viz.* the 4th solar Āshāḍha. The day indicated by the given constellation of Sun and Moon is, therefore, the 4th solar Āshāḍha or one of the two next. For calculation it would be best to select the 5th solar Āshāḍha, calculate the true Longitude of the moon, as explained in the General Tables, and select the definitive day accordingly.

2. If the year in which a given constellation occurred is not known, we can find it approximately from the signs in which Jupiter and Saturn are stated to have been. For as a revolution of Jupiter requires 12 years and one of Saturn 28 years, the same constellation of both planets will recur in about $12 \times 28 = 336$ years. This would be our chance if the degrees of the Jupiter's and Saturn's places in their respective signs were stated. But usually only the signs are given, and in that case we may expect a recurrence of the same constellation in about 59 or 60 years. In order to find the periods in which Jupiter and Saturn stood in any given signs, I have constructed Tables vi—viii. They are based on the Kaliyuga era and mean solar years. The places of both planets, their mean Longitudes, are expressed in figures, of which the integers denote complete signs, and the decimals the fraction of the running sign. Thus 4·65 denotes that the planet stood in the fifth sign (counting from Mēsha), *viz.* Siṃha, and had gone through 0·65 of it.—The working of the tables will be best understood by an example.

Example.—Given Jupiter in Siṃha (5th sign), Saturn in Dhannas (9th sign). Required the corresponding year of 44th century K. Y.

Answer.—The mean Longitude (according to the notation in these tables) was $\gamma : 4\cdot00\ldots 5\cdot00$; $\eta : 8\cdot00\ldots 9\cdot00$.

Rule.—From the given Longitudes subtract the corresponding ones for the Century under consideration, in table VI, if the given Longitude is smaller than the tabular value, add 12·00 to the former, and then subtract tabular value.

$$\text{viz. } \gamma. \quad 4\cdot00 - 4\cdot31 \quad \text{or} \quad 16\cdot00 - 4\cdot31 = 11\cdot69$$

$$\eta. \quad 8\cdot00 - 10\cdot67 \quad \text{or} \quad 20\cdot00 - 10\cdot67 = 9\cdot33$$

These values mark the beginning of Siṃha for γ , and Dhannas for η ; the end of these signs are accordingly marked by (12·6) *i.e.* 0·69 and 10·33 respectively. Now look out in table VII in the column η , 9·33 or the next higher cipher up to 10·33, and see whether the corresponding value of γ lies between 11·69 and 0·69. This is the case only in the year 23. The Longitude of Jupiter at the beginning of 4323 is 11·27, after an increase of 0·42 it will have the required minimum value 11·69. Table VIII shows that 0·42 is the increase of 5 complete months. Accordingly the given constellation occurred between K. Y. 4323 VI (mean solar Āśvina) and K. Y., 4324 VI. These limits hold good for the mean places only; for the true places they may shift somewhat in either direction.

If we calculate in the same way the preceding and following Centuries we find that the same constellation did not occur in 4000—4324, but it occurred in 4440 near the end of that year, and in 4558 in Mārgaśira; (however both cases may prove wrong when true places are calculated; for the time of the constellation in the first case is but 3 months, and in the second about one month). In 46th century the same constellation occurred twice 4619 XII — 4620 V and 4679 IV — VII.

TABLE I.
CORRESPONDING YEAR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY A.D.

Year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
1901	218 43	193 71	101 37	250 23	250 56	257 27
1902	272 25	58 28	292 53	260 43	263 9	257 12
1903	326 7	283 15	124 9	311 3	275 22	256 56
1904L	14 49	148 2	315 25	341 23	287 34	256 41
1905	77 36	14 26	147 12	11 48	299 48	257 25
1906	131 18	239 13	338 28	42 7	312 1	257 10
1907	184 59	104 0	162 44	72 27	324 13	256 54
1908L	238 41	328 47	1 0	102 47	336 25	256 39
1909	296 28	195 10	192 48	133 12	348 40	257 23
1910	350 10	59 57	24 4	163 32	0 52	257 7
1911	43 52	284 44	215 20	193 51	13 4	256 52
1912L	97 34	149 31	46 36	224 11	25 16	256 37
1913	155 21	15 54	238 23	254 36	37 31	257 21
1914	209 3	240 41	69 40	284 56	49 43	257 5
1915	262 45	105 28	260 56	315 16	61 55	256 50
1916L	316 26	330 15	92 2	345 36	74 8	256 35
1917	14 14	196 38	283 59	16 0	86 22	257 19
1918	67 55	61 25	115 15	46 20	98 34	257 3
1919	121 37	286 12	306 31	76 40	110 47	256 48
1920L	175 19	150 59	137 47	107 0	122 59	256 33
1921	233 6	17 22	329 35	137 25	135 13	257 17
1922	286 48	242 9	160 51	167 44	147 26	257 1
1923	340 30	106 56	352 7	198 4	159 38	256 46
1924L	34 12	331 43	183 23	228 24	171 50	256 31
1925	91 59	198 6	15 10	258 49	184 5	257 14

TABLE I—*contd.*CORRESPONDING YEAR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY A.D.—*contd.*

Year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
1926	145 41	62 53	206 28	289 9	196 17	256 59
1927	239 22	287 40	37 42	319 28	208 29	256 44
1928L	293 4	152 27	228 58	349 48	220 42	256 29
1929	310 51	18 50	60 46	20 13	232 56	257 12
1930	4 33	243 37	252 2	50 33	245 8	256 57
1931	58 25	108 24	83 18	80 53	257 21	256 42
1932L	112 7	333 11	174 34	121 12	269 33	256 26
1933	169 44	199 35	106 21	141 37	281 49	257 10
1934	223 26	64 22	297 37	171 57	294 0	256 55
1935	277 8	289 9	128 53	202 17	306 12	256 40
1936L	330 49	153 56	320 9	232 37	318 24	256 24
1937	28 37	20 19	151 57	263 1	330 39	257 8
1938	82 18	245 6	343 13	293 21	342 51	256 53
1939	136 0	109 53	174 29	323 41	355 3	256 38
1940L	189 42	334 40	5 45	354 1	7 16	256 22
1941	247 29	201 3	197 32	24 26	19 30	257 6
1942	301 11	65 50	28 48	54 45	31 42	256 51
1943	354 53	290 37	220 4	85 5	43 54	256 36
1944L	48 35	155 24	51 20	115 25	56 7	256 20
1945	106 22	21 47	243 8	145 50	68 21	257 4
1946	160 4	246 34	74 24	176 10	80 33	256 49
1947	213 45	111 21	265 40	206 30	92 46	256 33
1948L	267 27	336 8	96 56	236 49	104 58	256 18
1949	325 14	202 31	288 43	267 14	117 12	257 2
1950	18 56	67 18	119 59	297 34	129 25	256 47

TABLE I—*contd.*
CORRESPONDING YEAR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY A.D.

Year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
1951	72 38	292 5	311 15	327 54	141 37	256 31
1952 L	126 20	156 52	142 31	358 14	153 49	256 16
1953	184 7	23 15	334 19	28 38	166 4	257 0
1954	237 49	248 2	165 35	58 58	178 16	256 45
1955	299 31	112 49	356 51	89 18	190 28	256 29
1956 L	345 12	837 36	188 7	119 38	202 41	256 14
1957	43 0	204 0	19 54	150 3	214 55	256 58
1958	96 41	68 47	211 10	180 22	227 7	256 43
1959	150 23	293 34	42 26	210 42	239 20	256 27
1960 L	204 5	158 21	233 42	241 2	251 32	256 12
1961	261 52	24 44	65 30	271 27	263 46	256 56
1962	315 34	249 31	256 46	301 47	275 59	256 41
1963	9 16	114 18	88 2	332 6	288 11	256 26
1964 L	62 58	339 5	279 18	2 26	300 23	256 10
1965	120 45	205 28	111 5	32 51	312 38	256 54
1966	194 27	70 15	302 22	63 11	324 50	256 38
1967	228 8	295 2	133 38	93 31	337 2	256 23
1968 L	281 50	159 49	324 54	123 51	349 15	256 8
1969	339 37	26 12	156 41	154 15	1 29	256 52
1970	33 19	250 59	347 57	184 35	13 41	256 36
1971	87 1	115 46	179 13	214 55	25 54	256 21
1972 L	140 43	340 33	10 29	245 15	38 6	256 6
1973	198 30	206 56	202 17	275 39	50 20	256 50
1974	252 12	71 43	33 33	305 59	62 32	256 34
1975	304 54	396 30	224 49	336 19	74 45	256 19

TABLE I—*contd.*

CORRESPONDING YEAR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY A.D.

Year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
1976 L	359 35	161 17	56 5	9 39	86 57	256 4
1977	57 23	27 40	247 52	37 4	99 11	256 48
1978	111 4	252 27	79 8	67 24	111 24	256 32
1979	164 46	117 14	270 24	97 43	132 36	256 17
1980 L	218 28	342 1	101 40	128 3	135 48	256 2
1981	276 15	208 24	293 27	158 23	148 3	256 45
1982	329 57	73 11	124 43	188 48	160 25	256 30
1983	23 39	297 58	315 59	219 8	172 37	256 15
1984 L	77 21	162 45	147 15	249 27	184 50	256 0
1985	135 8	29 9	339 2	279 52	196 54	256 43
1986	188 50	253 56	170 18	310 12	209 6	256 28
1987	242 31	118 43	1 34	340 32	221 19	256 13
1988 L	296 13	343 30	192 50	10 52	233 31	255 57
1989	354 0	209 53	24 38	41 16	245 45	256 41
1990	47 42	74 40	215 54	71 36	257 58	256 26
1991	101 24	299 27	47 10	101 56	270 10	256 11
1992 L	155 6	164 14	238 26	132 16	282 22	255 55
1993	212 53	30 37	70 13	162 41	294 37	256 39
1994	266 35	255 24	261 29	193 0	306 49	256 24
1995	320 17	120 11	92 45	223 20	319 1	256 9
1996 L	13 58	344 58	284 1	253 40	331 14	255 53
1997	71 46	211 21	115 49	284 5	343 28	256 35
1998	125 27	76 8	307 5	314 25	355 40	256 20
1999	179 9	300 55	138 21	344 44	7 52	256 5
2000L(c)	233 51	165 42	329 37	15 4	20 5	255 49

TABLE II.

CENTURIES INTERVENING BETWEEN THE GIVEN YEAR AND THE CORRESPONDING YEAR OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

Years elapsed.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /
1600	342 32	86 29	129 53	39 35	258 30	26 36
1500	54 27	284 53	189 42	194 41	39 52	25 45
1400	126 22	123 17	249 30	349 46	181 15	24 53
1300	198 17	321 40	309 19	144 52	322 37	24 1
1200	270 12	160 4	9 7	299 57	103 59	23 9
1100	342 7	358 28	68 56	95 3	245 21	22 18
1000	54 2	196 52	128 44	250 9	26 44	21 27
900	125 57	35 16	188 33	45 14	168 6	20 35
800	197 52	233 39	248 21	200 20	309 28	19 43
700	269 47	72 3	308 9	355 25	90 50	18 51
600	341 42	270 27	7 58	150 31	232 13	18 0
500	53 37	108 51	67 46	305 37	13 35	17 8
400	125 32	307 14	127 35	100 42	154 57	16 16
J. 300	197 27	145 38	187 23	255 48	296 19	15 24
G 200	224 21	326 25	241 26	49 59	77 20	3 42
G 100	292 11	163 12	300 43	204 59	218 40	1 51
Apsis.	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /
1300A.D.	220 27	79 51	130 2	171 20	236 37	77 16
moves 1' in	544 years.	374 years.	980 years.	222 years.	5,128 years.	517 years.

TABLE III.

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

January.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
		° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	
1	1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
2	2	4 6	1 36	0 31	0 5	0 2	0 59	1
3	3	8 11	3 12	1 3	0 10	0 4	1 58	2
4	4	12 17	4 48	1 34	0 15	0 6	2 57	3
5	5	16 22	6 25	2 6	0 20	0 8	3 57	4
6	6	20 28	8 1	2 37	0 25	0 10	4 56	5
7	7	24 33	9 37	3 9	0 30	0 12	5 55	6
8	8	28 39	11 13	3 40	0 35	0 14	6 54	7
9	9	32 44	12 49	4 12	0 40	0 16	7 53	8
10	10	36 50	14 25	4 43	0 45	0 18	8 52	9
11	11	40 55	16 1	5 14	0 50	0 20	9 51	10
12	12	45 1	17 37	5 46	0 55	0 22	10 50	11
13	13	49 6	19 14	6 17	1 0	0 24	11 50	12
14	14	53 12	20 50	6 49	1 5	0 26	12 49	13
15	15	57 18	22 26	7 20	1 10	0 28	13 48	14
16	16	61 23	24 2	7 52	1 15	0 30	14 47	15
17	17	65 29	25 38	8 23	1 20	0 32	15 46	16
18	18	69 34	27 14	8 54	1 25	0 34	16 45	17
19	19	73 40	28 50	9 26	1 30	0 36	17 44	18
20	20	77 45	30 26	9 57	1 35	0 38	18 44	19
21	21	81 51	32 3	10 29	1 40	0 40	19 43	20

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

January—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
		° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	
22	22	85 56	33 39	11 0	1 45	0 42	20 42	21
23	23	90 2	35 15	11 32	1 50	0 44	21 41	22
24	24	94 7	36 51	12 3	1 55	0 46	22 40	23
25	25	98 13	38 27	12 35	2 0	0 48	23 39	24
26	26	102 18	40 3	13 6	2 5	0 50	24 38	25
27	27	106 24	41 39	13 37	2 10	0 52	25 38	26
28	28	110 30	43 15	14 9	2 15	0 54	26 37	27
29	29	114 35	44 52	14 40	2 20	0 56	27 36	28
30	30	118 41	46 28	15 12	2 25	0 58	28 35	29
31	31	122 46	48 4	15 43	2 30	1 0	29 34	30

February.

1	1	126 52	49 40	16 15	2 35	1 2	30 33	31
2	2	130 57	51 16	16 46	2 40	1 4	31 32	32
3	3	135 3	52 52	17 18	2 45	1 6	32 32	33
4	4	139 8	54 28	17 49	2 50	1 8	33 31	34
5	5	143 14	56 5	18 20	2 55	1 10	34 30	35
6	6	147 19	57 41	18 52	2 59	1 12	35 29	36
7	7	151 25	59 17	19 23	3 4	1 14	36 28	37
8	8	155 31	60 53	19 55	3 9	1 16	37 27	38

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

February—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
9	9	159 36	62 29	20 26	3 14	1 18	38 26	39
10	10	163 42	64 5	20 58	3 19	1 20	39 25	40
11	11	167 47	65 41	21 29	3 24	1 22	40 25	41
12	12	171 53	67 17	22 1	3 29	1 24	41 24	42
13	13	175 58	68 54	22 32	3 34	1 26	42 23	43
14	14	180 4	70 30	23 3	3 39	1 28	43 22	44
15	15	184 9	72 6	23 35	3 44	1 30	44 21	45
16	16	188 15	73 42	24 6	3 49	1 32	45 20	46
17	17	192 20	75 18	24 38	3 54	1 34	46 19	47
18	18	196 26	76 54	25 9	3 59	1 36	47 19	48
19	19	200 31	78 30	25 41	4 4	1 38	48 18	49
20	20	204 37	80 6	26 12	4 9	1 40	49 17	50
21	21	208 42	81 43	26 44	4 14	1 42	50 16	51
22	22	212 48	83 19	27 15	4 19	1 44	51 15	52
23	23	216 55	84 55	27 46	4 24	1 46	52 14	53
24	24	220 59	86 31	28 18	4 29	1 48	53 13	54
25	25	225 5	88 7	28 49	4 34	1 50	54 12	55
26	26	229 10	89 43	29 21	4 39	1 52	55 12	56
27	27	233 16	91 19	29 52	4 44	1 54	56 11	57
28	28	237 21	92 55	30 24	4 49	1 56	57 10	58
—	29	241 27	94 32	30 55	4 54	1 58	58 9	59

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

March.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
1	—	241 27	94 32	30 55	4 54	1 58	58 9	59
2	1	245 32	96 8	31 26	4 59	2 0	59 8	60
3	2	249 38	97 44	31 58	5 4	2 2	60 7	61
4	3	253 43	99 20	32 29	5 9	2 4	61 6	62
5	4	257 49	100 56	33 1	5 14	2 6	62 6	63
6	5	261 54	102 32	33 32	5 19	2 8	63 5	64
7	6	266 0	104 8	34 4	5 24	2 10	64 4	65
8	7	270 6	105 45	34 35	5 29	2 12	65 3	66
9	8	274 11	107 21	35 7	5 34	2 14	66 2	67
10	9	278 17	108 57	35 38	5 39	2 16	67 1	68
11	10	282 22	110 33	36 9	5 44	2 18	68 1	69
12	11	286 28	112 9	36 41	5 49	2 20	69 0	70
13	12	290 33	113 45	37 12	5 54	2 22	69 59	71
14	13	294 39	115 21	37 44	5 59	2 24	70 58	72
15	14	298 44	116 57	38 15	6 4	2 26	71 57	73
16	15	302 50	118 34	38 47	6 9	2 28	72 56	74
17	16	306 55	120 10	39 18	6 14	2 30	73 55	75
18	17	311 1	121 46	39 50	6 19	2 32	74 54	76
19	18	315 7	123 22	40 21	6 24	2 34	75 53	77
20	19	319 12	124 58	40 52	6 29	2 36	76 53	78
21	20	323 18	126 34	41 24	6 34	2 38	77 52	79

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

March—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
22	21	327 23	128 10	41 55	6 39	2 41	78 51	80
23	22	331 29	129 46	42 27	6 44	2 43	79 50	81
24	23	335 34	131 22	42 58	6 49	2 45	80 49	82
25	24	339 40	132 59	43 30	6 54	2 47	81 48	83
26	25	343 45	134 35	44 1	6 59	2 49	82 47	84
27	26	347 51	136 11	44 32	7 4	2 51	83 47	85
28	27	351 56	137 47	45 4	7 9	2 53	84 46	86
29	28	356 2	139 23	45 35	7 14	2 55	85 45	87
30	29	0 7	140 59	46 7	7 19	2 57	86 44	88
31	30	4 13	142 35	46 38	7 24	2 59	87 43	89
—	31	8 19.	144 12	47 10	7 29	3 1	88 42	90

April.

1	—	8 19	144 12	47 10	7 29	3 1	88 42	90
2	1	12 24	145 48	47 41	7 34	3 3	89 41	91
3	2	16 30	147 24	48 13	7 39	3 5	90 41	92
4	3	20 35	149 0	48 44	7 44	3 7	91 40	93
5	4	24 41	150 36	49 16	7 49	3 9	92 39	94
6	5	28 46	152 12	49 47	7 54	3 11	93 38	95
7	6	32 52	153 48	50 18	7 59	3 13	94 37	96
8	7	36 57	155 24	50 50	8 4	3 15	95 36	97
9	8	41 3	157 1	51 21	8 9	3 17	96 35	98

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

April—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
10	9	45 8	158 37	51 53	8 14	3 19	97 34	99
11	10	49 14	160 13	52 24	8 19	3 21	98 34	100
12	11	53 19	161 49	52 56	8 24	3 23	99 33	101
13	12	57 25	163 25	53 27	8 29	3 25	100 32	102
14	13	61 31	165 1	53 58	8 34	3 27	101 31	103
15	14	65 36	166 37	54 30	8 39	3 29	102 30	104
16	15	69 42	168 14	55 1	8 44	3 31	103 29	105
17	16	73 47	169 50	55 33	8 48	3 33	104 28	106
18	17	77 53	171 26	56 4	8 53	3 35	105 28	107
19	18	81 58	173 3	56 36	8 58	3 37	106 27	108
20	19	86 4	174 38	57 7	9 3	3 39	107 26	109
21	20	90 9	176 14	57 39	9 8	3 41	108 25	110
22	21	94 15	177 50	58 10	9 13	3 43	109 24	111
23	22	98 20	179 26	58 41	9 18	3 45	110 23	112
24	23	102 26	181 3	59 13	9 23	3 47	111 22	113
25	24	106 31	182 39	59 44	9 28	3 49	112 22	114
26	25	110 37	184 15	60 16	9 33	3 51	113 21	115
27	26	114 43	185 51	60 47	9 38	3 53	114 20	116
28	27	118 48	187 27	61 19	9 43	3 55	215 19	117
29	28	122 54	189 3	61 50	9 48	3 57	116 18	118
30	29	126 59	190 39	62 21	9 53	3 59	117 17	119
—	30	131 5	192 15	62 53	9 58	4 1	118 16	120

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

May.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
1	—	131 5	192 15	62 53	9 58	4 1	118 16	120
2	1	135 10	193 52	63 24	10 3	4 3	119 15	121
3	2	139 16	195 28	63 55	10 8	4 5	120 15	122
4	3	143 21	197 4	64 27	10 13	4 7	121 14	123
5	4	147 27	198 40	64 59	10 18	4 9	122 13	124
6	5	151 32	200 16	65 30	10 23	4 11	123 12	125
7	6	155 38	201 52	66 2	10 28	4 13	124 11	126
8	7	159 43	203 28	66 33	10 33	4 15	125 10	127
9	8	163 49	205 4	67 4	10 38	4 17	126 9	128
10	9	167 55	206 41	67 36	10 43	4 19	127 9	129
11	10	172 0	208 17	68 7	10 48	4 21	128 8	130
12	1	176 6	209 53	68 39	10 53	4 23	129 7	131
13	2	180 11	211 29	69 10	10 58	4 25	130 6	132
14	3	184 17	213 5	69 42	11 3	4 27	131 5	133
15	4	188 22	214 41	70 13	11 8	4 29	132 4	134
16	5	192 28	216 17	70 45	11 13	4 31	133 3	135
17	6	196 33	217 54	71 16	11 18	4 33	134 3	136
18	7	200 39	219 30	71 47	11 23	4 35	135 2	137
19	8	204 44	221 6	72 19	11 28	4 37	136 1	138
20	9	208 50	222 42	72 50	11 33	4 39	137 0	139
21	20	212 55	224 18	73 22	11 38	4 41	137 59	140
22	21	217 1	225 54	73 53	11 43	4 43	138 58	141

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

May—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
23	22	221 7	227 30	74 25	11 48	4 45	139 57	142
24	23	225 12	229 6	74 56	11 53	4 47	140 56	143
25	24	229 18	230 43	75 28	11 58	4 49	141 56	144
26	25	433 23	232 19	75 59	12 3	4 51	142 55	145
27	26	237 29	233 55	76 30	12 8	4 53	143 54	146
28	27	241 34	235 31	77 2	12 13	4 55	144 53	147
29	28	245 40	237 7	77 33	12 18	4 57	145 52	148
30	29	249 45	238 43	78 5	12 23	4 59	146 51	149
31	30	253 51	240 19	78 36	12 28	5 1	147 50	150
—	31	257 56	241 55	79 8	12 33	5 3	148 50	151

June.

1	—	257 56	241 55	79 8	12 33	5 3	148 50	151
2	1	262 2	243 32	79 39	12 35	5 5	149 49	152
3	2	266 7	245 8	80 10	12 43	5 7	150 48	153
4	3	270 13	246 44	80 42	12 48	5 9	151 47	154
5	4	274 19	248 20	81 13	12 53	5 11	152 46	155
6	5	278 24	249 56	81 45	12 58	5 13	153 45	156
7	6	282 30	251 32	82 16	13 3	5 15	154 45	157
8	7	286 35	253 8	82 48	13 8	5 17	155 44	158
9	8	290 41	254 44	83 19	13 13	5 19	156 43	159
10	9	294 46	256 21	83 51	13 18	5 21	157 42	160

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

June—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
11	10	298 52	257 57	84 22	13 23	5 23	158 41	161
12	11	302 57	259 33	84 53	13 28	5 25	159 40	162
13	12	307 3	261 9	85 25	13 33	5 27	160 39	163
14	13	311 8	262 45	85 56	13 38	5 29	161 38	164
15	14	315 14	264 21	86 28	13 43	5 31	162 37	165
							■ ■	
16	15	319 19	265 57	86 59	13 48	5 33	163 37	166
17	16	323 25	267 34	87 31	13 53	5 35	164 26	167
18	17	327 31	269 10	88 2	13 58	5 37	165 35	168
19	18	331 36	270 46	88 34	14 3	5 39	166 34	169
20	19	335 42	272 22	89 5	14 8	5 41	167 33	170
21	20	339 47	273 58	89 36	14 13	5 43	168 32	171
22	21	343 53	275 34	90 8	14 18	5 45	169 31	172
23	22	347 58	277 10	90 39	14 23	5 47	170 30	173
24	23	352 4	278 46	91 11	14 28	5 49	171 30	174
25	24	356 9	280 23	91 42	14 33	5 51	172 29	175
26	25	0 15	281 59	92 14	14 38	5 53	173 28	176
27	26	4 20	283 35	92 45	14 43	5 55	174 27	177
28	27	8 26	285 11	93 17	14 47	5 57	175 26	178
29	28	12 31	286 47	93 48	14 52	5 59	176 25	179
30	29	16 37	288 23	94 19	14 57	6 1	177 25	180
—	30	20 43	289 59	94 51	15 2	6 3	178 24	181

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

July.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
1	—	20 43	289 59	94 51	15 2	6 3	178 24	181
2	1	24 48	291 35	95 22	15 7	6 5	179 23	182
3	2	28 54	293 12	95 54	15 12	6 7	180 22	183
4	3	32 59	294 48	96 25	15 17	6 9	181 21	184
5	4	37 5	296 24	96 57	15 22	6 11	182 20	185
6	5	41 10	298 0	97 28	15 27	6 13	183 19	186
7	6	45 16	299 36	97 59	15 32	6 15	184 18	187
8	7	49 21	301 12	98 31	15 37	6 17	185 18	188
9	8	53 27	302 48	99 2	15 42	6 19	186 17	189
10	9	57 32	304 24	99 35	15 47	6 21	187 16	190
11	10	61 38	306 1	100 5	15 52	6 23	188 15	191
12	11	65 43	307 37	100 36	15 57	6 25	189 14	192
13	12	69 49	309 13	101 8	16 2	6 27	190 13	193
14	13	73 55	310 49	101 39	16 7	6 29	191 12	194
15	14	78 0	312 25	102 11	16 12	6 31	192 12	195
16	15	82 6	314 1	102 42	16 17	6 33	193 11	196
17	16	86 11	315 37	103 14	16 22	6 35	194 10	197
18	17	90 17	317 13	103 45	16 27	6 37	195 9	198
19	18	94 22	318 50	104 16	16 32	6 39	196 8	199
20	19	98 28	320 26	104 48	16 37	6 41	197 7	200
21	20	102 33	322 2	105 20	16 42	6 43	198 6	201
22	21	106 39	323 38	105 51	16 47	6 45	199 6	202

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

July—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
23	22	110 44	325 14	106 23	16 52	6 47	200 5	203
24	23	114 50	326 50	106 54	16 57	6 49	201 4	204
25	24	118 55	328 26	107 25	17 2	6 51	202 3	205
26	25	123 1	330 3	107 57	17 7	6 53	203 2	206
27	26	127 7	331 39	108 28	17 12	6 55	204 1	207
28	27	131 12	333 15	109 0	17 17	6 57	205 0	208
29	28	135 18	334 51	109 31	17 22	6 59	205 59	209
30	29	139 23	336 27	110 3	17 27	7 1	206 59	210
31	30	143 29	338 3	110 34	17 32	7 3	207 58	211
—	31	147 34	339 39	111 5	17 37	7 5	208 57	212

August.

1	—	147 34	339 39	111 5	17 37	7 5	208 57	212
2	1	151 40	341 15	111 37	17 42	7 7	209 56	213
3	2	155 45	342 52	112 8	17 47	7 9	210 55	214
4	3	159 51	344 28	112 39	17 52	7 11	211 54	215
5	4	163 56	346 4	113 11	17 57	7 13	212 53	216
6	5	168 3	347 41	113 42	18 2	7 15	213 53	217
7	6	172 7	349 16	114 14	18 7	7 17	214 52	218
8	7	176 13	350 52	114 45	18 12	7 19	215 51	219
9	8	180 19	352 28	115 17	18 17	7 21	216 50	220
10	9	184 24	354 4	115 48	18 22	7 23	217 49	221

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

August—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
11	10	188 30	355 41	116 20	18 27	7 25	218 48	222
12	11	192 35	357 17	116 51	18 32	7 27	219 47	223
13	12	196 41	358 53	117 23	18 37	7 29	220 46	224
14	13	200 46	0 29	117 54	18 42	7 31	221 46	225
15	14	204 52	2 5	118 26	18 47	7 33	222 45	226
16	15	208 57	3 41	118 57	18 52	7 35	223 44	227
17	16	213 3	5 17	119 29	18 57	7 37	224 43	228
18	17	217 8	6 53	120 0	19 2	7 39	225 42	229
19	18	221 14	8 30	120 31	19 7	7 41	226 41	230
20	19	225 20	10 6	121 3	19 12	7 43	227 40	231
21	20	229 25	11 42	121 34	19 17	7 45	228 40	232
22	21	233 31	13 18	122 6	19 22	7 47	229 39	233
23	22	237 36	14 54	122 37	19 27	7 49	230 38	234
24	23	241 42	16 30	123 9	19 32	7 51	231 37	235
25	24	245 47	18 6	123 40	19 37	7 54	232 36	236
26	25	249 53	19 43	124 12	19 42	7 56	233 35	237
27	26	253 58	21 19	124 43	19 47	7 58	234 34	238
28	27	258 4	22 55	125 14	19 52	8 0	235 34	239
29	28	262 9	24 31	125 46	19 57	8 2	236 33	240
30	29	266 15	26 7	126 18	20 2	8 4	237 32	241
31	30	270 21	27 43	126 50	20 7	8 6	238 31	242
—	31	274 26	29 19	127 21	20 12	8 8	239 30	243

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

September.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
1	—	274 26	29 19	127 21	20 12	8 8	239 30	243
2	1	278 32	30 55	127 52	20 17	8 10	240 29	244
3	2	282 37	32 32	128 23	20 22	8 12	241 28	245
4	3	286 43	34 8	128 55	20 26	8 14	242 27	246
5	4	290 48	35 44	129 26	20 31	8 16	243 27	247
6	5	294 53	37 20	129 57	20 36	8 18	244 26	248
7	6	298 59	38 56	130 29	20 41	8 20	245 25	249
8	7	303 5	40 32	131 0	20 46	8 22	246 24	250
9	8	307 10	42 8	131 32	20 51	8 24	247 23	251
10	9	311 16	43 44	132 3	20 56	8 26	248 22	252
11	10	315 21	45 21	132 35	21 1	8 28	249 21	253
12	11	319 27	46 57	133 6	21 6	8 30	250 21	254
13	12	323 32	48 33	133 37	21 11	8 32	251 20	255
14	13	327 38	50 9	134 9	21 16	8 34	252 19	256
15	14	331 44	51 45	134 40	21 21	8 36	253 18	257
16	15	335 49	53 21	135 12	21 26	8 38	254 17	258
17	16	339 55	54 57	135 43	21 31	8 40	255 16	259
18	17	344 0	56 33	136 15	21 36	8 42	256 15	260
19	18	348 6	58 10	136 46	21 41	8 44	257 15	261
20	19	352 11	59 46	137 18	21 46	8 46	258 14	262
21	20	356 17	61 22	137 49	21 51	8 48	259 13	263
22	21	0 22	62 58	138 20	21 56	8 50	260 12	264

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

September—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
23	22	4 28	64 34	138 52	22 1	8 52	261 11	265
24	23	8 33	66 10	139 23	22 6	8 54	262 10	266
25	24	12 39	67 46	139 55	22 11	8 56	263 9	267
26	25	16 44	69 23	140 26	22 16	8 58	264 8	268
27	26	20 50	70 59	140 58	22 21	9 0	265 8	269
28	27	24 56	72 35	141 29	22 26	9 2	266 7	270
29	28	29 1	74 11	142 1	22 31	9 4	267 6	271
30	29	33 7	75 47	142 32	22 36	9 6	268 5	272
—	30	37 12	77 23	143 3	22 41	9 8	269 4	273

October.

1	—	37 12	77 23	143 3	22 41	9 8	269 4	273
2	1	41 18	78 59	143 35	22 46	9 10	270 3	274
3	2	45 23	80 35	144 6	22 51	9 12	271 2	275
4	3	49 29	82 12	144 38	22 56	9 14	272 2	276
5	4	53 34	83 48	145 9	23 1	9 16	273 1	277
6	5	57 40	85 24	145 41	23 6	9 18	274 0	278
7	6	61 45	87 0	146 12	23 11	9 20	274 59	279
8	7	65 51	88 36	146 44	23 16	9 22	275 58	280
9	8	69 56	90 12	147 15	23 21	9 24	276 57	281
10	9	74 2	91 48	147 46	23 26	9 26	277 56	282
11	10	78 8	93 24	148 18	23 31	9 28	278 56	283
12	11	82 13	95 1	148 49	23 36	9 30	279 55	284

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

October—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
13	12	86 19	96 37	149 21	23 41	9 32	250 54	285
14	13	90 24	98 13	149 52	23 46	9 34	281 53	286
15	14	94 30	99 49	150 24	23 51	9 36	282 52	287
16	15	98 35	101 25	150 55	23 56	9 38	283 51	288
17	16	102 41	103 1	151 26	24 1	9 40	284 50	289
18	17	106 46	104 37	151 58	24 6	9 42	285 49	290
19	18	110 52	106 13	152 29	24 11	9 44	286 49	291
20	19	114 57	107 50	153 1	24 16	9 46	287 48	292
21	20	129 3	109 26	153 32	24 21	9 48	288 47	293
22	21	123 8	111 2	154 4	24 26	9 50	289 46	294
23	22	127 14	112 38	154 35	24 31	9 52	290 45	295
24	23	131 20	114 14	155 7	24 36	9 54	291 44	296
25	24	135 25	115 50	155 38	24 41	9 56	292 43	297
26	25	139 31	117 26	156 9	24 46	9 58	293 43	298
27	26	143 36	119 3	156 41	24 51	10 0	294 42	299
28	27	147 42	120 39	157 12	24 56	10 2	295 41	300
29	28	151 47	122 15	157 43	25 1	10 4	296 40	301
30	29	155 53	123 51	158 15	25 6	10 6	297 39	302
31	30	159 58	125 27	158 47	25 11	10 8	298 38	303
—	31	164 4	127 3	159 18	25 16	10 10	299 37	304

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

November.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
1	—	164 4	127 3	159 18	25 16	10 10	299 37	304
2	1	168 9	128 39	159 50	25 21	10 12	300 37	305
3	2	172 15	130 15	160 21	25 26	10 14	301 36	306
4	3	176 20	131 52	160 52	25 31	10 16	302 35	307
5	4	180 26	133 28	161 24	25 36	10 18	303 34	308
6	5	184 32	135 4	161 55	25 41	10 20	304 33	309
7	6	188 37	136 40	162 27	25 46	10 22	305 32	310
8	7	192 43	138 16	162 58	25 51	10 24	306 31	311
9	8	196 48	139 52	163 30	25 56	10 26	307 30	312
10	9	200 54	141 28	164 1	26 1	10 28	308 30	313
11	10	204 59	143 4	164 33	26 6	10 30	309 29	314
12	11	209 5	144 41	165 4	26 11	10 32	310 28	315
13	12	213 10	146 17	165 35	26 16	10 34	311 27	316
14	13	217 16	147 53	166 7	26 20	10 36	312 26	317
15	14	221 21	149 29	166 38	26 25	10 38	313 25	318
16	15	225 27	151 5	167 10	26 30	10 40	314 24	319
17	16	229 33	152 41	167 41	26 35	10 42	315 24	320
18	17	233 38	154 17	168 13	26 40	10 44	316 23	321
19	18	237 44	155 53	168 44	26 45	10 46	317 22	322
20	19	241 49	157 30	169 16	26 50	10 48	318 21	323
21	20	245 55	159 6	169 47	26 55	10 50	319 20	324
22	21	250 0	160 42	170 18	27 0	10 52	320 19	325

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

November—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
23	22	254 6	162 18	170 50	27 5	10 54	321 18	326
24	23	258 11	163 54	171 21	27 10	10 56	322 18	327
25	24	262 17	165 30	171 53	27 15	10 58	323 17	328
26	25	266 22	167 6	172 24	27 20	11 0	324 16	329
27	26	270 28	168 43	172 56	27 25	11 2	325 15	330
28	27	274 33	170 19	173 27	27 30	11 4	326 14	331
29	28	278 39	171 55	173 58	27 35	11 6	327 13	332
30	29	282 45	173 31	175 30	27 40	11 8	328 12	333
—	30	286 50	175 7	175 1	27 45	11 10	329 11	334

December.

1	—	286 50	175 7	175 1	27 45	11 10	329 11	334
2	1	290 56	176 43	175 33	27 50	11 12	330 11	335
3	2	295 1	178 19	176 4	27 55	11 14	331 10	336
4	3	299 7	179 55	176 36	28 0	11 16	332 9	337
5	4	303 12	181 32	177 7	28 5	11 18	333 8	338
6	5	307 17	183 8	177 39	28 10	11 20	334 7	339
7	6	311 23	184 44	178 10	28 15	11 22	335 6	340
8	7	315 29	186 20	178 41	28 20	11 24	336 5	341
9	8	319 34	187 56	179 13	28 25	11 26	337 5	342
10	9	323 40	189 32	179 44	28 30	11 28	338 4	343
11	10	327 45	191 8	180 16	28 35	11 30	339 3	344

TABLE III—*concl'd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

December—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
12	11	331 51	192 44	180 47	28 40	11 32	340 2	345
13	12	335 57	194 21	181 19	28 45	11 34	341 1	346
14	13	340 2	195 57	181 50	28 50	11 36	342 0	347
15	14	344 8	197 33	182 22	28 55	11 38	342 59	348
16	15	348 13	199 9	182 53	29 0	11 40	343 59	349
17	16	352 19	200 45	183 24	29 5	11 42	344 58	350
18	17	356 24	202 21	183 56	29 10	11 44	345 57	351
19	18	0 30	203 57	184 27	29 15	11 46	346 56	352
20	19	4 35	205 33	184 59	29 20	11 48	347 55	353
21	20	8 41	207 10	185 30	29 25	11 50	348 54	354
22	21	12 46	208 46	186 2	29 30	11 52	349 53	355
23	22	16 52	210 22	186 33	29 35	11 54	350 52	356
24	23	20 57	211 58	187 5	29 40	11 56	351 52	357
25	24	25 3	213 34	187 36	29 45	11 58	352 51	358
26	25	29 9	215 10	188 7	29 50	12 0	353 50	359
27	26	33 14	216 46	188 39	29 55	12 2	354 49	360
28	27	37 20	218 22	189 10	30 0	12 4	355 48	361
29	28	41 26	219 59	189 42	30 5	12 6	356 47	362
30	29	45 31	221 35	190 13	30 10	12 8	357 46	363
31	30	49 37	223 11	190 45	30 15	12 10	358 46	364
—	31	53 42	224 47	191 16	30 20	12 12	359 45	365

TABLE IV.
COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	argument.
0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	360
1	0 16	0 25	0 24	0 10	0 6	359
2	0 32	0 51	0 47	0 20	0 12	358
3	0 49	1 16	1 11	0 29	0 18	357
4	1 5	1 41	1 35	0 39	0 23	356
5	1 21	2 6	1 58	0 49	0 29	355
6	1 37	2 31	2 22	0 59	0 35	354
7	1 53	2 57	2 45	1 8	0 41	353
8	2 9	3 22	3 9	1 18	0 47	352
9	2 25	3 47	3 33	1 28	0 53	351
10	2 41	4 12	3 56	1 38	0 59	350
11	2 57	4 38	4 20	1 47	1 4	349
12	3 14	5 3	4 44	1 57	1 10	348
13	3 30	5 28	5 7	2 7	1 16	347
14	3 46	5 53	5 31	2 17	1 22	346
15	4 1	6 18	5 54	2 26	1 28	345
16	4 17	6 43	6 18	2 36	1 34	344
17	4 33	7 8	6 41	2 46	1 39	343
18	4 49	7 33	7 4	2 56	1 45	342
19	5 5	7 58	7 28	3 5	1 51	341
20	5 21	8 23	7 51	3 15	1 56	340
21	5 36	8 48	8 14	3 24	2 2	339
22	5 52	9 13	8 38	3 34	2 8	338

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument.	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	argument.
23	6 8	9 33	9 1	3 43	2 13	337
24	6 23	10 3	9 24	3 53	2 19	336
25	6 39	10 28	9 48	4 2	2 24	335
26	6 55	10 53	10 11	4 11	2 30	334
27	7 10	11 18	10 34	4 21	2 36	333
28	7 26	11 43	10 57	4 30	2 41	332
29	7 41	12 8	11 21	4 39	2 47	331
30	7 56	12 33	11 44	4 49	2 52	330
31	8 12	12 58	12 7	4 58	2 57	329
32	8 27	13 23	12 30	5 7	3 3	328
33	8 42	13 48	12 53	5 16	3 8	327
34	8 58	14 12	13 16	5 25	3 13	326
35	9 12	14 37	13 39	5 34	3 18	325
36	9 27	15 2	14 2	5 43	3 24	324
37	9 42	15 26	14 24	5 52	3 29	323
38	9 57	15 51	14 47	6 1	3 34	322
39	10 12	16 16	15 10	6 10	3 39	321
40	10 27	16 40	15 33	6 18	3 44	320
41	10 41	17 5	15 56	6 27	3 48	319
42	10 56	17 29	16 18	6 35	3 54	318
43	11 10	17 54	16 41	6 44	3 59	317
44	11 25	18 18	17 3	6 52	4 3	316
45	11 39	18 42	17 26	7 1	4 8	315

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	argument.
46	11 53	19 7	17 48	7 9	4 13	314
47	12 7	19 31	18 0	7 17	4 17	313
48	12 22	19 56	18 23	7 25	4 22	312
49	12 36	20 20	18 55	7 33	4 27	311
50	12 49	20 44	19 17	7 41	4 31	310
51	13 3	21 9	19 39	7 49	4 35	309
52	13 17	21 33	20 1	7 57	4 40	308
53	13 31	21 57	20 23	8 4	4 44	307
54	13 44	22 21	20 45	8 12	4 48	306
55	13 57	22 44	21 7	8 19	4 52	305
56	14 10	23 8	21 29	8 27	4 56	304
57	14 23	23 32	21 51	8 34	5 0	303
58	14 36	23 56	22 13	8 41	5 4	302
59	14 49	24 20	22 34	8 48	5 8	301
60	15 2	24 44	22 56	8 55	5 12	300
61	15 15	25 7	23 17	9 2	5 15	299
62	15 27	25 31	23 39	9 9	5 19	298
63	15 40	25 54	24 0	9 15	5 22	297
64	15 52	26 17	24 21	9 22	5 25	296
65	16 4	26 40	24 42	9 28	5 29	295
66	16 16	27 4	25 3	9 34	5 32	294
67	16 28	27 28	25 24	9 40	5 35	293
68	16 40	27 50	25 45	9 46	5 38	292

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.		Venus.		Mars.		Jupiter.		Saturn.		Equation -
argument.	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	argument.
69	16	51	28	12	26	5	9	52	5	41	291
70	17	2	28	35	26	26	9	58	5	44	290
71	17	13	28	58	26	46	10	3	5	47	289
72	17	24	29	20	27	6	10	9	5	49	288
73	17	35	29	43	27	27	10	14	5	52	287
74	17	46	30	5	27	47	10	19	5	55	286
75	17	56	30	28	28	7	10	24	5	57	285
76	18	6	30	50	28	26	10	28	5	59	284
77	18	16	31	12	28	46	10	33	6	1	283
78	18	26	31	35	29	5	10	38	6	3	282
79	18	36	31	57	29	25	10	42	6	6	281
80	18	45	32	19	29	44	10	46	6	7	280
81	18	54	32	40	30	3	10	50	6	9	279
82	19	4	33	2	30	22	10	54	6	11	278
83	19	13	33	23	30	41	10	58	6	12	277
84	19	21	33	45	31	0	11	1	6	14	276
85	19	30	34	6	31	18	11	4	6	15	275
86	19	39	34	28	31	37	11	8	6	16	274
87	19	46	34	49	31	55	11	10	6	18	273
88	19	54	35	10	32	13	11	13	6	18	272
89	20	2	35	31	32	31	11	16	6	19	271
90	20	9	35	52	32	48	11	18	6	20	270

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMPUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument.	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	argument.
91	20 16	36 12	33 5	11 20	6 21	269
92	20 23	36 32	33 22	11 22	6 21	268
93	20 29	36 52	33 39	11 24	6 22	267
94	20 36	37 12	33 56	11 26	6 22	266
95	20 41	37 32	34 12	11 27	6 22	265
96	20 47	37 51	34 28	11 28	6 23	264
97	20 52	38 11	34 44	11 29	6 23	263
98	20 57	38 31	35 2	11 30	6 22	262
99	21 2	38 49	35 18	11 31	6 22	261
100	21 6	39 8	35 34	11 31	6 22	260
101	21 11	39 27	35 50	11 31	6 21	259
102	21 14	39 47	36 4	11 31	6 21	258
103	21 17	40 4	36 19	11 31	6 19	257
104	21 21	40 22	36 33	11 31	6 18	256
105	21 24	40 39	36 48	11 30	6 18	255
106	21 26	40 56	37 1	11 29	6 17	254
107	21 28	41 13	37 14	11 28	6 15	253
108	21 30	41 30	37 27	11 26	6 14	252
109	21 31	41 47	37 40	11 25	6 13	251
110	21 31	42 3	37 52	11 23	6 11	250
111	21 32	42 19	38 4	11 21	6 9	249
112	21 32	42 36	38 16	11 18	6 7	248
113	21 32	42 51	38 28	11 16	6 5	247

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument.	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	argument.
114	21 31	43 6	38 38	11 13	6 3	246
115	21 30	43 20	38 49	11 10	6 1	245
116	21 28	43 35	38 59	11 7	5 59	244
117	21 26	43 48	39 8	11 3	5 56	243
118	21 23	44 1	39 17	10 58	5 53	242
119	21 20	44 14	39 25	10 55	5 51	241
120	21 19	44 27	39 34	10 51	5 48	240
121	21 13	44 39	39 41	10 46	5 45	239
122	21 8	44 50	39 47	10 41	5 42	238
123	21 4	45 1	39 53	10 36	5 38	237
124	20 58	45 12	39 59	10 31	5 35	236
125	20 52	45 21	40 3	10 25	5 31	235
126	20 45	45 30	40 7	10 19	5 28	234
127	20 39	45 40	40 11	10 13	5 24	233
128	20 31	45 48	40 14	10 7	5 20	232
129	20 22	45 55	40 15	10 0	5 16	231
130	20 14	46 2	40 16	9 54	5 12	230
131	20 5	46 8	40 17	9 47	5 8	229
132	19 55	46 13	40 16	9 39	5 4	228
133	19 44	46 16	40 14	9 31	4 59	227
134	19 32	46 20	40 11	9 23	4 55	226
135	19 21	46 23	40 9	9 16	4 50	225
136	19 8	46 23	40 3	9 7	4 45	224

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	argument.
137	18 55	46 23	39 57	8 59	4 40	223
138	18 41	46 23	39 50	8 50	4 35	222
139	18 28	46 22	39 43	8 41	4 30	221
140	18 12	46 16	39 32	8 32	4 25	220
141	17 56	46 11	39 21	8 22	4 20	219
142	17 41	46 6	39 10	8 13	4 14	218
143	17 24	45 58	38 56	8 3	4 9	217
144	17 6	45 48	38 39	7 52	4 3	216
145	16 48	45 37	38 21	7 42	3 58	215
146	16 30	45 26	38 4	7 31	3 52	214
147	16 9	45 10	37 42	7 20	3 46	213
148	15 49	44 52	37 18	7 9	3 40	212
149	15 28	44 34	36 55	6 58	3 34	211
150	15 7	44 17	36 31	6 47	3 28	210
151	14 44	43 49	35 59	6 35	3 21	209
152	14 20	43 22	35 27	6 23	3 15	208
153	13 57	42 55	34 54	6 11	3 9	207
154	13 33	42 25	34 20	5 59	3 3	206
155	13 8	41 45	33 38	5 46	2 56	205
156	12 42	41 6	32 56	5 34	2 50	204
157	12 16	40 27	32 14	5 21	2 43	203
158	11 50	39 41	31 26	5 8	2 36	202
159	11 22	38 47	30 33	4 55	2 30	201

TABLE IV—*concl'd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument.	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	argument.
160	10 54	37 43	29 40	4 42	2 23	200
161	10 26	36 49	28 47	4 29	2 16	199
162	9 56	35 52	27 43	4 15	2 9	198
163	9 26	34 39	26 37	4 2	2 2	197
164	8 56	33 27	25 31	3 48	1 55	196
165	8 26	32 14	24 25	3 35	1 48	195
166	7 54	30 39	23 4	3 21	1 41	194
167	7 22	29 5	21 44	3 7	1 34	193
168	6 50	27 29	20 23	2 53	1 27	192
169	6 18	25 47	19 0	2 39	1 20	191
170	5 44	23 47	17 25	2 24	1 13	190
171	5 11	21 47	15 51	2 10	1 6	189
172	4 38	19 47	14 17	1 56	0 58	188
173	4 4	17 36	12 28	1 41	0 51	187
174	3 29	15 13	10 34	1 27	0 44	186
175	2 55	12 50	8 49	1 12	0 37	185
176	2 20	10 27	7 4	0 58	0 29	184
177	1 45	7 53	5 35	0 43	0 22	183
178	1 10	5 15	3 43	0 29	0 15	182
179	0 35	2 38	1 51	0 14	0 7	181
180	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	180

TABLE V.
ANOMALISTIC TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Equation -
° °	° '	° '	° '	° '	° '	° '	° °
0 or 180	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	180 or 360
1 „ 179	0 5	0 2	0 13	0 6	0 8	0 2	181 „ 359
2 „ 178	0 10	0 4	0 25	0 11	0 16	0 5	182 „ 358
3 „ 177	0 15	0 6	0 37	0 16	0 24	0 7	183 „ 357
4 „ 176	0 20	0 8	0 50	0 22	0 33	0 9	184 „ 356
5 „ 175	0 25	0 10	1 2	0 27	0 41	0 12	185 „ 355
6 „ 174	0 30	0 12	1 15	0 33	0 49	0 14	186 „ 354
7 „ 173	0 34	0 14	1 27	0 38	0 57	0 16	187 „ 353
8 „ 172	0 40	0 16	1 39	0 44	1 5	0 19	188 „ 352
9 „ 171	0 44	0 18	1 51	0 49	1 13	0 21	189 „ 351
10 „ 170	0 49	0 20	2 4	0 54	1 21	0 23	190 „ 350
11 „ 169	0 54	0 22	2 16	1 0	1 29	0 25	191 „ 349
12 „ 168	0 59	0 23	2 28	1 5	1 37	0 23	192 „ 348
13 „ 167	1 3	0 25	2 40	1 10	1 45	0 30	193 „ 347
14 „ 166	1 8	0 27	2 52	1 15	1 53	0 32	194 „ 346
15 „ 165	1 13	0 29	3 4	1 21	2 1	0 34	195 „ 345
16 „ 164	1 17	0 31	3 15	1 26	2 8	0 37	196 „ 344
17 „ 163	1 22	0 33	3 27	1 31	2 16	0 39	197 „ 343
18 „ 162	1 27	0 35	3 39	1 36	2 24	0 41	198 „ 342
19 „ 161	1 31	0 36	3 50	1 42	2 31	0 43	199 „ 341
20 „ 160	1 36	0 38	4 1	1 47	2 39	0 45	200 „ 340
21 „ 159	1 40	0 40	4 13	1 52	2 46	0 48	201 „ 339

TABLE V—*contd.*

ANOMALISTIC TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Equation -
° °	° '	° '	° '	° '	° '	° '	° °
22 or 158	1 45	0 42	4 24	1 57	2 53	0 50	202 or 338
23 „ 157	1 49	0 43	4 35	2 2	3 1	0 52	203 „ 337
24 „ 156	1 53	0 45	4 46	2 7	3 9	0 54	204 „ 336
25 „ 155	1 58	0 47	4 58	2 11	3 16	0 50	205 „ 335
26 „ 154	2 2	0 48	5 9	2 16	3 23	0 58	206 „ 334
27 „ 153	2 6	0 49	5 19	2 21	3 30	1 0	207 „ 333
28 „ 152	2 10	0 51	5 30	2 26	3 37	1 2	208 „ 332
29 „ 151	2 14	0 52	5 41	2 30	3 45	1 4	209 „ 331
30 „ 150	2 18	0 55	5 52	2 35	3 52	1 6	210 „ 330
31 „ 149	2 22	0 56	6 2	2 40	3 58	1 8	211 „ 329
32 „ 148	2 26	0 58	6 12	2 44	4 5	1 10	212 „ 328
33 „ 147	2 30	1 0	6 22	2 49	4 12	1 12	213 „ 327
34 „ 146	2 34	1 1	6 32	2 53	4 19	1 14	214 „ 326
35 „ 145	2 38	1 2	6 42	2 58	4 25	1 16	215 „ 325
36 „ 144	2 42	1 4	6 52	3 2	4 32	1 18	216 „ 324
37 „ 143	2 46	1 5	7 1	3 6	4 38	1 19	217 „ 323
38 „ 142	2 49	1 7	7 11	3 10	4 45	1 21	218 „ 322
39 „ 141	2 53	1 8	7 20	3 14	4 51	1 23	219 „ 321
40 „ 140	2 56	1 10	7 29	3 19	4 57	1 25	220 „ 320
41 „ 139	3 0	1 11	7 39	3 23	5 3	1 26	221 „ 319
42 „ 138	3 3	1 12	7 48	3 27	5 9	1 28	222 „ 318
43 „ 137	3 6	1 14	7 56	3 30	5 15	1 30	223 „ 317

TABLE V—*contd.*

ANOMALISTIC TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Equation -
° °	° '	° '	° '	° '	° '	° '	° °
44 or 136	3 10	1 15	8 5	3 34	5 21	1 31	224 or 316
45 „ 135	3 13	1 16	8 14	3 38	5 27	1 33	225 „ 315
46 „ 134	3 16	1 17	8 22	3 42	5 32	1 35	226 „ 314
47 „ 133	3 19	1 19	8 30	3 45	5 37	1 36	227 „ 313
48 „ 132	3 22	1 20	8 38	3 49	5 43	1 38	228 „ 312
49 „ 131	3 25	1 21	8 46	3 52	5 48	1 39	229 „ 311
50 „ 130	3 28	1 22	8 54	3 56	5 52	1 41	230 „ 310
51 „ 129	3 31	1 23	9 1	3 59	5 57	1 42	231 „ 309
52 „ 128	3 34	1 24	9 9	4 2	6 2	1 43	232 „ 308
53 „ 127	3 37	1 25	9 16	4 6	6 8	1 45	233 „ 307
54 „ 126	3 39	1 26	9 23	4 9	6 13	1 46	234 „ 306
55 „ 125	3 42	1 27	9 30	4 12	6 17	1 47	235 „ 305
56 „ 124	3 44	1 28	9 37	4 15	6 22	1 49	236 „ 304
57 „ 123	3 47	1 29	9 43	4 18	6 26	1 50	237 „ 303
58 „ 122	3 49	1 30	9 49	4 20	6 31	1 51	238 „ 302
59 „ 121	3 51	1 31	9 56	4 23	6 35	1 52	239 „ 301
60 „ 120	3 54	1 32	10 2	4 26	6 39	1 53	240 „ 300
61 „ 119	3 56	1 33	10 8	4 28	6 43	1 55	241 „ 299
62 „ 118	3 58	1 34	10 13	4 31	6 46	1 56	242 „ 298
63 „ 117	4 0	1 35	10 19	4 33	6 50	1 57	243 „ 297
64 „ 116	4 2	1 36	10 24	4 36	6 54	1 58	244 „ 296
65 „ 115	4 4	1 36	10 29	4 38	6 57	1 59	245 „ 295

TABLE V.—*contd.*

ANOMALISTIC TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Equation —
° °	° '	° '	° '	° '	° '	° '	° °
66 or 114	4 6	1 37	10 33	4 40	7 0	2 0	246 or 294
67 „ 113	4 7	1 37	10 38	4 42	7 4	2 0	247 „ 293
68 „ 112	4 9	1 38	10 43	4 44	7 7	2 1	248 „ 292
69 „ 111	4 11	1 39	10 47	4 46	7 9	2 2	249 „ 291
70 „ 110	4 12	1 39	10 51	4 48	7 12	2 3	250 „ 290
71 „ 109	4 14	1 40	10 55	4 50	7 15	2 4	251 „ 289
72 „ 108	4 15	1 40	10 59	4 51	7 17	2 4	252 „ 288
73 „ 107	4 17	1 41	11 2	4 53	7 19	2 5	253 „ 287
74 „ 106	4 18	1 41	11 6	4 54	7 22	2 6	254 „ 286
75 „ 105	4 19	1 42	11 9	4 56	7 24	2 6	255 „ 285
76 „ 104	4 20	1 42	11 12	4 57	7 26	2 7	256 „ 284
77 „ 103	4 21	1 43	11 14	4 58	7 28	2 7	257 „ 283
78 „ 102	4 22	1 43	11 17	5 0	7 29	2 8	258 „ 282
79 „ 101	4 23	1 43	11 20	5 0	7 31	2 8	259 „ 281
80 „ 100	4 24	1 44	11 21	5 1	7 32	2 9	260 „ 280
81 „ 99	4 24	1 44	11 23	5 2	7 34	2 9	261 „ 279
82 „ 98	4 25	1 44	11 25	5 3	7 35	2 9	262 „ 278
83 „ 97	4 26	1 44	11 27	5 4	7 36	2 10	263 „ 277
84 „ 96	4 26	1 44	11 28	5 4	7 37	2 10	264 „ 276
85 „ 95	4 27	1 45	11 29	5 5	7 38	2 10	265 „ 275
86 „ 94	4 27	1 45	11 30	5 5	7 38	2 10	226 „ 274
87 „ 93	4 27	1 45	11 31	5 5	7 39	2 10	227 „ 273

TABLE V—*concl'd.*

ANOMALISTIC TABLE.

Equation +		Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Equation -
°	°	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° °
88	or 92	4 27	1 45	11 31	5 6	7 39	2 10	268 or 272
89	„ 91	4 27	1 45	11 32	5 6	7 39	2 11	269 „ 271
90	„ 90	4 28	1 45	11 32	5 6	7 40	2 11	270 „ 270

TABLE VIII.

INCREASE OF LONGITUDE
FOR COMPLETE MONTHS.

End of mean solar months.	Mean. λ	Long. h
1st .	0.08	0.03
2nd .	0.17	0.07
3rd .	0.25	0.10
4th .	0.34	0.14
5th .	0.42	0.17
6th .	0.51	0.20
7th .	0.59	0.24
8th .	0.67	0.27
9th .	0.76	0.31
10th .	0.84	0.34
11th .	0.93	0.37
12th .	1.01	0.41

TABLE VII.

INCREASE OF LONGITUDE FOR THE YEARS OF A CENTURY.

Years.	0	10	20	30	40
0	0.0	10.12	8.23	6.35	4.47
1	1.01	11.13	9.25	7.36	5.48
2	2.02	12.14	10.26	8.37	6.49
3	3.04	13.15	11.27	9.38	7.50
4	4.05	14.16	12.28	10.40	8.51
5	5.06	15.17	13.29	11.41	9.53
6	6.07	16.18	14.30	12.42	10.54
7	7.08	17.19	15.31	13.43	11.55
8	8.09	18.20	16.32	14.44	12.56
9	9.11	19.21	17.33	15.45	13.57

Years.	50	60	70	80	90
0	2.58	0.70	10.82	8.94	7.05
1	3.60	1.71	11.83	9.95	8.06
2	4.61	2.73	12.84	10.96	9.08
3	5.62	3.74	13.85	11.97	10.09
4	6.63	4.76	14.87	12.98	11.10
5	7.64	5.78	15.88	13.99	12.11
6	8.65	6.79	16.89	15.00	13.12
7	9.67	7.80	17.90	16.01	14.13
8	10.68	8.81	18.91	17.02	15.14
9	11.69	9.82	19.92	18.03	16.15

TABLE VI.

INCREASE OF LONGITUDE
FOR COMPLETE CENTURIES.

Centuries of Kali- Yuga.	Mean. λ	Long. h
3000	11.10	9.40
3100	4.27	2.11
3200	9.44	6.83
3300	2.61	11.54
3400	7.78	4.25
3500	0.95	8.96
3600	6.12	1.68
3700	11.29	6.39
3800	4.46	11.11
3900	9.63	3.82
4000	2.80	8.53
4100	7.97	1.24
4200	1.14	5.95
4300	4.31	10.67
4400	11.48	3.38
4500	4.65	8.10
4600	7.82	0.71
4700	2.99	5.52
4800	8.16	10.24
4900	1.33	2.95
5000	6.50	7.67

No. 15.—TIRUKKALITTATTAI INSCRIPTION OF SUNDARA-CHOLA.

By K. V. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR, B.A.; M.R.A.S.; Ootacamund.

The subjoined inscription is engraved on the north wall of the dilapidated Vēdapuriśvara temple at Tirukkalittattai. This village is situated at a distance of two miles from Tiruvīdaimarudūr, a station on the S. I. Railway and the head quarters of a Deputy Tahsildar. In ancient times it was included in the large village of Vēmbarrūr i.e. the modern Vēppattūr¹ and was called Śrīkuḍittittai. Teṅkuḍittittai (i.e. the southern Kuḍittittai) of the *Dēvāram* is probably identical with it. It is interesting to note that Tiruviśālūr² another village near Vēppattūr also formed part of the same town. In the records of Parāntaka I.³, Aditya II.⁴, and of an unidentified Parakēsarivarman⁵ found at Tiruviśālūr, Vēmbarrūr is called Amaninārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. While the inscriptions of Rājārāja I., dated in the 10th and 28th years,⁶ retain this other name of the town, one⁷ belonging to his 29th year gives Śōlamārtāṇḍa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam instead. The latter name is used in the records of Parakēsarivarman Rājendra-Chōla also.⁸ During the reign of Kulōttuṅga III., Vēmbarrūr bore the name Edirilīśōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam.⁹ The division in which the town was situated is given in the records of Rājārāja I. and Rājendra-Chōla I. as Maṇṇi-nāḍu a district of Rājendrasīṅga-vaṇaṇḍu.¹⁰ In later times the name of the district was changed into Virudarājabhayaṅkara-vaṇaṇḍu¹¹.

The inscription is in tolerably good preservation and contains six lines of Tamil prose. The characters in which it is engraved, do not appear to belong to the 10th century A.D. to which it has to be assigned. A comparison of the script of this record with that of some sure inscriptions of the same period shows that there is a marked difference between the two. The subjoined inscription therefore appears to have been incised at a later period from copies kept of it, though there is no direct statement to this effect in the record. That such a practice was in vogue at the time, may be gathered from No. 302 of 1903, which belongs to the same king, but which was certainly engraved some time after his death, as is clear from the use of the epithet *Pon[māḷigai=ttuṇṇiṇa-dēvar]* (i.e. the king who died at the golden palace), for him.

The doubling of the final consonant *n* when it combines with *āna* and *ēn*, e.g. in *-vēḷānn=āṇa* and *Pichchannēn*, (ll. 2f. and 6), of *m* in *śuramm=iṛakkina* (l. 1) and of *ḷ* in *=Pperumālḷukku* (l. 2), is against the rules of Tamil grammar. The use of the colloquial forms *śēdu*, *śēgira* and *iḷichchi* for *śeydu*, *śeygira*, and *iḷittu* is worthy of mention.

¹ Vēppattūr is quite close to Tirukkalittattai.

² The Śivayōganāthasvāmin temple at Tiruviśālūr is called in its inscriptions Tiruviśālūr-udaiya-Mahādēva at Vēmbarrūr and this indicates that Tiruviśālūr was a part of Vēmbarrūr in ancient times. During the time of Chōla supremacy much importance was attached to Tiruviśālūr. It was within the walls of the Śiva temple at this place that Rājārāja I., one of the greatest of the Chōla kings of the 10th century A.D., performed the *ṭulābhāra* ceremony in the 29th year of his reign (=A.D. 1014) when one of his queens, Dantiśaktiviṭṭāṅkiyār *alias* Lōkamahādēviyār, passed through a gold cow, i.e. performed the *hēmagarbha* (No. 42 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1907). It may be noted that the inscription, which registers this fact, is engraved below a sculpture representing the king and the queen in the worshipping attitude. The Western Gāṅga king Prithivīpati I. fought with the Pāṇḍya king Varaguṇa at Tiruppuramhiyam, not very far from Tiruviśālūr where we have a record of Varaguṇa (No. 17 of the same collection). The authors of the *Dēvāram* have contributed stanzas in praise of the gods at Tiruviśālūr and Tirukkalittattai (Teṅkuḍittittai).

³ No. 35 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1907.

⁴ No. 51 of the same collection.

⁵ No. 10 *ditto*.

⁶ Nos. 3 of 1907 and 301 of 1908.

⁷ No. 42 of 1907.

⁸ As Rājendra-Chōla I. appears to have been the co-regent of Rājārāja I. in the last years of the latter, we may not be wrong in inferring that Śōlamārtāṇḍa was a surname of either of these two kings.

⁹ No. 14 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1907.

¹⁰ Nos. 1 of the same collection and 301 of 1908.

¹¹ No. 47 of the collection for 1907.

The inscription is dated in the 7th year of the reign of Sundara-Chōla "who drove the Pāṇḍya (king) into the forest." It registers a grant made by his general Pirāntakan Śīriyavēlār *alias* Tirukkaraḷi-Pichchan in order to provide for offerings to the temple at Śrikuḍittittai in Vēmbarrūr on the northern bank (of the Kāvēri). The donor is said to have purchased for 156 *kaḷañju* of gold a piece of land measuring half (a *vēli*) and made it rent-free before giving it to the temple.

Śīriyavēlār mentioned in this record appears as donor in a few other inscriptions. Three of these come from Tiruviśālūr; and two of them are dated in the 2nd¹ and 4th² years of a certain Rājakēsari-varman. They register gifts of land by Śīriyavēlār, who gets here the additional name Pirāntakan Iruṅgōlar. About the third record³ Rai Bahadur Venkayya remarks: "This record is partly in Sanskrit and partly in Tamil, but is, unfortunately built in. The name Sundara-Chōla and the fifth year occur in the Sanskrit portion, while in the Tamil portion the name of the king is partially accessible. Whether it is Rājakēsari or Parakēsari cannot be made out at present."⁴ The fourth record which mentions Pirāntakan Śīriyavēlār comes from Tirukkalittattai and belongs to the time of Sundara-Chōla but its date is lost.⁵ The full name of the donor, as gathered from all these records, is Pirāntakan Śīriyavēlār⁶ *alias* Iruṅgōlar. It is not unlikely that this individual is identical with the general of Sundara-Chōla mentioned in the subjoined inscription with the other name Tirukkaraḷi-Pichchan. No. 317 of the Epigraphical collection for 1908 states that he was a native of Koḍumbālūr.⁷

Chōla history during the interval between the death of Parāntaka I. and the accession of Rājārāja I. has not yet been satisfactorily made out. The first question to settle is whether

¹ No. 317 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1907.

² No. 320 of the same collection.

³ No. 40 of the same collection.

⁴ *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1906-07, p. 74, paragraph 36.

⁵ No. 302 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1908.

⁶ It is worthy of note that the family to which Śīriyavēlār belonged, *viz.* Iruṅgōvēlār, of which Iruṅgōlar is apparently a contraction, is an ancient one. Tamil literature gives a number of chiefs who were members of the Vēlir family. They appear to have settled in several places. The wife of Uruvappahrēr Iḷaṅjēcheṇṇi, the father of the famous Karikāla-Chōla was the daughter of Uḷṇḍūr-Vēl. Karikāla himself is said to have married Nāṅgūr-Vēl's daughter. Paṇmalai, also called Paṇambū, in Mīlalai-kūṇṇam was the capital of Vēl-Pāri, whose daughters were given in marriage to Deyvikan, the Malayamān king of Tirukkōvalūr. *Pāritāṇṇ-adaikkala-ppeṇṇai* *Malaiyarkk-uḍari* occurs in an inscription of Rājārāja I. at Tirukoilur. Āyṅṇi in the Podiyamalai hills was the chief town of Vēl-Andīraṇ. The account given of Iruṅgōvēṇmān, one of the 49 Vēlir who lived soon after Vēl-Pāri, is interesting. He is said to have been the lord of Tuvārāpati (identified by Mahāmahōpādhyāya Swaminathier with Dvārasamudram) and to have sprung from the *hōma-kunḍa* of a sage. At the instance of an ascetic, this Iruṅgōvēṇmān killed a tiger that came to interrupt his austerities (Puṇam 201 and 202). Adigaṁmāu Neḍumāṇ Aṇṇi, whose capital was Tagaḍūr (Dharmapuri in the Salem district), is said to have conquered the Chēra, Chōla, Pāṇḍya, Tidiyaṇ, Erumaiyūraṇ and Iruṅgōvēṇmāṇ. It is evident from this that the country over which Iruṅgōvēl ruled, formed one of the provinces of Southern India in ancient times. The Koḍumbālūr inscription of Vikramakēsari, also called Teṇṇavaṇ Iḷaṅgōvēl, declares that he belonged to the Yādava race. It is worthy of note that the Hoysālas belonged to the same race, and that the account given of their first ancestor Saḷa coincides with what is recorded in Tamil works about Iruṅgōvēṇmāṇ. If Tuvārāpati is identical with Dvārasamudram, the date of the origin of the town is taken back a few more centuries than the time generally ascribed to it, and if Saḷa be identical with Iruṅgōvēl, the earlier members of the Hoysāla family have to be looked for among the Vēlir. At any rate, the Hoysālas could not have risen up all of a sudden in the 10th or 11th century A.D.

⁷ This place is identical with the village of the same name in the Pudukkōṭṭai State, 8 miles from Maṇappārai, a station on the S. I. Railway. The Tamil poem *Silappadigāram* mentions it as being situated in the Pāṇḍya country on the road to Madura. It was the birth place of Iḍṅgaḷi-Nāyaṇār, a prince of the Solar race and one of the 63 Śaiva devotees who flourished before the 9th century A.D. Several battles appear to have been fought here. According to the Śendalai pillar inscriptions, a Pāṇḍya king gained a victory at Koḍumbālūr, and the Vēlvikuḍi plates report that Tēr-Nāraṇ defeated the Pallavas in the same place. (*Annual Reports on Epigraphy* for 1929, p. 7 and 1908, pp. 63 and 87.)

Sundara-Chōla mentioned in the subjoined record was a Parakēsarivarman or a Rājakēsarivarman. For doing this it is necessary for us to trace out his predecessors and determine the titles borne by them. As regards the principle, which regulated the adoption of the titles Rājakēsari and Parakēsari by the successive Chōla kings, the Leyden grant informs us that these were applied alternately to the kings in the (Chōla) family¹. This suggests that Chōla princes, who did not actually reign, had no claims to either of the titles.

The way in which Rājāditya, Gaṇḍarāditya and Ariṇjaya, the three sons of Parāntaka I., and the events connected with them and their successors are mentioned in the Chōla copper-plates, makes one believe that they succeeded each other.² This view seems to have gained strength by the supposition that Parāntaka's reign lasted for 40 years, from about A.D. 907 to A.D. 947, and that Rājāditya was crowned in A.D. 948 and was killed in about A.D. 949, i.e. soon after Parāntaka's death.³ But the facts appear to be otherwise. The latest known date of Parāntaka I. is not his 40th year as has been generally assumed, but the 45th⁴ which corresponds to A.D. 953, and Rājāditya's encounter with the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kṛishṇa III., in the battle of Takkolam in which he was killed by Bātuga, must have happened about A.D. 947-8. Kṛishṇa III.'s actual entry into Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam, however, may have occurred earlier, in or before A.D. 945. The large number of inscriptions of Kṛishṇa III., (called in Tamil Kannaradēva) found in the North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Cuddapah and Bellary districts of the Madras Presidency, range in date from the 5th year⁵ of his reign to the 30th⁶, and the king's conquest of Kachchi and Taṇjai is mentioned even in the earliest of them. The inscriptions with Śāka dates of the same sovereign range from 862 (=A.D. 940)⁷ to 834 (=A.D. 962).⁸ But as none of them gives the regnal year, it is not possible to find out the year of his accession. Even assuming that Śāka 862 represents Kṛishṇa III.'s first year, we get A.D. 945 for the record of his fifth year which mentions the Chōla conquest. It is thus evident that the Rāshtrakūṭa occupation of the Chōla country was effected some time before A.D. 945. And if Śāka 862 is not the first year, the event must be still earlier.

It is now plain, that Rājāditya could not have survived his father. Gaṇḍarāditya should, therefore, have succeeded Parāntaka I. with the title of Rājakēsarivarman, and he was not without issue.⁹ His only son Madhurāntakan Uttama-Chōla did not succeed his father. The reason for this postponement is nowhere stated but it is not far to seek. It is possible that he was a child at the time of Gaṇḍarāditya's death because his mother Śembiyaṇmahādēvi lived until at least A.D. 1009.¹⁰ This would satisfactorily account for his exclusion from the

¹ Ll. 18 and 19 of the Leyden grant.

² See the large Leyden grant published in *Archæological Survey of Southern India*, Volume IV., pp. 204 ff. and the Tiruvālaṅgādu plates noticed in the *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1906, p. 66.

³ Above, Vol. VII, p. 194. While all the other records of Kṛishṇa III. found in the Tamil country are dated in the ordinary regnal years of the king, his Sōlupuram inscription alone is dated in a peculiar way. The interpretation of the date portion of it seems to be 'Śāka 871 which is the second year of the king calculated after his killing the Chōla prince Rājāditya and entering Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam.' If this interpretation is admitted, it would show that the Rāshtrakūṭa occupation of the Chōla country was effected some time about A.D. 947-8 when Kṛishṇa III. defeated and killed Rājāditya.

⁴ No. 15 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1895.

⁵ This inscription comes from Siddhalingamaḍam in the South Arcot district (No. 375 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1909).

⁶ No. 232 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1902 from Kijūr.

⁷ Appendix to *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, No. 93.

⁸ *Ibid.* No. 99.

⁹ Two of Gaṇḍarāditya's queens are known, viz. Vīraṇarāṇiyār and Śembiyaṇmahādēvi. The former appears in a record of the 24th year of Parāntaka I. (=A.D. 931) as the builder of a *maṇḍapa* at Vāḷaiyūr, i.e. Jambai in the Tirukoilur tāluks of the S. Arcot district (No. 108 of the Epigraphical collection for 1906). She must have been the senior queen and she does not appear to have had any issue.

¹⁰ Śembiyaṇmahādēvi figures as donor in an inscription of the 24th year of Rājārāja I (=A.D. 1009).

throne immediately after his father and also establish his claim for the Chōla dominion which he eventually obtained.¹ After Gaṇḍarāditya, his younger brother Ariṇjaya was probably anointed king² with the title Parakēsarivarman. Naturally, therefore, his son Parāntaka II. *alias* Sundara-Chōla would be a Rājakēsarivarman, though on the presumption of an unbroken succession from the time of Vijayālaya he would be a Parakēsarivarman. Another point which may be urged in favour of the view that Sundara-Chōla was a Rājakēsarivarman, is that Pirāntakan Śīriyavēḷār, one of his generals already noticed, figures in several records dated in the earlier years of Rājakēsarivarman. An inscription from Tiruveṅkāḍu³ of the time of Rājārāja I. states that Śīriyavēḷār died on a battle-field in Ceylon in the 9th year of *Porṇaḷigai=ttuṇjinaḍēvar* which was an epithet of Sundara-Chōla. All the inscriptions of Rājakēsarivarman in which the general figures may, therefore, be assigned to Parāntaka II. *alias* Sundara-Chōla and as may naturally be expected they are dated prior to the 9th year of the king's reign. The results of the above discussion may be summed up thus :—

- (1) Parāntaka I. died in or after A.D. 953.
- (2) Rājāditya's death took place in about A.D. 947-8, and consequently he did not survive his father.
- (3) Gaṇḍarāditya probably succeeded Parāntaka I. with the title Rājakēsarivarman.
- (4) Ariṇjaya was probably the successor of Gaṇḍarāditya and a Parakēsarivarman.
- (5) Parāntaka II. *alias* Sundara-Chōla was a Rājakēsarivarman.

Some facts connected with the reign of Sundara-Chōla will not be without interest to the student of Chōla history.

(1) One of his queens Parāntakandēvi-Ammaṇār was the daughter of a Chēra king and lived until at least A.D. 1012.⁴

(2) An earlier queen was Vānavanmahādēvi who, to judge from her name, was also a Chēra princess. She is said to have committed *suttee* on the death of the king.⁵ This act on her part was considered very meritorious and princess Kundavai (probably her daughter) set up an image of the queen in the Rājārājēśvara temple at Tanjore, presented jewels and provided for daily worship.⁶

(3) The king's general, as pointed out already, was Pirāntakan Śīriyavēḷār, a Koḍumbāḷūr chief. He lost his life in a battle field in Ceylon in the 9th year of Sundara-Chōla's reign.⁷ The general's wife was Rājādichchi, his daughter Kuṇjaramalli and his son Vēḷāṇ Sundaraśōḷaṇ.⁸

¹ Against this view it might be urged that there was a certain Madhurāntakan Gaṇḍarādittanār who figures in some of the early records of Rājārāja I. and who might be considered as a probable son of Uttama-Chōla (*South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. III, p. 102). If this were so, it would prove that Uttama-Chōla could not have been quite young at the time of his father's death. But it may be pointed out that such a view is not tenable, because none of the Chōla copper-plates or stone inscriptions which give a dynastic account mentions him, and this omission makes it clear that he was not a member of the royal family.

² See note 2, p. 123, above. So far no inscriptions of Ariṇjaya have yet been found or assigned to his time.

³ No. 116 of the Epigraphical collection for 1896.

⁴ Ditto.

⁵ Verses 65 and 66 of the Tiruvālaṅkāḍu plates.

⁶ *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. II, pp. 73 and 76 and *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1906*, Part II, p. 68.

⁷ See note 3, above.

⁸ The first two are mentioned in a record of the 17th year of Rājakēsarivarman (No. 299 of the Epigraphical collection for 1908) and the last figures as donor in an inscription of Rājārāja I. at Tiruveṅkāḍu dated in the 27th year.

- (4) The king fought a sanguinary battle at a place called Chēṇr (Śēvūr) causing great destruction to the enemy¹ whose name, however, is not known.
- (5) He claims to have driven the Pāṇḍya (king) into the forest.²
- (6) He is stated to have died in a golden palace and was, on that account, known in later times as *Porṇmāligai=ttuñjina-dēvar*.³

The causes that led to Śiṛiyavēḷār's death in Ceylon can be ascertained by a reference to the events mentioned in the Singhalese chronicle *Mahāvamsa*. The Pāṇḍyas who were defeated by Parāntaka I. in several encounters,⁴ appear to have revived their activities and given trouble to Sundara-Chōḷa, whose victory over the Pāṇḍyas earned for him the title *Pāṇḍiyaṇai śuram=iṛakkiṇa* "i.e. who drove the Pāṇḍya (king) into the forest." That Vira-Pāṇḍya must have been the Pāṇḍya king about this period may be concluded from the title *Vira-Pāṇḍiyaṇ-talai-kōṇḍa* assumed by Sundara-Chōḷa's son Āditya II. Vikramakēsari of Koḍumbāḷūr and Pārthivēndravarmān — a king who is yet unidentified and whose records are mostly found in the North Arcot and Chingleput districts — assumed the same title. If the encounters in which these were concerned are identical with that which earned for Āditya II. the title 'who took the head of Vira-Pāṇḍya', we may not be far wrong in assuming that Āditya II. and the two other allies were engaged in a war with the Pāṇḍyas and that the victory achieved was the occasion for assuming the title *Vira-Pāṇḍiyaṇ-talai-kōṇḍa* by the conquerors. That the Koḍumbāḷūr chief Vikramakēsari was a feudatory of the Chōḷas may be gathered from the fact that he figures in the inscriptions of the Chōḷa kings.⁵

The troubles with the Pāṇḍyas probably brought Sundara-Chōḷa into conflict with the king of Ceylon. One of his inscriptions at Tirukkālittattai, which from the existing traces appears to have contained a clear reference to his campaign against Ceylon, is unfortunately damaged after the two syllables *Īla* but the details about this war, in which the parties were the Singhalese and the Chōḷas, are preserved in the *Mahāvamsa*. "Udaya III. (A.D. 964-972) became a drunkard and a sluggard, and when the Chōḷa king heard of his indolence, his heart was well pleased, and as he desired to take to himself the dominion of the whole Pāṇḍu country, he sent emissaries to him to obtain the crown and the rest of the apparel that the king of Pāṇḍu left there when he fled. But the king refused to yield them. Whereupon the Chōḷa king, who was very powerful, raised an army and sent it to take them even by violence. Now at this time the chief of the army was absent, having gone to subdue the provinces on the border that had revolted. And the king commanded him to return and sent him to make war. Accordingly the chief of the army went forth and fought against the enemy and perished in the battle. And the king of Chōḷa took the crown and the other things."⁶ This is undoubtedly a reference to Sundara-Chōḷa's invasion of Ceylon wherein his general Śiṛiyavēḷār is said to have died. The date assigned to Udaya in the *Mahāvamsa* also falls within the

¹ The translation of the passage in the Leyden grant which refers to this event runs as follows:—At the town named Chēūr, he (Sundara-Chōḷa) completely filling all the spaces (quarters) by the multitude of the sharp arrows sent forth from his own beautiful bow, produced manifold rivers of blood flowing from the great royal elephants of his foes, cut down with his sharp sword.

² Ko. 302 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1908.

³ *South-Ind. Insers.*, Vol. II, pp. 72 and 74. The translation given on p. 72, footnote 1, of *porṇmāligai=ttuñjina-dēvar*, viz. 'the god who was sleeping in the golden palace,' is a mistake. The proper rendering is 'the king who died in the golden palace.'

⁴ *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1907*, paragraphs 32-34.

⁵ *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1908*, paragraph 90.

⁶ Wijayasinha's translation, p. 84. The crown and the other apparel referred to here were left with the king of Ceylon, when the Pāṇḍya king fled to the Kēraḷa country after having stayed in the island for some time. From the internal dissensions which were then rife in the island, it is said that the Pāṇḍya king feared that the Singhalese might not help him. The time ascribed to the depositing of the crown favours the identification of the Pāṇḍya king with Rājāsinha, the opponent of Parāntaka I.

period to which we have to assign Sundara-Chōla. It is not unlikely that this expedition to Ceylon was the result of the Chōla king's encounter with the Pāṇdyas, and it might even be supposed that the Singhalese supported the cause of the Pāṇdyas as they had been doing during the time of Rājasiṃha.¹

The materials for fixing the exact time of Sundara-Chōla's rule, are very limited. If his records were at least numerous, we would be in a position to ascertain the length of his reign which is a very essential element in this direction. In the absence of this we can only work out a tentative date from the available facts. Sundara-Chōla's invasion of Ceylon, if the *Mahāvamsa* could be relied upon, appears to have happened immediately after Udaya's accession. As the latter event is placed in A.D. 964, and as we have already seen that this was in the 9th year of Sundara-Chōla's reign, the date of the Chōla king's accession to the throne would be about A.D. 955.

[If Parāntaka died in A. D. 953 and Gaṇḍarāditya and Ariṇjaya ruled after him it appears very unlikely that Sundara-Chōla Parāntaka II., the son of the latter, could have succeeded to the throne in A. D. 955, i.e., two years after the death of Parāntaka I. But the dates of the *Mahāvamsa* on which Mr. Subrahmanya Aiyar relies have evidently to be corrected; and this has been done most conclusively by Professor Hultzsch in his contributions to *Singhalese Chronology* (*J. R. A. S.* for 1913, pp. 517-531). The error discovered is 23 years. Consequently the accession of Udaya III., is shifted back from 964 to A. D. 941. The conclusions of Mr. Aiyar will have therefore to be accepted, subject to the above correction.—H. K. S.]

TEXT²

- 1 Svasti śri [||*] Pāṇḍiyānai śnramm=iṛakkina Perumāḷ
śri-Suntra³śōḷadēvaṛku yāṇḍu 7vaḍu Vaḍa[ga]rai-Vēmbaṛṇṇr-
- 2 Śrikuḍittittai-udaiyaṛku i=Pperumāḷlukku sēnāpatyam sēgira Pirāntakan
Śīriyavēḷa-
- 3 nn-ā[na*]⁴ Tirukkaṛṇṇali-Pichchannēn⁵ i=tdēvaṛku⁶ tirumantra-
pōnagattukkn nān sēmbon 156 kaḷa-
- 4 ṇiṇuṇ-guḍuttu koṇḍu iṛaiy-ili-sēdu kuḍutta nilam-āvaḍu i=tdēvaṛ⁷
śrikōyilukkn vaḍakkn-tirukkuḷa-
- 5 ttukku vaḍakku taḷivilāgam-anṇ⁸ pēr-kūvappattā nilam araiyum
i=tdēvaṛku⁹ tirumantra-pōnaga-
- 6 ttukku chandrādityavar sēlvad-āga iṛaiy iḷichchi kuḍuttēn Pirāntakan
Śīriyavēḷānn=āṇa¹⁰ Tirukkaṛṇṇali-Pichchannēn.¹¹

TRANSLATION

Hail! Prosperity! In the 7th year of (*the reign of*) the glorious Perumāḷ Sundara-Chōladēva who drove the Pāṇḍya (king) into the forest, I, Pirāntakan Śīriyavēḷān *alias* Tirukkaṛṇṇali-Pichchan who perform the duties of a general to this king obtained the following land by paying 156 *kaḷaṇḍu* of gold, made (it) rent-free and presented (it) to the god of Śrikuḍittittai in Vaḍagarai-Vēmbaṛṇṇr for the sacred offering. This land measuring half (a *vēḷi*) is situated to the north of the sacred tank on the northern side of the temple of this god and is known by the name of *taḷivilāgam*. I, Pirāntakan Śīriyavēḷān *alias* Tirukkaṛṇṇali-Pichchan, gave it free of rent (to provide) for the sacred offering of this god so long as the Sun and the Moon endure.

¹ See vv. 9 to 11 of the Udayāndiram plates (*South-Ind. Inscri.*, Vol. II, p. 337).

² No. 291 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1908.

³ Read *-Sundara-*.

⁴ Read *-vēḷān=āṇa-*.

⁵ Read *Pichchannēn*.

⁶ Read *i=ddēvaṛku*.

⁷ Read *i=ddēvar*.

⁸ Read *-eṇṇu*.

⁹ Read *i=ddēvaṛku*.

¹⁰ Read *-vēḷān=āṇa*.

¹¹ Read *Pichchannēn*.

No. 16.—THE "PYU" INSCRIPTIONS.

By C. O. BLAGDEN.

Although very little progress has been made in the decipherment and interpretation of these records, it seems worth while to state briefly how the matter stands at present, before I offer such suggestions as I can make for the further prosecution of this line of research.

The study of "Pyu" epigraphy begins with the Fourth Text of the Myazedi inscription of Pagan, which was discussed in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for April 1911. From a comparison of that text with the corresponding Pāli, Burmese and Talaing versions, the greater part of the "Pyu" alphabet was ascertained and a number of "Pyu" words were identified, some with certainty, others with more or less probability. From these data and from the syntax of the language, so far as it was exemplified in that one text, the inference was drawn that the language was a Tibeto-Burman one that had been in contact with Talaing. It was therefore provisionally assumed to have been the vernacular of the Prome district in ancient times, and the name "Pyu" was attached to it as a convenient label.

Subsequent discoveries have tended to confirm these inferences. A number of other records in the same language have been found at Prome or its immediate neighbourhood. The "Pyu" inscriptions of which copies have been forwarded to me comprise the following:—

- (1) the Bèbè Pagoda inscription ;
- (2) the Kyaukka Thein inscription ;
- (3) three or four short inscriptions on votive tablets and the like ;
- (4) the inscriptions on urns found near the Payagyi Pagoda ; (all the above were found at or near Prome) ;
- (5) the Amarapura inscription (removed to that place by a Burmese king) ; and
- (6) an inscription found (I believe) at Pagan, of which only a photograph has been sent to me. I am informed that the reverse of the stone bears another inscription in Chinese characters, apparently unconnected with the "Pyu" one.

Nos. 1, 2 and 6 are so dilapidated that at present practically nothing can be done with them. The records included under No. 3 are more legible but they are very scrappy; while No. 5 contains a fragmentary text which up to now has yielded no new information that I can understand. No. 4 seems to offer the best opening for study. It comprises the inscriptions engraved on five urns, four large stone ones and a smaller one made of earthenware. Some of these urns were found to contain ashes and were probably used for the purpose of burying the cremated bodies of individuals of some local importance.

On these five urns there appear to be seven distinct inscriptions. Indicating the stone urns by the letters A to D and the earthenware one by the letter E, the corresponding inscriptions can be conveniently referred to as A, B1, B2, C, D1, D2 and E. B2, which follows immediately on B1, is in faint letters many of which are hardly legible; it appears to contain 18 (or 19) *aksharas* and to have little in common with the other records. E has only 11 *aksharas* and has also little in common with the rest. D2 is a long record of (apparently) 17 lines, *viz.* 8 lines of "Pyu" text, a final line of what appear to be merely ornamental flourishes and 8 interlinear rows of faint symbols differing from the "Pyu" letters. In this last peculiarity it resembles Nos. 1, 2 and 5 and at present I cannot explain what these symbols stand

for. They are clearly not essential, for they do not occur in the shorter inscriptions¹. Perhaps they are merely ornamental. D2 has little in common with the other inscriptions and it is engraved on the bottom of its urn. The other urn inscriptions are engraved horizontally round the several urns.

The four inscriptions A, B1, C and D1, are all of one type and I propose to make a detailed comparison of them here. Their resemblances and differences will probably turn out to be matters of importance. For, be it remembered, "Pyu" is a language of which as yet only a very small number of words have been identified, and when one is invited to decipher and interpret inscriptions in it which, unlike the Myazedi one, are not accompanied by translations in other languages, one finds oneself face to face with the difficulty of not knowing how to begin or where to seek for clues. It seems to me that our best chance of interpreting these records is to ascertain what is essential or "common form" in them so as to be able to distinguish it from what is accidental or individual. Every new record of this class that may turn up in the future will help us to draw this important distinction. Then, when we are tolerably certain of the general intent and purport of the essential words, a comparison with the known Tibeto-Burman languages ought to give us clues to their exact meanings. But we ought first to be fairly clear as to the *sort* of meanings that we should look for.

This is particularly necessary in the case of quasi-monosyllabic languages, where there are always a number of words that have several distinct meanings in different contexts, an inherent ambiguity which is only imperfectly met by differentiation of tone. "Pyu" appears to fall into this class. It is not strictly monosyllabic, but largely so, and it apparently rejects final consonants altogether, thus immensely reducing the possible number of its syllabic combinations. I am still of opinion that the dots or little circles resembling *anusvāra*, *visarga*, and their combinations, used in the "Pyu" script, represent tonal marks. If that is correct, the "Pyu" tones must have numbered half a dozen or more. In any case it is necessary to reproduce these diacritical marks in our transcription, or we should be mixing up quite a number of distinct words.

There are other difficulties in connexion with these inscriptions. They are, it is true, engraved for the most part in clear and fairly well preserved characters of the same archaic, South Indian type as the "Pyu" text of the Myazedi inscription, and most of the letters are easily recognizable. But some of them are only doubtfully identified as yet. There appear to be several that resemble one another rather closely and are difficult to distinguish, particularly those which in the Myazedi inscription I have provisionally read as *ḍ*, *ḍ̣*, and *ḷ* (and there may possibly be a *ṭ* and *ḷ* amongst them also). Further the compound *akṣara*s are not always easy to decipher, the subscript forms of the letters being different from the isolated forms and by no means easy to identify. Also there is a strong resemblance, amounting almost to identity, between the lower portions of the letters *k*, *r* and subscript *ṛ*. Accordingly the transcripts which I now propose to give must be regarded as tentative and subject to such further correction as subsequent enquiry may show to be necessary. To emphasise this point I put into parentheses such letters as I consider doubtful for want of certainty of identification. Square brackets, on the other hand, will serve to indicate places where the reading is conjectural because the stone has suffered damage. In order to show clearly the points of resemblance and difference amongst the four inscriptions I place the corresponding words directly in the same vertical lines. The actual text of each of these four inscriptions (and also of B2) begins with the three paragraph marks which appear at the beginning of the Myazedi inscription.

¹ They seem to occur sporadically in No. 6 and, to a small extent, in the Myazedi inscription.

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

[The image shows a horizontal strip of ancient script, likely Pahlavi or Avestan, which is heavily obscured by noise and artifacts from the scanning process. The characters are difficult to decipher.]

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

TEXT.

Plate A	tda ³ bā ³ u hi t(r)a hna (ka)	harivikrama ¹ bā ³
" B1	tda ³ bā ³ u (bhū) s(n)nā ³	[s]ihavikrama bā ³
" C	tda ³ bā ³ u hi	sūriyavikrama bā ³
" D1	tda ³ bā ³ u hi	sūriyavikrama bā ³ uv(ḡ) ³
Plate A		sni ³ (ñ)a sū kni (de) hñi
" B1		sni ³ hrā sū (de) hñi
" C		sni ³ (ñ)a sū (de) (p)ī (ñ)a
" D1	bā ³ k(d)i ^o bā ³ [ta] ti ^o (pl)i ^o	sni ³ (hau) ³ sū pī (ñ)a
Plate A	ti ^{c2} phvṇ (t)pū p(l)ā ta (k)i ^o (kha) u sni ³ sni ³ p(l)ā sū	
" B1	ti ^o phvṇ p(l)ā ta (k)i ^o (kha) u sni ³ sni ³ p(l)ā sū	
" C	ta (k)i ^o (kha) u [sn]i ³ sni ³ tr[u sau] ³	
" D1	ta (k)i ^o (kha) u sni ³	
Plate A	tā (de) kni ti ^o phvṇ t(k)o ti ^o tda ³ bā ³ u ru (kl)e ³ yā	
" B1	p(l)ā (de) t(k)o ti ^o phvṇ (t)pū ti ^o tda ³ bā ³ u ru (kl)e ³ yā	
" C	p(l)ā ti ³ tda ³ bā ³ u ru (kl)e ³ yā	
" D1	bā ³ u ru (kl)e ³ yā	

Where so much is uncertain it seems hardly worth while to discuss the doubtful letters at length. The word *de* may perhaps be *le*, or something else. The word *bhū* might conceivably be *rg*, *rg* or *nū*; *ta* may be *ra* or even *rg*, and so on. There is very little to guide one in these doubtful cases, when the language is as good as unknown. I am not sure whether *ti^o* just before the last *tda³* ought to have two dots after it or one: the texts appear to differ. In C *pñia* looks like *mñia*. The letter *ñ* is also very like *j* in several of these words.

It appears from these inscriptions compared together that they have the following common elements: (a) the phrase *tda³ bā³ u . . . bā³*, which includes the easily recognizable proper names **Harivikrama**, **Sihavikrama** and **Sūriyavikrama**, (b) the phrase beginning with *sni³* and ending with *ta ki^o kha u sni³*, and (c) the final phrase *bā³ u ru kle³ yā*. What are we to make of it all? It appears from the Myazedi inscription that *tda³* means "king" and *bā³* is a general honorific word, prefixed to the names of august personages (and worshipful objects, such as the statue of the Buddha mentioned in that inscription). What the next few words stand for I do not know. In the Myazedi inscription *hi* appears to mean "to die" and "death", but I am by no means sure that it is the same word here. In view of the unintelligible variant in B1 and the additional *tra hna ka* in A, I have my doubts. Perhaps these are partly names or titles of the personages commemorated. It is plain that on the strength of the first phrase we are justified in speaking of a dynasty reigning at Prome, which used "Pyu" as its official language and affected Indian names ending in *vikrama*. But very likely its members had "Pyu" names as well. The honorific *bā³* was apparently capable of being suffixed as well as prefixed to the royal name. The words *uv³* to *pl^o* in D1 are beyond me at present. I merely point out that the first word occurs in l. 3 of the Myazedi inscription. Possibly it should be read *u v³* and in that case the *u* would be the genitive affix. It would then be tempting to conjecture that *v³* meant "queen", as it accompanies the word *maya³* in that context. If we read *uv³*, perhaps the word means "his." But in any case I think we may conclude with great probability that

¹ [There is a sign resembling an *anusvāra* above, and a *virāma* below the *akshara ma* in Harivikrama.—S. K.]

² [Looks like *tni^o*—S. K.]

³ This looks more like *sau* in my rubbing than it does in the plate, but I am very doubtful of it.

DI commemorates some near relations of Sūriyavikrama, whether his consort be among them or not. The string of words (with honorifics) after his name, for which there is no parallel in the other records, seems to indicate that much. Besides Sūriyavikrama's own urn is C, and no man requires more than one coffin. It is tempting to interpret *pl^o* as meaning "grandchild", on the strength of l. 24 of the Myazedi inscription; but this last has *pli*, not *pl^o*, which is a doubtful reading anyhow.

I pass on to the next phrase. In the Myazedi inscription *sni3* means "year", and I am confident that it has the same sense in our urn-inscriptions. *A priori* it is reasonable to assume that it would be closely associated with numerals, and I note that that is the case here. In BI it is followed by *hrā*, which in the Myazedi inscription represented "eight". In DI it is followed by *hau3*, which we might perhaps read *ho3* and which in any case reminds one of the word *ho3* that stood for "three" in the Myazedi record. Later on in A there is a word *tā*, which in the Myazedi record meant "one." The inference is that the corresponding unknown words are also numerals. Among them there is one which constantly appears in the same relation to the other words, though these change. The constant is *sū*, and assuming "Pyu" to use a decimal system, we must conclude that *sū* means "ten". For reasons that will presently appear, it cannot be "a hundred" nor is it likely to be "twenty."

At this point a digression becomes necessary. M. George Cœdès has published¹ a very kind appreciation of my paper on the "Pyu" text of the Myazedi inscription and drawn my attention to the fact that the symbols in ll. 1-2 thereof which I had read *cū jha e* are not "Pyu" words of number as I had supposed but the conventional symbols employed in some ancient Indian inscriptions to represent 1000, 600, and 20, respectively. I accept these identifications the more readily as I had myself felt (and suggested in a note)² that my *e* might after all possibly be the old numeral symbol for 20. I can now confirm M. Cœdès' view, as I have compared the original rubbings (which are much larger and also clearer than the plate published with my paper in the *Journal*) with Bühler's *Indische Palæographie* (Pl. IX) and find that the symbols, including that for 600, correspond. But with regard to *hrā* I am not so sure. M. Cœdès would also make of it a conventional symbol. But the symbol is *hra* not *hrā*. And what has a tonal mark to do with a numeral figure? Secondly, *hrā* is used in l. 7 of the Myazedi text in connexion with an entirely different form of 20, which I conjecturally transliterated *shū* but now propose to identify with the *tpū* (or *npū*?) of A and BI. This I take to be a genuine "Pyn" word for "twenty", not an Indian numerical symbol. Thirdly, *hrā* is apparently used in BI as a multiplier of *sū*, ten. Therefore I still think that I may have been right in taking *hrā* to be a "Pyu" word and a relative of the Burmese *rhach*, of genuine Tibeto-Burman descent.

To return to the other numerals in our four inscriptions. There is no internal evidence as to the values of the unidentified ones not yet mentioned. The following table is therefore to be considered as based largely on conjecture tempered by a general comparison with the forms of numerals in other Tibeto-Burman languages³ :—

1	tā	5	na, piña	9	tko
2	hnī	6	trn	10	su, (san)
3	han3, (ho3)	7	kni	20	tpū
4	plā	8	hrā		

¹ *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient*, 1911, pp. 435 f.

² *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, p. 383.

³ Compare as a handy reference *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1913, pp. 315 ff.

The vowel *au* is used in the Myazedi inscription as a variant of *ū*; but I must admit that it is odd that both *sū* and *sau* (which is, moreover, a doubtful reading) should appear in such a short document as C. Also the word *tru* is not quite certain, that portion of the rubbing being by no means clear; it might conceivably be *tra*, though I prefer the reading *tru*. I assume that "five" has two forms, the shorter one being used as a multiplier. If these more or less hypothetical conclusions are correct, these inscriptions have by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances given us a series of "Pyn" numerals which is complete so far as it goes and seems to be in general agreement with the numerals of other Tibeto-Burman languages. But further confirmation will of course be necessary before we can accept it as definitely established in every particular.

As *sni* means "year" it seems reasonable to suppose that *de* (or *le*, or whatever the true reading may be) and *phry* stand for other divisions of time, probably "month" and "day" respectively: for they also are followed by numerals, or words which we have found to form part of the numerical combinations used in connexion with *sni*, or words used alternatively to such words. I take *ti*° to be a postposition meaning "in", but I admit that there is some doubt as to this, and its use here seems rather capricious and irregular. The phrase *ta ki*° *kha u sni* common to all four texts is evidently a formula describing the type of year intended. As it is a constant it can only refer to some characteristic or quality common to all the years previously mentioned, and the most natural view of it would seem to be that it defines them by reference to some fixed point, in other words it denotes some era. Then follows another chronological phrase beginning with *sni*. This is wanting in D1 and I take it to refer to the ages of the deceased persons commemorated in these epitaphs. If urn D contained the mingled ashes of several members of the family, that might be a good reason why this phrase is not found in D1. At any rate these numerals have no constant relation to the preceding sets of numerals, and they are too high to be probable lengths of reigns.

Let us now tabulate these chronological data. Assuming the first set of numbers to be referable to some fixed point or era, the inscriptions will fall into the order D1, C, A, B1. There is of course nothing in the texts (so far as we can understand them at present) to determine *what* fixed point or era is implied. But let us assume, for the sake of convenience, that it was the ordinary Burmese era of 638 A.D. We can then make out the following chronological table:—


- (1) year 35 (673 A.D.); Śāriyavikrama's relative or relatives died;
- (2) year 50 (688 A.D.), 5th month; Śāriyavikrama himself died, aged 64 years;
- (3) year 57 (695 A.D.), 2nd month, 24th day; Harivikrama died, aged 41 years, 7 months and 9 days
- (4) year 80 (718 A.D.), 2nd month, 4th day; Sihavikrama died, aged 44 years, 9 months and 20 days.

From this it is obvious that the three personages named could very well have been grandfather, father and son occupying the throne of the Prome monarchy in lineal succession. Of course we are not entitled to assert that this really was the fact: but as a working hypothesis it seems to be consistent with the evidence at present available.

So too as to the era, the most one can say is that it is not an impossible one. But there is very little to guide us as to the age of these inscriptions. We know that the Myazedi record is only about 800 years old, yet its alphabet does not differ very materially from that of our urn-inscriptions. But then it shows signs of great archaism, the leading instance being the anchor-shaped subscript *y*, which was obsolete in India after the 4th century. This argues such a conservative attitude on the part of "Pyu" scribes that I cannot understand how anyone can profess to date their inscriptions by palaeographical evidence alone. We know from history that the Burmese of Pagan conquered the South somewhere in the 11th century and therefore one is naturally disposed to date the Vikrama dynasty of Prome before that

period (unless they were merely local chiefs, vassals of Pagan). Besides, the alphabet of the urn-inscriptions does look slightly older than that of the Myazedi record. On the other hand M. Finot has pointed out¹ that the form of the letter *r* with the lower hook joined to the main shaft indicates a date not earlier than the 6th century. This leaves us a margin of about 500 years wherein to locate the Vikrama dynasty, and vague as it is I regret to say that at present I can suggest no more definite solution of this chronological problem. It is of course a perfectly reasonable inference from the archaic type of the alphabet that the introduction of Hindū civilization into the Prome district goes several centuries further back than the probable period (7th or 8th century?) of these urn-inscriptions.

There remain for consideration the concluding words of our texts. It will be noticed that there is complete agreement among them as to the last five syllables. Plainly the phrase has something to do with the common purpose of all these epitaphs. As the word *yā* appears from the Myazedi inscription to be a demonstrative meaning "this," I conjecture that the phrase is descriptive of the urns or their contents. The essential words are of course *ru kḷeḥ* (or *uru kḷeḥ*) or whatever else the right reading may be. These are qualified by the honorific *ḥāḥ* (or *tdāḥ ḥāḥ*). For it is not quite certain, first, whether *tdāḥ* (which does not appear in D1) goes with what precedes or with *ḥāḥ*, secondly, whether *u* is the genitive particle or the first syllable of a word *uru*.² Either way I imagine the phrase to mean something like "these are venerable (or royal, or worshipful) remains (or corporeal relics)", or "this is a royal funeral urn", or something of that kind. Here there is scope both for conjecture and for comparison. I have, I fear, already indulged in more than enough of the former and my want of acquaintance with the Tibeto-Burman languages disqualifies me from adequately using the latter method.

But it has struck me that *ru* or *uru* is curiously like the Burmese  "bone", a word which I understand is applicable to the ashes of cremated persons. And if we could find out what *kḷeḥ* means, the sense of the phrase could be determined. Unfortunately the characteristic peculiarity of "Pyn" already referred to makes comparison very difficult. The language apparently tolerates no final consonant and therefore the word *kḷeḥ* might conceivably correspond to almost any Burmese monosyllable beginning with *ky* or *kr*, and there are many such. Until the older forms of Burmese have been studied and it has been ascertained in what cases *ky* (or *kr*) goes back to a primitive *kl*, as it does in some words, or until a number of other Tibeto-Burman languages have been drawn into the comparison, any suggested explanation must remain highly conjectural. It is also, of course, by no means probable that Burmese will give useful clues for every "Pyn" word; it may often be necessary to look for them in other members of the family.

Here I must leave the subject, at any rate for the present. It will be obvious to everybody that there is a very great speculative element in the suggestions I have ventured to put forward. My object in throwing them out is to stimulate enquiry among those who are more competent to pursue this line of research than I can ever hope to be. I trust that I have put my hypotheses in such a form that they can be checked by Tibeto-Burman scholars and I leave to them the task of confirming or refuting them, as the case may be, according to the balance of the evidence that may be brought to bear on these questions. But I venture to think that some of the results of my examination of these urn-inscriptions will stand the test of future research and that it will be found that these texts consist, broadly speaking, of phrases conveying pretty much the personal, chronological and other information, which my tentative analysis claims to have detected in them.

¹ *Journal Asiatique*, 1912, Series X, Vol. XX, p. 133.

² If (as seems most likely) *tdāḥ* goes with *ḥāḥ*, I think *u* must probably be taken as a particle: *tdāḥ ḥāḥ u* = "H.M. the King's."

No. 17.—RAMATIRTHAM PLATES OF INDRAVARMAN.

BY PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D.; HALLE (SAALE).

These plates belong to a family of Paṇḍits at Rāmatīrtham near Vizianagram. I edit the inscription on them from excellent ink-impressions received from Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri,¹ who describes them as follows:—

“These are three copper-plates measuring $8\frac{1}{4}$ ” in length and about 2” in breadth. The first and third bear writing only on their inner side. The plates are strung on an oval copper-ring measuring 3” by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ”, which had not yet been cut when they were received in this office. Its ends are secured in a mass of copper, at the top of which is impressed an oval seal measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ ” by $1\frac{3}{8}$ ” in diameter. The seal shows the faint figure of an advancing lion or tiger (facing the proper right), with its left fore-paw raised, neck erect, mouth wide-open, and the tail raised above the back, so as to end in a loop.² The plates with ring and seal weigh 75 tolas.”

The writing is well preserved throughout. The alphabet resembles that of the Chikkulla plates of Vikramēndravarma II. (above, Vol. IV, No. 25); but, while in these *t* is distinguished from *n* by a loop, neither of them shows a loop here. The *ḍ* of *°vāḍaka* (l. 7) does not differ in shape from the dental *d*. The Dravidian letter *ḷ* is employed in *Plaki* (l. 6). A final form of *t* occurs in ll. 1, 13, 15, 17, and one of *m* in ll. 10 and 14.

The language is Sanskrit prose (with four verses of Vyāsa and Manu quoted in ll. 12-15). The Sandhi rules are not always observed, and the *sh* of *varsha* (l. 16) is doubled in contravention of Pāṇini, VIII, 4, 49. In *karttavayam=ājñā* (l. 10), final *m* is doubled between vowels.³ The wording of ll. 3-4 is incorrect, as the notes on the text will show. This is evidently due to the fact that the clerk who drafted the panegyrical portion copied or adapted an old office-record in a very careless manner.

The inscription records that the king (*rājan*) Indravarma (l. 6) granted to a Brāhmaṇa the village of Peruvāḍaka (l. 6 f.) or Peruvāṭaka (l. 7) in the Plaki-rāshtra (l. 6). The same district is mentioned as Plaki-vishaya and Palaki-vishaya in two inscriptions of the Eastern Chalukya king Vishṇuvardhana I.⁴

Indravarma was the son of the king (*rājan*) Vikramēndra (l. 5) and the grandson of the *Mahārāja* Mādhavavarman (l. 2) of the family of the Vishṇukunḍin kings (l. 3). This short pedigree establishes his identity with the *Mahārāja* Indrabhaṭṭārakavarman whose son, the *Mahārāja* Vikramēndravarma II., issued the Chikkulla plates, and who was the son of Vikramēndravarma I. and the grandson of the *Mahārāja* Mādhavavarman of the Vishṇukunḍin family. As regards this family, Professor Kielhorn has suggested that its name may be connected with Vinukonda in the Kistna district.⁵

While the Chikkulla plates were issued from Lendulūra (i.e. Dendulūr⁶ near Ellore), Indravarma issued the subjoined grant from a place named Puranisāṅgama (l. 1). In both grants Mādhavavarman and Vikramēndravarma II., respectively, is stated to have been a

¹ He has already noticed the plates in his *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1903-03*, p. 110.

² Cf. the description of the seal of the Chikkulla plates, above, Vol. IV, p. 194.

³ Cf. Professor Kielhorn's note 4, above, Vol. IV, p. 194.

⁴ Above, Vol. IX, p. 317 f.

⁵ Above, Vol. IV, p. 195 and note 1.

⁶ This is the correct spelling of the modern name; see above, Vol. V, Additions and Corrections, p. v, and Vol. VI, p. 159.

worshipper of 'the lord of Śrīparvata' (below, text l. 1), i.e. of the Śaiva temple at Śrīśailam in the Karpūl district, and Mādhavarman is said to have performed eleven horse-sacrifices (*aśvamēdha*, l. 3) and thousands of others (l. 4). His son Vikramēndra (l. 4) is styled 'an ornament of both families' (l. 4). The Chikkalla plates show that this statement alludes to a matrimonial alliance of the Vishṇukunḍins with the Vākāṭa family, to which Vikramēndra's mother must have belonged.¹ Indravarman claims to have 'encountered in hundred-thousands of battles numerous four-tusked (elephants)' (l. 5). As *Chaturdanta*, 'four-tusked,' is an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of the east, Professor Kielhorn has suggested that this curious boast may refer to victories gained in the eastern direction.²

The date of the grant was the seventh (*tīthi*) of the bright fortnight of Jyāishṭha in the twenty-seventh year of Indravarman's reign (l. 15 f.).

TEXT³

First Plate; Second Side.

- 1 स्वस्ति पुरनिसङ्गमवासाकात्⁴ भगवच्छीपर्वतस्वामिपादानुद्धात[.*] सकलमही-
मण्डलावनत-
- 2 सामन्तमकुटमणिकिरणावलीढचरणयुगो विख्यातयथाः श्रीमन्महाराजमाधव-
वर्मा [1*] तस्यो-
- 3 जितश्रीविष्णुकुण्डिपार्थिवोदितोदितान्वयतिलकसमुद्भूतैकादशाश्वमेधावधृतावधौत-
जगत्कल्म-⁵
- 4 षक्रतुसहस्रय[1*]जिनः⁶ ज्ञानपुण्योदकपवित्रीकृतशिरसः सत्पुत्रो मातृपितृपादा-
नुध्यातोभयवंशालजालङ्कार-⁷

Second Plate; First Side.

- 5 भूतः श्रीमान्विक्रमेन्द्राख्या⁸ राजास्यापि चानेकचातुर्दन्तसमरघतसहस्रसङ्घटविजयो⁹
प्रियसूनुः चतुर-¹⁰
- 6 दधिनृपतिमकुटमणिमयूखविष्कुरितपादाश्वरुहः परममाहेश्वरः श्रीमानिन्द्रवर्माख्या¹¹
राजा प७किराष्ट्रे पेरु-
- 7 वाडकग्रामसमवेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञायति [1*] अस्त्येष पेरुवाटकग्रामः स्वपुण्या-
भिफलवृद्धये¹²

¹ Above, Vol. IV, pp. 194 and 197.

² Above, Vol. IV, p. 195, note 2.

³ From ink-impressions supplied by Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri.

⁴ Read °वासकाद्.

⁵ Cancel the redundant समुद्भूत and read °भृताव°.

⁶ Like क्रतुसहस्रयजिनः, the epithets preceding it ought to have been placed in the genitive case, thus:—
तस्यीर्जितप्रियो, °तिलकस्यैकादश°, and °रत्नसमयः.

⁷ Read मातापितृपादानुध्यात उभय° and cancel the redundant भारमज.

⁸ Read °ख्यो.

⁹ Read °चतु°.

¹⁰ Read °सुनुश्रुत°.

¹¹ Read °ख्यो.

¹² Read स्वपुण्याफलाभिद्धये.

1b

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11a

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11b

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11c

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- 8 माण्डिरसगोत्राय नमःशर्मणे तैत्तिरीयकब्रह्मणायाचन्द्रतारकमग्रहारीकृत्य¹ सर्व-
करभरविप्रसुक्तो

Second Plate; Second Side.

- 9 मया तावद्भासनाङ्कितो² दत्तोधुना [1*] युष्माभिरप्यस्मै ब्राह्मणाय यदन्न
फलमुचितं त-
10 हातव्यम्³ वचनप्रेषणादिकं च कार्यं सर्वं सदा कर्त्तव्यमाज्ञा⁴ स्वयमेव [1*]
ये च भविष्यभाविनो⁵ राजा-
11 नः तांश्च बुबोधयामि⁶ [1*] युष्माभिरप्यनुमन्तव्यो रक्षितव्यश्च स्वपुण्यफल-
प्राप्त्यर्थ-
12 मेतस्मिन्नेषोर्त्ये⁷ व्यासमनुगीतान्कुङ्कुमानुदाहरन्ति⁸ ॥ षष्टि⁹ वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गे
मोदति भूमिदः [1*]

Third Plate; First Side.

- 13 आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥ १ ॥*] बहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता
बहुभिश्चानुपालिता [1*] यस्य यस्य य-
14 दा भूमितस्य¹⁰ तस्य तद[1*] फलम् [॥ २ ॥*] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यद्वा-
द्रक्ष्य युधिष्ठिरः¹¹ [1*] महीमां हिमतां¹² श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयो-
15 नुपालनं [॥ ३ ॥*] भूमिदानात् परं दानं न भूतन्न¹³ भविष्यति [1*] तस्यैव
हरणात्पापं न भूतन्न भविष्यति [॥ ४ ॥*] श्रीमतो राज्यक[1]-
16 लः वर्षाणीन्द्रधर्मणः¹⁴ सप्ताविंशतिकं¹⁵ ज्येष्ठमासशुक्लपक्षसप्तम्यां¹⁶ दत्तो ग्रामं¹⁷ [1*]
तस्मिन्नेव शासननिसर्ग इति संबोध-
17 नात् ॥

TRANSLATION

(L. 1.) Hail ! From (his) residence (or camp) at *Puranisāṅgama*,¹⁷

(There was) the glorious *Mahārāja Mādhavavarman*, who meditated on the feet of the divine lord of *Śrīparvata*; whose pair of feet was covered by the rays of the jewels in the diadems of bowing vassals on the whole circle of the earth; (and) whose fame was widely known.

¹ Read °ब्राह्मणा°.

² Read °व्यं.

³ Read either भविष्या or भाविनी.

⁴ Read °नैवात्ये°.

⁵ Read षष्टिं.

⁶ Read महीमां हि°.

⁷ Read °कालवर्षा°; °षः seems to be corrected from °षा: .

⁸ Read सप्तवि°.

⁹ Read ज्येष्ठ°.

¹⁰ Read ग्रामः.

¹¹ The ablative has to be construed with *samājñāpayati*, 'commands,' in l. 7.

¹² Read तावद्, i.e. ताव°.

¹³ Read कर्त्तव्यम् । आज्ञा.

¹⁴ Read °नक्षत्रबोधयामि.

¹⁵ Read °गीताङ्कुङ्कुमानु°.

¹⁶ Read भूमितस्य.

¹⁷ Read दानन्न भूतन्न.

(L. 2.) Of him,—whose glory was mighty, who was an ornament of the ever rising family of the **Vishnukunḍin** kings, who had washed off the impurity of the world by bathing at the end of eleven horse-sacrifices, who had performed thousands of (other) sacrifices, (and) whose head had been purified by the sacred water of ablutions (at places of pilgrimage),—the virtuous son (was) the glorious king named **Vikramēndra**, who meditated on the feet of (his) mother and father. (and) who became an ornament of both families.¹

(L. 5.) And his dear son, the glorious king named **Indravarman**, who is victorious by encountering in hundred-thousands of battles numerous four-tusked (elephants), whose lotus-feet are covered by the rays of the jewels in the diadems of the kings of the four oceans, (and) who is a fervent worshipper of **Mahēśvara** (Śiva), commands the ryots assembled at the village of **Peruvāḍaka** in the **Pṛāki** district (*rāshtra*):—

(L. 7.) “This village of **Peruvāḍaka** has now been given by Me, for the increase of the rewards of My own good deeds, having made (it) an *agrahāra* as long as the moon and the stars (shall exist), being exempted from all taxes and burdens, (and) marked by an edict on copper, to the **Taittiriyaka Brāhmaṇa** **Nagnaśarman** of the **Māṇḍira gōtra**.

(L. 9.) “And you must give to this **Brāhmaṇa** the customary produce of it and must perpetually perform every duty, (*viz.*) conveying messages (?) etc.”

(L. 10.) The command (was issued by) Myself.² And future kings I exhort:—“You also ought to approve and preserve (this grant), in order to attain the rewards of your own good deeds.”

(L. 12.) With reference to this very subject they quote (the following) verses sung by **Vyāsa** and **Manu**:—

[Ll. 12—15 contain four of the customary verses.]

(L. 15.) **Twenty-seven years** (*i.e.* in the twenty-seventh year) of the time of the reign of the glorious **Indravarman**, on the seventh (*tithi*) of the bright fortnight of the month **Jyāishṭha**, the village was given. In the same (year) the delivery of the edict (to the donee took place). The above (was written) under instructions (of the king).

No. 18.— RAMPAL COPPER-PLATE GRANT OF SRICHANDRADEVA.

By **RADHAGOVINDA BASAK, M.A.**; **RAJSHAHĪ.**

Last summer I made a tour, at the instance of the **Varēndra Research Society**, **Rājshāhī**, in some of the villages of **Vikrampur** in the **Dacca District** of the **Bengal Presidency**, and visited sites of archaeological interest including **Rāmpāl**, which is believed to contain the ruins of the eastern capital of the **Sena** kings of **Bengal**. I was informed by **Babu Jōgindrachandra Chatterjee** and his younger brother **Babu Hēmēndrachandra Chatterjee** of **Pañchasār** that one **Yadunāth Vanikya** of their village had an inscribed copper-plate in his possession. I then went to the said **Vanikya** on the 29th April, 1913, and purchased the plate from him on behalf of the **Varēndra Research Society**. This plate, according to **Yadunāth**, was discovered about 75 years ago by a **Muhammadan** cultivator in digging his land somewhere in **Rāmpāl** (which is only a mile-and-a-half from **Pañcha-sār**). The plate was made over to **Yadunāth's** father. Since then it has been preserved as a sacred object in the **Vanikya** family. The plate is now deposited in the **Museum** of the **Varēndra Research Society** at **Rājshāhī**. I edit the inscription from the original.

¹ For the meaning of this statement see p. 131 above.

For the expression *āṇḍā sayam=eva* see Dr. Fleet's remark, above, Vol. VII, p. 183, note 11.

The plate measures $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8''$. At the top of it, in the middle, is attached a seal, which has, in its upper part, the emblem of the Buddhist "Wheel of Law", the *Dharmma-[cha*]kra* (l. 31) with two deers in couchant posture on both sides of it. Just below the wheel and above the legend *śrī-Śrīchandra[dē]vaḥ*, something like the emblem of a small conch-shell is seen. Beneath the legend again, the representation of a digit of the moon, with floral decorations on the three other sides of it, may be marked. This crescent, it seems, indicates the moon from whom the donor and his ancestors are said to have descended. All these symbols and decorations together with the legend are in relief. The most notable feature of this seal is that it resembles to a great extent the seal¹ of the copper-plate grants of the Pāla kings of Bengal, who were also Buddhists in religion.

The plate is in an excellent state of preservation and has not suffered much from corrosion as its edges were raised into rims; but the depth of the letters has been impaired by nitric acid which the owner of it confessed to have applied in order to clean it; and as the result of this, some of the letters look blurred, especially on the reverse side. The plate is inscribed on both sides, the obverse containing 28 lines of writing and the reverse 12 lines only.

The characters of the inscription belong to a variety of alphabets used in the eastern part of Northern India in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The letters are engraved with considerable skill, and they look well-shaped, and are cut clearly and deeply. The size of the letters throughout is nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Some spelling mistakes occur, due, likely, to the ignorance or oversight of the scribe or the engraver. The errors of omission have been pointed out in the foot-notes of the text.

As regards orthography, the letter *ba* is throughout expressed by the sign for *va*; the guttural nasal is used, instead of *anusvāra*, before the palatal sibilant, in *=vaṇṣē*, l. 3, and *=amṛitākarāṇṣuḥ*, l. 6; *m* has often been retained before *va*, instead of being changed to *anusvāra*, e.g., *śrīyām=vikhyātō*, l. 4, *śaṣṭhim=varsha*, l. 35, and *paradattām=vā*, l. 36. It may also be noted that almost all consonants are doubled after *r*, except *ya*, *śu*, and *ha*; cf. *nivēṣitārir=yaśaḥ*, l. 14; *=paryantā*, l. 24; *darśē*, l. 7, and *yat'ārhaṁ*, l. 22. The consonant *va* in such position is sometimes seen doubled and sometimes left single; cf. *=sarvādhikṛita*, l. 19, *=sarva-pīḍā*, l. 25, *=udaka-pūrvakam*, l. 28, *sarvair*, l. 31 f., and *vahubhir=va[su*]dhā*, l. 37. The sign of *avagraha* is employed in three places, in *=Pūrṇachandrō 'bhavat*, l. 4, *-jīvinō 'dhyaksha*, l. 21, and *pradattā 'smābhīḥ*, l. 31; but it is omitted elsewhere; thus, *dharmamō=py=asau*, l. 1, and *darśē=sya*, l. 7.

The language is correct Sanskrit throughout. The inscription, after the words *Om svasti* with which it commences, has 8 verses, followed by prose, at the end of which again we find five of the usual imprecatory and benedictive verses. At the end of the document we find a sign of interpolation, consisting of a circle, of the size of the letters, between double bars.

The plate is not dated, nor does it mention the engraver's or the scribe's name. There is no separate endorsement of the king or any of his chief officers at the close of the deed, as we find in some of the Bengal plates.

The object of the inscription is to record the grant of rent-free land, in the village of *Nēhakāśṭhi* of the *Nānya-maṇḍala* in the prosperous *Paundra-bhukti*, (l. 17), made by the devout *Saugata* (worshipper of *Sugata*, Buddha) *Paramēśvara Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja*, the glorious *Śrīchandrādēva*, who meditates on the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja Trailōkyachandrādēva* (ll. 15-16), to a *Brāhmaṇa*, named *Pitavāsaguptasārman*, the son of *Sumaṅgalagupta*, the grandson of *Varāhagupta*, and the great-grandson of *Makkara-*

¹ See for instance, the seal of the Khālimpur plate of Dharmapālādēva, printed opposite to p. 244, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV.

gupta (ll. 27-28), for the increase of merit and fame of his parents and of himself. The *gōtra* and *pravara* only of the donee are mentioned, but not the *vēdas* and *śākhā* he studied. The charter is issued from the royal camp at *Vikramapura*. The phraseology of the grant in the prose portion mostly resembles that of the other Bengal plates, those of the *Pālas*, the *Varmans*, and the *Sēnas*.

The historical information that can be gathered from this plate may be thus summarised. In the opening verse, the Buddhist *Triratna*, viz., the *Buddha*, the *Dharma* and the *Saṅgha*, are mentioned with veneration by the court-poet, indicating thereby that his master must have been a Buddhist, which fact can also be inferred from l. 15. In the family of the *Chandras*, there arose one *Pūrṇachandra* whose name, we are told (v. 2), appeared on pedestals of images, on pillars of victory, and on plates of copper. But he is not described as a king. His son was the *Bauddha Suvarṇachandra* (v. 3), whose mother, it is stated (v. 4), was beguiled by her husband with a golden moon, when she, while enceinte, expressed, on a new-moon evening, her longing to see the disc of the rising moon. His son was *Trailōkyachandra*, who, "The support of the royal majesty smiling in the royal umbrella of the king of *Harikēla* (i.e., Eastern Bengal)"—became king (*uripati*) of *Chandravīpa* (v. 5). It cannot be definitely known what political relation, if any, this king of *Chandravīpa* had with the king of *Harikēla*. *Śrīchandra*, the son of *Trailōkyachandra*, was born of his wife *Śrīkāñchanā* (v. 6). The astrologers announced, from the marks the new-born babe bore on his person, that he was destined to rule a kingdom (v. 7). He brought the whole country under his rule by throwing his enemy (or enemies?) into prison (v. 8). It is not easy, at the present moment, to say who are referred to by the word "enemy" in the verse, and which dynasty then ruling at *Vikramapura* was overthrown by the Buddhist king *Śrīchandra*.

All that we knew hitherto of any *Chandra* king ruling in East Bengal is the reference to a king of the name of *Gōvindachandra*¹, who had to make good his escape, after having descended from his elephant, when the *Chōla* king *Rājendra-Chōladēva* I. invaded the *Varṅgājadēśa*.

TEXT

First Side.

- 1 Ōm² svasti ! ³Va[ndyō] Jinah sa bhagavān=karuṇ-ai[ka*]pātram Dharmmo=py=assu
- 2 vijayatō jagad-ēkadipaḥ | yat-sai(rō)vayā sakala ēva mahānubhāvaḥ sam-
- 3 sāra-pāram=upagachchhati bhikshu-Saṅghaḥ || [1*] ⁴Chandrāṇām=iha Rōhitāgi-[ri *?]-bhujām=vañśē⁵
- 4 viśāla-śriyām⁶=vikhyātō bhuvi pūrṇa-chandra-sadriśaḥ śrī-Pūrṇachandrō 'bhavat | archchā-
- 5 nām⁷=pada-piṭhikāsu paṭhitaḥ santāninām=agratash=tānkōtkirṇa-nava-prasastishu jaya-stambhēshu tāmreṣhu cha || [2*] ⁸Buddhasya yaḥ śa-
- 6 śaka-jātakam=aṅka-samsthām bhaktyā ⁹vibhartti bhaga[vān=amṛi]tākarāṇśu¹⁰ | chandrasya tasya kula-jāta it=iṣa Bauddha[h*] putraḥ
- 7 śrūtō jagati tasya Suvarṇachandraḥ || [3*] ¹¹[Darśē]=sya mātā kila dōhadēna didrikshamāṇ=odayi-chandra-vimvaṁ¹² !

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 232-233.

² Metre: Vasantatilakā.

³ Read -bhujām vañśē.

⁴ nā looks like nrā in the plate.

⁵ Read bibharti.

⁶ Metre: Upajāt

⁷ Expressed by a symbol.

⁸ Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

⁹ Read -śriyām vikhyātō.

¹⁰ Metre: Vasantatilakā.

¹¹ Read -āka-āṇśuḥ.

¹² Read -vimbaṁ.

[illegible]

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- 8 suvarṇṇa-chandrēṇa hi tōshīt=ēti Suvarṇṇachandram samudāharanti || [4*]
 1 Putras=tasya pavitrit-ōbhaya-kulaḥ kaulina-
 9 bhitāsāyais=trailōkyē viditō disām=atithibhis=Trailōkyachandrō gupaiḥ | ādhārō
 Harikēla-rā-
 10 ja-kakuda-chchhatra-smitānām śriyām yaś=Chandr-ōpapadē va(ba)bhūva
 nripatir=dvipē Dilip-ōpamaḥ || [5*] 2 Jyōtsn=ēva Chandrasya
 11 Śach=iva Jishṇōr=Ggaūrī Harasy=ēva Harēr=iva Śrīḥ | tasya priyā kāñchana-
 kāntir=āsich=3 Chhriśrīkāñchan=ōty=añchita-
 12 sāsānasya || [6*] 4 Sa rāja-yōgēna śubhē muhūrttē mauhūrttikaiḥ sūchita-
 rāja-chihnam [1*] avāpa tasyām tanayam
 13 nayajñāḥ Śrichandram=inda(ndū)pamam=Indra-tējāḥ || [7*] 4 Ēkātapatr-ābharapām
 bhuvam yō vidhāya vaidhēya-jan-āvidhā-
 14 yaḥ | chakāra kārāsu nivēsitārīr=yaśaḥ-sugandhīni disām mukhāni || [8*] Sa
 khalu śrī-Vikramapu-
 15 ra-samāvāsita-śrīmaj-jayaskandhāvārāt=parama-Saugatō Mahārājādhirāja-śrīmat-
 Trailōkyachandradē-
 16 va-pādānudyātāḥ Paramōśvaraḥ Paramabhaṭṭārako Mahārājādhirajāḥ śrīmān
 Śrichandradēvaḥ kuśa-
 17 lī5 || śrī-Paundra-bhukty-antaḥpāti-Nānya-maṇḍalē | Nēhakāshṭhī-grāmē pātaka-
 bhūmau || samupagat-āsē-
 18 sha-rājapurusha-rājñī-rāṇaka-rājaputra-rājāmātya-mahāvīyūhapati-maṇḍalapati-
 mahāsāndhi-
 19 vīgrahika | mahāsēnāpati | mahākshapaṭalika | mahāsarvādhikṛita |
 mahāpratthāra | koṭṭapāla | dauḥ-
 20 sādhasādhanika | chaurōddharanika | nau-vala-6hasty-aśva-gō-mahish-āj-āvīk-ādi-
 vyāpṛitaka | gaulmika | sau-
 21 lkika-dāṇḍapāsika-dāṇḍanāyaka-vishayapaty-adin7=anyāms=cha sakala-rōjapād-ōjvino8
 'dhyaksha-pra-
 22 chār-ōktān=ih=ākirtitān | chāṭa-bha[ṭa*]-jātiyān kshētrakarāmī=cha vīśhmaṇ-
 oṭtarāu9 yathārham māna-
 23 yati vōdhayati10 samādīsati cha | matam=astu bhavatām | yath=ōpari-likhita-
 bhūmir=iyam | sva-sīm-āvachchhi(chchhi)-
 24 nnā | triṇa-pūti-gōchhara-paryantā | sa-talā | s-ōddēsā | s-āmra-panasā | sa-guvāka-
 nālikērā sa-lavapā sa-
 25 jala-sthalā | sa-gartt-ōsharā sa-daśāparādhā | sa-chaurōddharapā paribhīta-sarvva-
 pīḍā a-chāṭa-bhaṭa-pra-
 26 vēsā a-kiñchit-pragrāhyā | samasta-rājabhōga-kara-hiranya-pratyāya-sahitā | Śa(?)
 thalya-syagō-
 27 trāya11 tryarshi-pravarāya | Mukkaraguptasya prapautrāya Varāhagupta-
 pautrāya Sumaṅgalaguptasya putrā-
 28 ya | śāntivārika-śrī-Pitavāsogupta-sarmmaṇē | vidhivad=ādaka-pūrvakam kṛitvā
 kōṭṭhōman=ga-

1 Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.

2 Read =Chhriśrīkāñchan=.

3 The signs of interpunction in ll. 17 ff. have no grammatical significance.

4 Read -ba'a-.

5 Read -rājapād-ōjvino.

6 Read vōdh-yati.

7 Metre : Indravajrā.

8 Metre : Upajāti.

9 Read -paty-ādīn=.

10 Read brāhmaṇ-.

11 Read -Śārdūlya-sagōtrāya.

Second Side.

- 29 tavatō bhagavantam Buddha-bhaṭṭā[ra*]kam=nddiśya mātā-pitrōr=ātmanaś=cha
 30 puṇya-yaśō-bhivṛddhayē | āchandr-ārkkam kshiti-samakālam yāvat bhūmi-[chehhi*]-
 31 dra-nyāyēna | śrīmad-dharmma[cha*]kra-mndrayā tāmraśāsanī-kṛitya pradattā
 'smābhīh [I*] atō bhavadbhīh sarvai-
 32 r=anumantavyam bhāvibhir=api bhūpatibhir=bhūmēr=ddāna-phala-ganravād=
 apaharanē mahā-naraka-pā-
 33 ta-bhayāch=cha dānam=idam=anumōdy=ānnpālaniyam | vivāsibhīh kshētrakarāmś=
 cha 'jñā'-śravaṇa-vidhē-
 34 yi-bhū[ya*] yathōchita-pratyāy-ōpanayaḥ kārya iti || bhavanti ch=ātra
 dharmmānuśāsinah ślōkāḥ || ²Bhūmim yaḥ
 35 pratigrihṇāti yaś=cha bhūmim prayachchhati | ubhau tau puṇya-karmṇāpau
 niya[tam] svargga-gāminau || ³Shasthim³=varsha-sahasrā-
 36 pi svarggē mōdati bhūmidah | ākshēptā ch=ānumantā cha tāny=ēva
 narakam⁴ vasōt || ⁵Svadattām paradattām⁵=vā yō ha-
 37 rēta vasundharām | sa viśṭhāyām krimir⁶=bhūtvā pi[tri]bhīh [saha
 pachyatē] || ⁷vahnubhir⁷=va[su*]dhā dattā rājabbīh Saga-
 38 rādibhīh [I*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmi[s=ta]sya tasya tadā phalam || ⁸Iti
 kamala-dāmvu-vindu⁹-lōlām
 39 śriyam=anuchintya mannshya-jivitañ=cha | sakalam=idam=udāhṛitañ=cha vnddhvā¹⁰
 na hi purushaiḥ para-
 40 kirttayō vi[lō]pyāḥ || O ||

TRANSLATION

Om Hail!

(Verse 1.) Glory be unto that adorable Jina (*Buddha*), the only receptacle of mercy, and victorious is also the Law (*Dharma*), the only light of the world;—by worshipping which (*Buddha* and *Dharma*), the whole high-minded congregation (*Saṅgha*) of monks crosses (the sea of) transmigration.

(V. 2.) In the family of the Chandras, who had vast fortune and who ruled over Rōhitāgi[ri?],¹¹ became famous in the world (a person named) Pūrṇachandra, who was like the full moon, and (whose name) was cited in the pedestals of images, at the top of (the list of) the members of his family, on pillars of victory and on copper-plates, bearing novel panegyrics inscribed by means of the chisel.

(V. 3.) His son, Suvarṇachandra, was well-known in this world as Banddha, as if because he was born in the family of the moon, the lord, whose rays are the source of ambrosia and who devoutly carries the Hare-birth¹² of the Buddha fixed in his spot.

(V. 4.) It is said that, on a new-moon, his mother, prompted (while pregnant) by the desire of seeing the disc of the rising moon, was satisfied with a golden moon (supplied to her). For this reason, people called him (her son) Suvarṇachandra.

¹ Read *kshētrakarāś*: ch=ājñā-.

² Read *shasthim varsha*-.
³ Read *paradattām vā*.
⁴ Read *bahubhir*-.
⁵ Read *kamala-dal-āmbu-bindu*-.
⁶ Metre: Anushtubh.
⁷ Read *narakē*.
⁸ Read *yām krimir*-.
⁹ Metre: Pushpitāgrā.
¹⁰ Read *buddhvā*.
¹¹ It may refer, probably, to Rōhitāgaḍh or Rōhitāgaḍh, a hill-fort in the Shāhābād District, where the seal-matrix of Śāśānī adēva was discovered. Fleet.—*Corpus Inscriptionem Indicarum*, Vol. III, No. 78, p. 283.
¹² Here is an allusion to the famous *Sasajātaka* (No. 316 in Fausbøll's edition). The spot, the "hare," in the moon is the Buddha in his Hare-birth.

(V. 5.) Renowned in the three worlds was his son, Trailōkyachandra, who sanctified both (the paternal and the maternal) families by means of his virtues that were afraid of evil report and that spread in all quarters (*lit.* that were the guests of all the quarters); the support of the royal majesty smiling in the royal umbrella of the king of Harikēla¹, who became king of the island (*dvīpa*) which had the word *chandra* prefixed to it (i.e. *Chandra-dvīpa*²), comparable to Dilipa.

(V. 6.) As Jyōtsnā (moon-light) of the moon, Śācī of Jishnu (Indra), Gaurī of Hara, and Śrī of Hari, the golden-coloured Śrīkāñchanā was the consort of this (king), whose command was (universally) respected.

(V. 7.) He (this king) who was as powerful as Indra and (was) versed in politics, begot with her in a moment auspicious on account of *Rājyōga*³ a moon-like son, Śrīchandra, whose royal marks were pointed out by the astrologers.

(V. 8.) He, who is never led away by foolish people, filled the different quarters with the fragrance of his fame by making the earth decorated with one (royal) umbrella, and by confining his enemies in prisons.

(Lines 14-16.) From his illustrious victorious camp pitched at Vikramapura, he the *Paramasaugata* (the devout worshipper of Sugata, Buddha), the *Paramēśvara Paramabhāṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja* the illustrious Śrīchandrādēva, who meditates on the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja Trailōkyachandrādēva*, being in good health,

(Ll. 17-23.) duly honours, informs and commands all the recognised royal officers, the queen, *rānakas* (feudatory rulers), *rājaputras* (princes), *rājāmātyas* (ministers), the *mahāvīyūhapati* (master of military arrays), the district officer (*maṇḍalapati*), the minister of peace and war, the commander-in-chief, the record-keeper (*mahākshapaṭalika*), the *mahāsarvādhikṛita*,⁴ the chief warden (*mahāpratihāra*), the fort keeper (*kōṭṭapāla*), the *dauḥsādhasādhanika* (porter or superintendent of villages), the *chaurōddharanika* (police officer delivering men from thieves, etc.), the inspectors in charge of the fleet, elephants, horses, cows, buffaloes, goats and sheep, the *gaulmikas* (officers in charge of the *gulma* squadrons), *śaulkikas* (superintendents of tolls, etc. or custom-officers), *dāṇḍapāsikas* (executioners or head police-officers), *daṇḍanāyakas* (the leaders of the four kinds of army), *vishayapatis* (chiefs of districts), and all other dependants of the king who are mentioned in the list of *adhyakshas* (heads of departments) but not (specially) named here, those who belong to the classes of the *Chāṭas* and *Bhaṭas*, the cultivators and the best of Brāhmaṇas in the village Nēhakāśhṭhi in the Nānya-maṇḍala in the Paundra-bhukṭi, in the strip of land measuring one *pāṭaka*,—

(Ll. 23-31.) Be it known to you that the above mentioned plot of land, circumscribed within its own boundaries, including straws, filthy waters and the pasturage-lands, with

¹ *Harikēla* means *Vaṅga*, i.e. Eastern Bengal; cf. *Hemachandra's Abhidhānachintāmaṇi*, v. 957. *Vaṅgā=tv* *Harikēlīyā* *Angā=Cham-pōpalakshītāh*. The position of *Harikēla* is clearly indicated in I'tsing's Accounts of his travels, quoted by Takakusu, wherein it is said that from Ceylon he sailed to the North-East and "came to Harikēla, which is the eastern limit of Eastern India, and is a part of Jambudvīpa." See Takakusu's *I'tsing*, Oxford, 1896, p. xlvī.

² In mediæval ages Chandradvīpa comprised within its boundaries some portions of the modern districts of Bakergunj, Khulna and Faridpur. It is even now one of the five chief fiscal Divisions of the District of Bakergunj. Cf. Hunter's *Statistical Account of Bengal*, vol. V, p. 224.

³ *Rājyōga* is a constellation indicating that the person born under it will become king.

⁴ This word occurs also in another newly-discovered copper-plate grant of the *Mahāmāṇḍalika* *Śivaraghōsha*, edited by Mr. A. K. Maitra, B. L., in the Bengali monthly Magazine *Sāhitya* (*Vaisākha* and *Jaiśṭha* issues 1320 B. S.)

the bottom and the surface, with the mango and the jack-fruit trees, with the betel-nut and the cocoa-nut trees, with saline soil,¹ with earth and water, with the pits and barren tracts, with the *daśāparādhas*, with all police taxes (?), immune from all oppression, with no access for *Chāṭas* and *Bhaṭas*, free from any sort of revenue, with all the income both in cash and kind which was (formerly) the king's due, has been granted by me, in the name of the Lord Buddha, for the increase of merit and fame of my parents and of myself, after having touched water in conformity with (sacred) injunctions, and getting the grant inscribed in a copper-plate with the seal of the "wheel of law" (*dharmachakramudrā*), in accordance with the maxim of *bhūmichchhidra*, to last as long as the sun and the moon (exist) and the earth endures, to Pitavāsagupta-śarman, in charge of the holy sacrificial waters,² who is officiating (?) at the *Koṭihōma*, belonging to the *gōtra* of Śaṇḍilya, of the *pravara* of the three *ṛishis*, son of Sumaṅgalagupta, grand-son of Varāhagupta and great-grand-son of Makkaragupta.

(Ll. 31-34.) Therefore let it be approved of by you all. By future kings also this gift must be upheld after approval in consideration of the importance of the good merits accruing from gifts of land and also in consideration of the horrors of hell merited by encroachers; and by the dwellers abroad and the cultivators should be made over all customary taxes, etc. (to the donee) after obeying this command.

(L. 34.) There are also here verses enjoining religious usages in this matter (then follow five of the usual imprecatory and benedictive verses).

No. 19.—NILGUNDA PLATES OF VIKRAMADITYA VI; A.D. 1087 and 1123.

By LIONEL D. BARNETT.

This inscription is here edited for the first time, from ink-impressions sent by Mr. H. Krishna Sastri to Dr. Fleet, and placed by the latter at my disposal. From Mr. Krishna Sastri's Annual Report on Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1913, p. 8, para. 11, and p. 13, No. 8, it appears that the original plates were secured by Mr. Rangarajayya, Ag. Kanarese Epigraphical Student, and were transmitted by the Tahsildār of Harpanhaḷli; the circumstances in which they were found are not stated.

Nilgunda is a village of some size in the Harpanhaḷli tāluka, Bellary District, Madras Presidency. It is shown as "Neelgoonda" in the Indian Atlas, sheet No. 59 (1828), and as "Nilagunda" in the quarter-sheet No. 59, N. W. (1901), in lat. 14° 44', long. 75° 57', seven miles south-west-by-west from Harpanhaḷli. The place is believed to have been a flourishing town some centuries ago; and it possesses a large tank and two old temples, sacred to Anantaśayana and Bhīmēśvara respectively; the latter sanctuary, which lies on the *bund* of the tank and is said to be profusely adorned with sculptures, is probably the very temple of Bhīmēśvara to which our inscription alludes on line 74.³ The village is called in lines 64 and 77 of our

¹ The adjective *sa-lavaṇā* as applied to the granted piece of land occurs in the Belāva plate of Bhōjavarmaśayana (above p. 41, l. 39) indicating perhaps that the land was in a sea-bordering place.

² Cf. *śāntiyāgarādhikṛita*, above p. 41, l. 45.

³ See Sewell's *Lists of Remains*, Vol. I (1882), p. 109, from which it appears that the temple of Anantaśayana contains one "illegible" inscription and that of Bhīmēśvara six: see also the *Madras Manual of Administration*, Vol. III (1893), p. 349. Mr. Sewell gives the name as *Nilagunda*, with cerebral *nd*. The *Madras Manual* seems to be of the same opinion; it states that the Sanskrit name of the village is *Nilāvati-pattana*, "town of Nilāvati", and proposes to derive *Nilgunda* from *nīla* (as = *nilāvati*) and *gunṭe* (? *gunṭe*), which latter word, it says, is Kanarese, and means tank. Lines 64 and 77 of the present document effectually dispose of this attempt at etymology: the dental *d*, though not very clear in the facsimile, is quite certain in both places in the ink-impressions.

inscriptions **Nirugumda**, i.e. **Nirugunda**; and according to the former passage it lay in the **Vikkiga** seventy, which formed part of the **Kōkali** five-hundred, on which details see p. 147 below.

The plates are three in number. The first and third are inscribed on the inner side only, the second on both sides. They measure about 1' 4" from end to end, and 10½" in height, but are not very uniform in size: plate 1 measures about 16" by 11" at the left end and 10½" at the right, plate 2 is practically 16" by 10½", and plate 3 measures nearly 16½" by 10¾". Mr. Krishna Sastri states that they were strung on a circular copper ring, about ½" thick and 4¼" in diameter, the ends of which are fixed into a heavy quadrangular seal, also of copper, which measures about 3½" by 3"; the ring had not been cut when the plates reached him. In the centre of the rather deeply sunk surface of this seal is the figure of a boar (the crest of the Chalukyas), running, facing to the proper right; above the boar, in two rows, appear the sun, a *chauri* (?), the crescent moon, a *svastika*, and a drum; behind the boar is a symbol which may be a flag-staff or a lamp-stand; below the boar is a legend in Old-Kanarese characters, *śrīmach-Chalūkyā-Bhūvalla*[*bha*]. The weight of the plates, ring, and seal is stated to be 765 *tolas*.

The characters of the document are Nāgarī, similar on the whole to those figured in plate V ("Nördliche Alphabete von ca. 800-1200 P. Chr."), cols. 21-23, of Bühler's *Indische Palaeographie*. They are well and carefully cut, with an average height of about ⅙" to ⅜". The concluding phrase *śrī-Śāradāyai namaḥ*, however, is written in letters of the Śāradā type, ⅙" in height, a feature which is probably due to the fact that the scribe, Mallaya, was a Kashmiri. The language is throughout Sanskrit, with the exception of the Kanarese phrase *gaṇḍarūl-gaṇḍa* in l. 41, and the number of clerical errors is remarkably small. The collective *°m=ritvik* in l. 15 is worth noting; cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 96. As far as line 58 the text is in verse, with a few short connecting passages in prose: and there are some of the standard minatory verses in lines 80-84. The orthography presents no remarkable features: nasals are represented usually, but not invariably, by the *anuvāra*; *v* is used for *b* all through and has been written by me without correction; final *s* is changed to *visarga* before initial sibilants; and *ḷ* never appears in place of *l*.

Our inscription records a grant of the village of Nilgunda and two adjacent hamlets to a number of Brāhmins by the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla-Vikramāditya VI, made in A. D. 1123 in confirmation of his previous grant of the year 1087. It opens with the usual Chālukyan prelude, *Jayaty-āriṣṭakṛitām*, etc., and then, after another verse of benediction, invokes a blessing upon the reigning sovereign. Then begins the pedigree of the Chālukya kings. Fifty-nine sovereigns of this family, we are told, ruled formerly in Ayōdhya, and later sixteen of them reigned in the South. After a temporary obscuration their fortunes were restored by Jayssimha I (l. 10), who overcame the Rashtrakūṭa king Indra, son of Krishna, and slew five hundred other kings. Then came his son Raṇarāga (l. 13); his son Pulakēśin I (l. 13); his son Kīrtivarman I, the conqueror of the Nalas, Kadambas, and Mauryas (l. 16); his younger brother Maṅgalīśa, who captured the island of Rēvati and humbled the Kalachuri dynasty, reigning as regent during the childhood of his elder brother's son (l. 18); and then the latter, Satyāśraya I (in other inscriptions styled Pulakēśin II), who conquered king Harsha, i.e. Harshavardhana of Kanauj (l. 19). We are then informed that the next two monarchs were Satyāśraya's son Neḍamari (here spelt Niḍamari, with *i* for *e*) and the latter's son Ādityavarman (l. 21). The pedigree then enumerates Vikramāditya I, here called the son of Ādityavarman (l. 22); Vikramāditya's son Yuddhamalla (l. 22); his son Vijayāditya, the conqueror of four provinces (l. 22); his son Vikramāditya II, (l. 23); his son Kīrtivarman II, under whom the star of the dynasty suffered an eclipse (l. 23); a brother of Vikramāditya, whose name is not given, but was possibly Bhīma (l. 24); the latter's

son **Kirtivarman III** (l. 24); his son **Taila I** (l. 24); his son **Vikramāditya III** (l. 24); his son **Bhīma (II)** (l. 25); his son **Ayyapa (I)**, who married a daughter of the **Rāshtrakūṭa** king **Kṛishṇa III** (l. 25); their son **Vikramāditya IV**, who married **Bonthādēvi**, daughter of king **Lakshmaṇa** of **Chēdi** (l. 26); their son **Taila II**, who conquered the **Rāshtrakūṭas** **Karkara** and **Ranastambha**,¹ restored the fortunes of his dynasty, and married **Jākabbā**, daughter of the **Raṭṭa Bhamma** (l. 28); their son **Satyāśraya II** (l. 36); his younger brother **Daśavarman**, who married **Bhāgyavatī** (l. 36); their son **Vikramāditya V**, who reigned after his father's elder brother (l. 37); **Vikramāditya**'s younger brother **Jayasimha II**, styled **Jagadēkamalla** and **Mallikāmōḍa** (ll. 39, 40); his son **Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I)**, who made his power felt by the kings of the **Mālava** and **Chōla** lands and **Kanauj** (l. 43); his son, the renowned **Bhuvanaikamalla (Sōmēśvara II)**, (l. 49); and finally the latter's younger brother, **Vikramāditya VI**, styled **Tribhuvanamalla** (l. 54), the donor of the present grant, who made successful expeditions and imposed his authority upon a Dravidian king.

Some points in this pedigree may be here briefly noticed; they are discussed more fully by Dr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XVI, p. 17 ff. The statement on ll. 20-21 that **Satyāśraya I**, i.e. **Pulakēśin II**, was followed by a son **Neḍamari** and the latter's son **Ādityavarman** is not corroborated by earlier records, and is a pure mistake: **Vikramāditya I**, who is here said to be the son of **Ādityavarman**, was really the son of **Satyāśraya I**, and **Ādityavarman** was one of his brothers: there was no **Neḍamari** in the line at all. **Yuddhamalla**'s name is given more correctly in the early inscriptions as **Vinayāditya**. The disaster in the reign of **Kirtivarman II**, mentioned in l. 23, in which "the fortunes of the **Chālukyan** empire vanished", is a reference to the conquest by the **Rāshtrakūṭa** **Dantidurga** or **Dantivarman II**, about A.D. 754. The power of the dynasty was not thoroughly re-established until the reign of **Taila II**, A.D. 973-97. It would hence seem that the statements of the present pedigree regarding the kings from the first to the second **Taila**, covering a period of about two centuries, are defective; probably there is a gap before **Taila I**. **Daśavarman** (who is named **Yaśōvarman** in the **Kaṭhēin** grant, *Ind. Ant.*, XVI, pp. 15 ff.) does not seem to have ever reigned; and **Vikramāditya V**, who is here said to be his son, but in an inscription at **Harihar**, and perhaps also in one at **Diggāvi**², is called a son of **Satyāśraya II**, may have been really a child of **Daśavarman** adopted by **Satyāśraya** as his successor.

Verse 37, on line 42, contains a play on words which is noteworthy: speaking of **Jayasimha II**, it says:—"Mallikāmōḍa is very illustrious in the laud of **Kuntala**, which is famous for the [river] **Kṛishṇavarṇā** and has a loyalty arising from affection for **Taila [II]**;" and secondarily:—"A fragrance of jasmine strongly pervades a braid of hair which has the famous [black] hue of **Kṛishṇa** and a smoothness caused by **sesam-oil**." On this verse Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks:—"For **Mallikāmōḍa**, "fragrant as jasmine", as a *biruda* or secondary name of **Jayasimha II**, see (1) *Pāli, Sanskrit, and Old-Canarese Inscriptions*, No. 155, of A.D. 1035, line 6; *Epi. Carn.*, vol. 7, Shimoga, Sk. 126; (2) *PSOCI*, No. 153, of A.D. 1038, line 4; Sk. 153; (3) Sk. 20 a, of A.D. 1031 (not in *PSOCI*); (4) *PSOCI*, No. 154, of A.D. 1019, line 4; Sk. 125; edited in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 5, p. 15: here, by some unaccountable carelessness, the preamble of the record mentions **Taila II** as the reigning king, and so assigns to him this and other *birudas* (*Mūrpade-Bhīma*, *Chetṭyagrakūṭināla*, *Chauvāṇa-Sahasrabāhu*, *Kōḷaṇḍa-Rāma*, etc.) which belonged properly to **Jayasimha II**. Another inscription, *PSOCI*, No. 160, of A.D. 1071, (apparently not in *Epi. Carn.*, vol. 7, though it is in *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 164), mentions in

¹ On the name **Ranastambha** see *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. VI, additions and corrections.

² See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, in the *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, vol. I, Part II, p. 334, note 3.

line 26 a god at Baḷagāmi named Mallikāmōdēśvara, "the Īśvara (Śiva) of Mallikāmōda," evidently established by or in honour of, and named after, Jayasimha II. Kuntala is well known as a general name for the Western Chālukya territory above the Ghauts. Kṛṣṇavarṇā stands here for Kṛṣṇavarṇā: this was a name of the river Kṛṣṇā from its confluence with the Vernā, Vēṇā, or Yēṇā, at Saṅgam-Māhuli, three miles east of Sātārā:¹ other forms of it are Kṛṣṇaveṇṇā, Kṛṣṇabēṇṇā, Kṛṣṇavēṇā, and Kṛṣṇavēṇī;² and sometimes the full name was replaced by simply Vernā and Vēṇī.³ The present record, being Sanskrit, uses *a* for the Dravidian short *e* in the third syllable, and so gives the name as Kṛṣṇavarṇā; another Sanskrit record, of A.D. 959, presents the name in the Prakrit form Kanhavannā.⁴ In the expression *vikhyāta-Kṛṣṇa-varṇā* there is probably also a further allusion to the fertile "black soil" for which a great part of the territories in question is so famous,—the *kaṛe bhūmi*, *kaṛe nela*, whence through *kaṛe-nāḍu*, "the black country", we have the name Karnāṭa, Kannaḍa."

After the preamble the document proceeds to business, and formulates the grant in the following terms (l. 58 to end):—"The fortunate sovereign king Tribhuvanamalla-vallabha, the darling of Fortune and the Earth, the great emperor, supreme lord, supreme master, ornament of the race of Satyāśraya, embellishment of the Chālukyas, being in good health, with greetings of good health issues a command to all whose dignity is therein concerned, lords of kingdoms, lords of provinces, village-headmen, sheriffs (*āyuktakas*), commissioners (*nīyuktakas*), officials, presidents, and others:—

"Be it duly known to you (l. 60) that in the twelfth Chālukya-Vikrama year, in figures 12, of current time, in the year Prabhava, on the thirteenth day of the dark fortnight of Pushya, on Saturday, at the conjunction of the northern course [of the sun], We, the fortunate king Tribhuvanamalla, having bestowed many great gifts, at the time of the dispensation thereof, in Our victorious camp located in the city of Kalyāṇa, did on the petition of Palata Pāṇḍya grant to certain Brāhmanas coming from the Dravidian lands, members of divers *gōtras* and fully versed in the books of divers Vedic schools, three hundred in number, the village named Nirugunda situate in the seventy of Vikkiga, forming part of the territory of the five-hundred of Kōkali, together with the land thereof, in fief.

"In the forty-eighth Chālukya-Vikrama year (l. 64), in figures 48, of current time, in the year Śobhakṛit, on the twelfth day, being a Śravaṇa-dvādaśī, of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada, on Monday, the fortunate king Tribhuvanamalla, having bestowed many great gifts, at the time of the dispensation thereof, in His victorious camp located in the city of Vaijayantī, did on the petition of Rāya Pāṇḍya, grandson of Palata Pāṇḍya, who was moved thereto by Dravidāditya, Custodian of the Royal Offices and General Superintendent, grant the same village and likewise Kṛṣṇapallikā, together with the lands thereof, under a charter, to the same Brāhmanas, five hundred in number. The said Brāhmanas are to pay to the owner of this land four hundred pieces of gold in proper form of almony.⁵ It is given under charter, with a settlement of whatever is included in the *tribhōga*,⁶ as being exempt from tolls, taxes, and opposing claims, immune from all payments, not to be looked at with the finger [of confiscation] of royal officers, carrying with it treasure and *trouvaille*, and wholly free. The bounds of this village are enumerated (l. 69): on the East, the Elephants' Rock (*gaja-pāśhāṇa*), and to the South thereof the Khalvāṭa hill; on the South-East, the stream at a spot nearly west

¹ See *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 334, note 2.

² See *ibid.*, and *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 91, verse 21, and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, p. 376, note 5.

³ See *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 82, note 2, and p. 94, and note 7.

⁴ *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 286, line 63: and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, pp. 373, 376.

⁵ *Pind-ādāna-svarūpēṇa* that is to say, in the character of a quit-rent.

⁶ For the explanation of this term see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 271.

of the village of **Talevāgya**, and the other stream at a spot nearly west of the village of **Kamaṇḍalukārpāsa**; on the South, the stream at a spot nearly north of the village named **Tilaka**; on the South-West, the rock, and to the north thereof, on the east of the village named **Lākshāgēha**, the Buffalo's Rock (*mahisha-pāshāṇa*); on the West, the pool of the **Madhāka**-tree, and to the North-West thereof the **Āyasasāra** tamarind tree; on the North-West, the **Dirghatūṅga** hill; on the North, the anthill of the golden **Acacia** (*svaṛṇa-khadira*); on the North-East, the **Akshara** rock.¹ Thus the extent of the bounds.

"For the worship of the local god **Bhīmēśvara** (l. 74.) with fragrant flowers, incense, lights, oblations, etc., for the restoration of broken, burst, and worn-out [parts of sacred buildings] and for the supply of fresh plaster, for the provision of dancing, singing, instrumental music, refreshments, and attendance upon the sacred presence, and for the purpose of feeding **Brāhmaṇas** and ascetics, the hamlet of **Ādityapallikā** has been granted, together with the lands thereof, under charter, with a settlement of whatever is included in the *tribhōga*, as being exempt from tolls, taxes, and opposing claims, immune from all payments, not to be looked at with the finger [of confiscation] of royal officers, carrying with it treasure and *tronvaille*, and wholly free, for the entertainment of the god. The bounds of this hamlet are enumerated (l. 77): on the East, South-East, South, and South-West the boundary is the same as that specified for the village of **Nirugunda**; on the West, the embankment of the **Nāgara** pool; on the North-West, North, and North-East the stream of the **Mango-lake** (*chūta-hrada*). Thus the extent of the bounds of **Ādityapallikā**. [The village] with its boundaries thus previously known to the public, clearly marked out on the four sides of access, is to be protected by you, future kings, whether of Our dynasty or others.

"And thus says the Lord **Vēda-Vyāsa** (l. 80):—"Sagara and many other kings have made grants of land; whosoever holds the soil at any time has the fruit thereof for that time." The same [author] likewise speaks of the guilt involved in removal thereof:—"He who should take away land, whether granted by himself or by others, is born as a worm in dung for sixty thousand years; one who takes away a single gold piece, a single cow, or a single inch of soil, goes to hell until the dissolution of the universe; they who lay hands upon **brāhmaṇic** fiefs are born as black snakes lying in withered tree-trunks amidst the waterless wildernesses of the **Vindhya**." Likewise **Rāmabhadra** says:—"This general principle² of law for kings must be maintained by you in every age; again and again **Rāmabhadra** makes this entreaty to all these future sovereigns; I clasp my hands on my head in salutation to those future monarchs on the earth, whether born of my own line or of lines of other kings, who with souls free from sin preserve this my law in its entirety."

The record ends (l. 85ff.) with the specification of the writer:—"This was written by me, the **Kāśmīra** master **Mallaya Paṇḍita**, officer in charge of grants, son of **Aryama-Svāmi**, who was comparable to **Bhaṭṭa-Vilāsa**, of the **Vatsa gōtra** and **Sāma Vēda**, with the approval of **Vikramāditya**, son of **Kālidāsa**, Keeper of Charters, Head of the Office of Accounts, and most august General of the Forces. Good fortune! Homage to the Blessed **Śāradā**!"

The record contains two dates, the first being that on which the village **Nirugunda** was originally granted, the second that on which the grant was repeated, with some additions. The details of the first date are the **Prabhava saṁvatsara**, being the twelfth year of the **Chāṅkya-Vikrama-varsha**, i.e. of the reign of **Vikramāditya VI**; the thirteenth *tithi* of the dark fortnight of **Pushya** (**Pansha**); **Vaḍḍavāra**; the *uttarāyana-saṁkrānti* or winter solstice. In respect of this date **Dr. Fleet** gives me the following remarks:—"The **Prabhava**

¹ ? "the rock with letters (writing) on it." This might possibly be worth looking for.

² Literally, dyke or embankment.

saṁvatsara in question, as a lunar year according to the southern lunisolar system of the cycle, began on 8 March, A.D. 1087. The given *tithi* Pausa kṛishṇa 13 ended at about 16 hrs. 40 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain) on 25 December, which was a **Saturday**. The winter solstice, as marked by the sun entering the sign Makara, occurred at 20 hrs. 40 min. on the preceding day; that is, at 3 hrs. 20 min. before the sunrise at the end of the Friday: and so any celebration of it would naturally be made on the Saturday. Accordingly, this date works out satisfactorily for **Saturday, 25 December, A.D. 1087.**"

This date gives another instance of the use of the term **Vaḍḍavāra**, which is rare and noteworthy, to denote **Saturday**. The first component of the name, *vaḍḍa*, is derived from the Sanskrit *vriddha*, 'increased, augmented, made prosperous'. Saturn, we know, was held to be a very malignant planet: in fact, both he and Mars, the lord of Tuesday, had the name *krūra-dṛiś*, 'evil-eyed'. And a verse in Ranna's Kanarese *Sāhasa-Bhīma-vijaya*, written about A. D. 1000, represents the names Maṅgalavāra (the most usual term for Tuesday) and Vaḍḍavāra (Saturday) as euphemisms, adopted in order to make people forget the inauspicious nature of the two days.¹

In the **second date** the details are the Śōbhakṛit *saṁvatsara*, being the forty-eighth year of the Chālukya-Vikrama-varsha; the twelfth *tithi*, here called *Śravaṇa-dvādaśī*, of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada; Sōmavāra. Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks about this date:—"The Śōbhakṛit or Śōbhana *saṁvatsara* began on 28 February, A.D. 1123. The given *tithi* Bhādrapada śukla 12 began at very closely about 12 hrs. 3 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain) on **Monday, 3 September**. This *tithi* is known as *Śravaṇa-dvādaśī* when it is joined with the *Śravaṇa nakshatra*.² On this occasion the moon entered *Śravaṇa* at about 6 hrs. 18 min. after mean sunrise on that same day, Monday, and was in that *nakshatra* when the given *tithi* began and for some eighteen and a half hours afterwards. This accounts for the *tithi* being here called by the special name, and used with the weekday on which it began instead of that on which it ended. Accordingly, this date answers quite regularly to **Monday, 3 September, A.D. 1123.**"

As to the **places** mentioned in the record, **Nirugūṇḍa**, i.e. **Nirugunda** (Il. 64, 77), is of course the modern **Nilgunda** itself. The first component of the name is the Kanarese *nir*, *niru*, 'water': and the modern form gives another instance of the interchange between *r* and *l* in the vernaculars which is too well known to need illustration.³ The second component, **gunda**, **kunda** (see also the next paragraph), is not found in dictionaries, but is probably connected with the Telugu *guntā*, explained in Brown's Dictionary, new edition, as 'a pit, hole, hollow, dell'; the Kanarese *kundī*, tentatively explained by Kittel as 'low or bent ground'; and the Tamil *kundu*, 'to sit or squat'. The whole name thus seems to mean "**watery lowland**". The record places **Nirugunda**, **Nilgunda**, in a group of villages known as the **Vikkiga twelve**, which was in the **Kōkali five-hundred district** (l. 63). The name **Vikkiga** cannot be traced now; unless (which is not very likely) it might be found in the "**Bikkikatti**" of the map, six miles towards the south-south-east from **Nilgunda**. The **Kōkali five-hundred** is evidently the **Kōgaḷi-nāḍ** which is mentioned in inscriptions of A.D. 982, 1071, and 1108;⁴ its chief

¹ The verse was given by Mr. Rice in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 168. For previous notes on the use of the name **Vaḍḍavāra**, see remarks by Professor Kielhorn and Dr. Fleet in the same journal, Vol. XXII, pp. 111, 251-2.

² See Professor Kielhorn's "Festal Days of the Hindū Lunar Calendar," in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 183.

³ The change seems, indeed, rather a pointed one in such a word as *nir*, but perhaps is not more so than it is in the case of *per*, *pēr*, 'great', which has taken the change in *Pērūr*, *Bēlūr*; see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 271.

⁴ See Dr. Fleet's note in *Ind. Ant.*, 1901, p. 106: the Indian Atlas sheet No. 59 of 1828, used by him, shows as "**Kogala**" the place which is shown as "**Kōgaḷi**" in the quarter-sheet 59, N. W., of 1901. The **Kōgaḷi district** is mentioned as a five-hundred in records of A.D. 1037 and 1108; *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. 11, Dg. 126, Jl. 12.

town plainly still survives in the place in the Hūvina-Haḍagalli tāluka which is shown as "Kōgali" in the Indian Atlas sheet No. 59, N. W. (1901), in lat. 14° 56', long. 76° 13', fifteen miles towards the north-east from Harpanhalli and twenty-two miles in the same direction from Nilgunda. The hamlets Ādityapallikā and Kṛishṇapallikā and the villages Talevāgya, Kamaṇḍalukārpāsa, Tilaka, and Lākshāgēha, which are mentioned in the specification of boundaries, cannot be traced in the map. On the occasion in A.D. 1087, when the grant was first made, the king was at his capital city, Kalyāṇapura (l. 62) : this is Kalyāṇi in the Bidar District of the Nizam's territory. On the occasion in A.D. 1123, when the grant was repeated, he was in camp at Vaijayantipura (l. 65-6) : this is well known as an ancient name of Banawāsi in the North Kanara District, Bombay.

In connection with the word gunda, kunda, as the second component of the name Nirugunda, Nilgunda, Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks :—"Some other places in the names of which this term occurs are as follows :—Hungund, a tāluka town in the Bijāpūr District, Bombay : its name is found as Ponugunda in an inscription of A.D. 1049 :¹ here *ponu* doubtless stands for *pon*, *hon*, *honnu*, 'gold'. Muḷgund, a village in the Gadag tāluka, Dhārwar District, Bombay : its name is given as Muḷgunda in inscriptions of A.D. 866 and 902,—the latter at the place itself :² here *muḷ* is, no doubt, *muḷu*, *muḷlu*, 'a thorn' : in the spurious Kurtakōṭi grant, a final *u* is added, and the name is presented as Muḷgundu.³ Nilgund, a village in the same tāluka : its name, which is identical with that of Nirugunda, Nilgunda, and has the same derivation from *nīr*, 'water', is given as Nirgunda in the inscription of A.D. 866 at the place itself, and as Nilagunda (in Sanskrit verse), with the change from *r* to *l* established, in the Dambaḷ plates of A.D. 1379 :⁴ in the inscription of A.D. 982 at the place itself, the name, for some inexplicable reason, is misspelt as Nirguṇḍa, with the cerebral *ṇḍ*.⁵ Nawalgund, a tāluka town in the Dhārwar District : here the first term is plainly *naval*, *navil*, *navilu*, 'a peacock'. Nargund, a town in the Nawalgund tāluka : the strict form of this name seems to be Naṛagunda, Naṛugunda, with *naṛa*, *naṛu*, 'fragrance, scent'.⁶ Wokkund, the "Wakund" and "Wakkund" of maps, etc., a village in the Samppaṅgaṃ tāluka of the Belgaum District, Bombay : this place is mentioned as Oṅkunda, and as marking the northern limit of the purest Kanarese, in chapter I, verse 37, of the Kanarese *Kavirājamārga*, written between A.D. 814 and 877 : the first term is perhaps *ondu*, 'one', which becomes *ok* in composition before a *k* ; or perhaps it represents *vana*, 'a wood, forest', a local pronunciation of which is *ona*, *wona* : e.g. *Pāṇḍavarig=ona-dēsa band-ante āditu*, in the Ballad of the Daughter-in-law of Channavva of Kittūr.⁷ Tālgund, a village in the Shikārpūr tāluka of the Shimoga District, Mysore : in records at the place itself, this name is found as Sthānakundūra (Sanskrit) in the Early Kadamba inscription of about A.D. 501-50,⁸ and as Sthānakundūr (Kanarese) in an inscription of A.D. 1028 ;⁹ as Tāṇagundūr in inscriptions

¹ See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, p. 264.

² *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 104, line 22 : and *JBBRAS*, Vol. X, p. 190, line 4. I think there is an inscription which mentions the place as Muḷgunda : but I cannot verify this just now.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 220, line 29.

⁴ See, respectively, *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 104, line 26, and *JBBRAS*, Vol. XII, p. 357, line 129.

⁵ *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 208, line 20.

⁶ See Kittel's Kannada-English Dictionary, under *naṛa* (1) and *naṛu*.

⁷ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 420, first verse.

⁸ *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 33, line 15 ; *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Shimoga, Sk. 176.

⁹ *Pāli, Sanskrit, and Old-Kanarese Inscriptions*, No. 215, line 13 ; *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VIII, Sk. 177. In *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 278, line 13, *agrahāra-sthāna Kuṇḍavige* is a misreading, due to the indistinctness of the photograph, for *agrahāra-Sthānakundūra*.

of A.D. 935, 1091, and 1107 ;¹ and as Tāṇagundūr, with the cerebral *t*, in an inscription of A.D. 1048 :² an inscription of probably A.D. 1179 gives the name as Tāṇagundūr in lines 18 and 25, and indulges in a fanciful Sanskritization of it as Sthāṇugūḍhapura in line 5.”³

As the *prāsasti* of this inscription is of considerable importance, I append some notes shewing the different readings (excluding mere clerical errors and variations of spelling) which are found in the parallel passages of the following documents :—

1. The Kauthēm plates of Vikramāditya V, A.D. 1009, edited by Dr. Fleet in the *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVI, p. 15 ff; here quoted as K.

2. The Miraj plates of Jayasimha II, A.D. 1024, from ink-impressions lent by Dr. Fleet; here quoted as M.

3. The Yēwūr inscription of Vikramāditya VI, A.D. 1077, from ink-impressions lent by Dr. Fleet; here quoted as Y.

Line. 1.—Y. prefixes the verse of salutation to Śiva, *Namas=tuṅga-śiraś-chuṁbi-chāmdra-chāmara-chāravē trailōkyā-nagar-āraṁbha-mūla-stāmbhāya Śāmbhavē*.

L. 2.—^o*dashṭ-ākṛishṭa*° in K., M., and Y.

L. 3.—For *Tribhuvanamalla-mahipatir* K. reads *Akalamkacharita-bhūpatir*, Y. *Tribhuvanamalla-kshamāpatir*, M. *Jagadēkamalla-bhūpatir*. M. omits *gadyam*.

L. 7.—*Kavalita-Nala-lakshmi*° K., *Kabaḷita-Naḷa-lakshmi*° Y.

L. 8.—*Ekānta* Y.

L. 9.—Before *katipaya*° K. and M. add *cha*. M. adds *vṛittam* before *kaṁdaḥ*. Y. omits *kaṁdaḥ*.

L. 16.—^o*bhārē* M.

L. 17.—*Rājya-strīṇām* Y.

L. 18.—*Asaktē* K., M., and Y.

L. 20.—K. reads *guṇākarasya . . . aḍamarī-kṛita-dig-valay-ōḍita*° . . . ¹*aripṭa-kṛitam*; Y. has *valay-ōḍita . . . arishṭa-tidam*. M. apparently has *arishṭa-kṛitam*.

L. 21.—*Neḍamariḥ* K. and M.; *Tadamari* Y.

L. 25.—K. reads *svakam . . . vaṁsam saḥ vavṛitē*; Y. gives *sukam prāpayantiva dhassam tva saṁbabhrē Kṛishṇa-nandanān*, M. *svakam prāpayann=iva vaṁsam sa vavṛitē Kṛishṇa-namdanām*.

L. 26.—Y. *vibhava-vibhāsi*.

L. 30.—For *Rāshtrakūṭa-kula-saṁvaddhāv=ubhau* of our text K. reads *Rāshtrakūṭa-kula-rājya-saṁvamdhibhiḥ*. M. gives ^o*kula-rājya-saṁbhavau*; Y. agrees with our text.

L. 31.—K. *prakōpāv* instead of *prarōhāv*.

Ll. 32-33.—The verse *Ittham . . . lakshmiṁ*, which appears in M. and Y., is omitted in K., which adds another verse (*Hūṇa-prāṇa-hara-pratāpa-duhanō*, etc.), which is given also in M. and Y.

¹ *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Sk. 194, 322, 178 (*PSOCI*, No. 217, line 20), 192 (*PSOCI*, No. 218, line 18). In the case of Sk., 322, the transliterated text gives *Tāṇagundūr-keṛeyam*, while the text in Kanarese characters has *Tāṇagunda-keṛeyam*: the former is probably right; compare Sk. 194, a duplicate of the same record, where both the texts give *Tāṇagundūr-kkeṛeyam*.

² *PSOCI*, No. 157, edited by Dr. Fleet, with a plate, in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 179, line 17; *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Sk. 120, where, however, the transliterated text stops just before this word.

³ *PSOCI*, No. 221; *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Sk. 186. The date is in line 52. In *Epi. Carn.* the transliterated text gives the Śaka year as “p 1123”, and the Kanarese text gives it as 1183. The third figure is doubtful in the photograph: Dr. Fleet originally read the year as 1113; but the specification of the *samoatsara* as Siddhārthin points to the figure having been corrected from 1 to 2, giving 1123, by mistake for 1121.

L. 36.—Instead of vv. 32 ff. K. gives a totally different version, nine verses long, in which first Satyāśraya's younger brother, whom it calls Yaśovarman, is extolled for his conquests, then it mentions his queen Bhāgyavati, the couple being compared to Vishṇu and Lakshmi, and then likens the birth of Vikramāditya V from her to that of Skanda from Umā and that of Rāma from Kausalyā; and finally it eulogises Vikramāditya, who is compared to Indra. Instead of this, M. devotes two verses to the praise of Satyāśraya's heroism, and then proceeds to verse 32 of our text, *Tasy=ānujaḥ śrī-Daśavarma-nāmā*, etc. Y. agrees with our text, except that it reads *Bhāgyavat=iti* instead of *Bhāgyavati cha* on l. 37, as does M. also.

L. 38.—After verse 33 of our text, M. inserts three verses in praise of Vikramāditya V.

L. 40.—M. °*vikramādhyō*. After verse 35, M. adds another stanza, on the same topic.

L. 41.—Y. reads *gaṇḍarol-gaṇḍa°*, "hero among heroes"; *ol* is the usual Old-Kanarese ending of the locative case; the *ul* of our text stands for *ul*, a variant of *ol*.

L. 42.—After verse 36, M. and Y. add another on the same topic. Our verse 37 is not in M., which now passes on to the documentary business.

L. 43.—To verse 39, Y. prefixes the word *maṅgalam*, after which are appended some lines in Kanarese by a later hand.

L. 45.—Y. reads °*bhara-bhay-ōdbhiti°*.

L. 47.—After our verse 40, Y. adds another stanza in praise of Jayasimha II, and reads *auddhritya* instead of *auddhatya*.

L. 54.—Y. reads *apahata°*.

TEXT¹

First plate.

- 1 [Ōm]² [||*] °Jayaty=āviśhkṛita[m] Vishṇor=vārāham kshōbbhit-ārṇṇavam | dakṣiṇ-
onnata-da[m]shṭr-āgra-viśrānta-bhuvanam vapuḥ | (||) [1*]³ °Śriyam=ṇpaharatād=vaḥ
Śripatiḥ krōḍa-rūpō
- 2 vikaṭa-viśada-damshṭrā-prānta-viśrānti-bhājām | avahad=adaya-damshṭr-ākṣiṣṭa-
viśpashṭa-kāmḍa-pratanu-ṇisa-jat-āgra-grāmthivad=yō dharitrīm | (||) [2*] °Kari-
makara-ma-
- 3 karik-āmikita-jala-nidhi-raśanām vaśikarōtv=avani-vadhū[m] [||*] Tribhuvanamalla-
mahipatir=akalamka-yaśō-[m]vu-rāśi-valayita-bhuvanaḥ | (||) [3*] Ga[dyam |]
- 4 Svasti samasta-bhuvana-saṁstūyamāna-Mānavya-aḡōtrāṇā[m] Hāritiputrāṇām
Kausiki-vara-prasāda-lavdha-śvēt-ātapatr-ādi-rājya-chihṇnām sa-
- 5 pta-māṭṭrikā-parirakṣhitānām Kārttikēya-vara-prasāda-lavdha-mayūra-pichehha-kūṁta-
dhvajānām bhagavan-Nārāyaṇa-prasād-āsādita-vara-varāha-lāmchhan-ēkṣhaṇa-
- 6 kṣhaṇa-vaśikṛit-ārāti-rāja-maṁḍalānām samasta-bhuvan-āsraya-sarva-lōk-āsraya-
Vishṇuvarddhana-Vijayādity-ādi-viśeṣha-nāmnām rāja-ratnānām=ndbhava-bhūmih |
Vṛttam |
- 7 °Kavalita-Nala-lakshmir=Durjay-aunjitya-hāri vihata-prithu-Kaḍamv-aḍamvarō
Maurya-nirjit | nija-bhuja-vala-bhūmn=ōtpātayan=Bāshṭrakūṭāṇ=khilita-Kala-
- 8 churi-śrir=asti Chālukya-vaṁśaḥ | (||) [4*] °Taj-jeshu rājyam=anupālya gatēshu
rājasv=ōkāṇna-shasṭi-gaṇanēshu pur=ādhy-Ayōdhyam | tad-vaṁśa-jās=tad-ann
shōḍaśa bhūmipā-

¹ From the ink-impressions.

² Metre : Ślōka (Anusṭubh).

³ Metre : Mālinī.

⁴ Metre : Mālinī.

² Expressed in writing by ō surmounted by an *anusvāra*.

³ The verses are not numbered on the plates.

⁴ Metre : Āryāgīti.

⁵ Metre : Vasantatilakā.

- 9 lāḥ kshmām Dakṣiṇāpatha-jushām vibharām vabhūvuh | (||) [5*] Dusht-
āvasatābdhāyām katipaya-purush-āntar-ā[m]taritāyām Chālukya-kula-saṃpadi
bhūyaś=Chālukya-vamśya ēva | ¹Kaṃdaḥ ki-
- 10 rīti-lat-āṃkurasya kamalām Lakṣmī-vilās-āspadam vajram vairi-mahitṛi(bhri)-
tā[m] pratinidhir=dēvasya daitya-druhaḥ | rāj=śaij=Jayasimha-vallabha iti
khyātās=charitrai-
- 11 r=nnijair=yō rējē chiram=ādi-rāja-charit-ōtkamthāḥ prajānām haran | (||) [6*] ²Yō
Rāshtrakūṭa-kulam=I[m]dra iti prasiddham Kṛishṇ-āhvayasya sutam=ashta-
śat-ēbha-sainyam || (|)
- 12 nirjitya dagdha-nripa-paṃcha-śatō vabhāra bhūyaś=Chalukya-kula-vallabha-rāja-
lakṣmīm | (||) [7*] ³Chaṭula-ripu-turaga-paṭu-bhaṭa-karaṭi-ghaṭā-kōṭi-ghaṭi-
ta-raṇa-rāgaḥ | sukrīta-Hara-charaṇa-rāgas=tanayō=bhūt=tasya Raṇarāgaḥ | (||) [8*]
⁴Tat-tanayaḥ | Pulakēśi Kēśi-nishūdana-samō=bhavad=rājā | Vā-
- 14 tāpi-puri-vara-patir=akalita-khala-Kali-kalanika-kalaḥ | (||) [9*] ⁵Vayam=api Pulakēśi-
kshmāpatīm varuṇayamtaḥ pulaka-kalita-dēhāḥ paśyat=ādy=ā-
- 15 pi saṃtaḥ | sa hi turaga-gaj-ēudra-grāma-sāra[m] sahasra-dvaya-parimitam=
ṛitvik-sāch=chakār=āśvamēdhē | (||) [10*] Tat-tanayaḥ | ⁶Nala-nīlaya-vilōpi Maurya-
niryāna-hētuḥ prathita-
- 16 prīthu-Kaḍamva-stamva-bhēdī kuthāraḥ | bhūvana-bhavana-bhāg-āpūraṇ-ārambha-
bhāra-vyavasita-sita-kirttiḥ Kirttivarmā nripō=bhūt | (||) [11*] Tad-anu tasya=
ānujaḥ | ⁷Sarvva-dvip-ākrama-
- 17 na-mahasō yasya nau-sētu-vamdhair=ullaṃghy=āvdhim vyadhita pritanā Rēvati-
dvīpa-lōpaṃ | rājya-śrīpām haṭha-patir=abhūd=yaś=cha Kālachchuripām vabhro
bhūmīm saha sa saka-
- 18 lair=maṃgalair=Maṃgalīśaḥ | (||) [12*] ⁸Jyēsthā-bhrātuh sati suta-varē=py=
arbhakatvād=asaktēr=yasminn=ātmany=akṛita hi dhuram Maṃgalīśaḥ prithivyāḥ |
tasmin=pratyāripad atha mahi[m]
- 19 yūni Satyāśrayē=sau Chālukyānām ka iva hi pathō dharmy=ataḥ
prachyavēta | (||) [13*] ⁹Jētur=ddisām vijita-Harsha-mahā-nripasya dātūr=
manōratha-śat-ādḥikam=arthayadbhyaḥ | saty-ādi-
- 20 sarva-guṇa-ratna-gaṇ-ākaraṣya satyāśrayatvam=upalakṣhaṇam=ēva yasya | (||) [14*]
¹⁰Adamarikṛita-dig-valayō=rddita-dvid=amari-parigita-mahā-yaśāḥ | mṛidam=arishṭa-
bhida[m] ma-
- 21 nas=ōdvahan=Nīdamariḥ¹¹ kshitipō=jani tat-sutaḥ | (||) [15*] ¹²Sutas=tadiyō guṇa-
ratna-māli bhū-vallabhō=bhūd=bhūja-vīrya-sāli | Adityavarm=ārjita-[pu]ṇya-karmā
tējō-
- 22 bhir=āditya-samāna-dharmā | (||) [16*] ¹³Tat-sutō Vikramādityō vikram-ākramā-
bhū-talaḥ | tatō=pi Yuddhamall-ākhyō yuddhē Yama-samō nripaḥ | (||) [17]
Taj-janmā Vijayādityō virā-

¹ Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita. The *ādirājas* are Bharata, Nala, Nahusha, etc.

² Metre : Vasantatilakā.

³ Metre : Āryā.

⁴ Metre : Āryā. The *daṇḍa* after *tat-tanayaḥ* should be omitted.

⁵ Metre : Mālinī.

⁶ Metre : Mālinī.

⁷ Metre : Mandākrāntā.

⁸ Metre : Mandākrāntā.

⁹ Metre : Vasantatilakā.

¹⁰ Metre : Drutavilambita.

¹¹ The *i* of *Nīda* represents the Dravidian short *e*.

¹² Metre : Trisṭubh upajāti, *pāda* 1 being Upēndravajrā, and *pādas* 2-4 Indravajrā.

¹³ Metre of vv. 17-22 : Ślōka.

- 23 n=ek-āṅga-saṅgarē | chaturṇām maṇḍalānām=apy-ajayad=Vijay-ōpamaḥ | (||) [18*]
Tad-bhavo Vikramādityaḥ Kirttivarmā tad-ātmajaḥ | yēna Chālukya-
rājya-śrīr=amtarāyiny=a-
24 bhūd=bhūvi | (||) [19*] Vikramāditya-bhūpāla-bhrātā bhīma-parākramaḥ | tat-sūnnḥ
Kirttivarm=ābhūn=m[rī]t-prās-ārdhita-durjanaḥ | (||) [20*] Taila-bhūpas=tatō jāto
Vikramāditya-bhūpatiḥ |

Second plate : first side.

- 25 tat-sūnur-abhavat=tasmād=Bhīma-rājō=ri-bhikaraḥ | (||) [21*] Ayyaṇ-āryas=tatō jāññē
yad=vaṁśasya śriyaṁ svakām | prāpayan[n*]=iva vaṁśam svam sa
26 vavrē Kṛishṇa-narīdanām | (||) [22*] ¹Abhavat=tayōs=tanūjō vibhava-vibhāsi
virodhi-vidhva[m]si [1*] tājō-vijit-ādityaḥ satya-dhanō Vikramādi-
27 tyah | (||) [23*] ²Chēd-īsa-vaṁśa-tilakām Lakshmaṇa-rājasya narīdanā[m] nnta-
śilām[1*] Vornthādōvīm vidhivat=paripinyō Vikramādityaḥ | (||) [24*] ³Su-
28 tam=iva Vasudēvād=Dēvaki Vasudēvaṁ | Guham=iva Giri-jāmir=ddēvam=
Arddhēndumauleḥ | ajanayad=atha Vo[m]thādōvy=atas=Tai-
29 la-bhūpaṁ | vibhava-vijita-Śakraṁ Vikramāditya-nāmpaḥ | (||) [25*] ⁴Ari-
kurīti(bhi)-kumbha-bhēdana-ripu-durgga-kavāṭa-bhāmjana-prabhṛtiḥ [1*] sahaja-
30 valasya Harēr=iva vāla-kṛdā=bhavad=yasya | (||) [26*] Kim cha Rāshtrakūṭa-
kula-samvaddhāv=ubhau | ⁵Aurjityāch=charaṇāv=iva prachalitan sākshā-
31 t=Kalēḥ krāmataḥ | krārau vaddha-śarīrakau guru-jana-drōha-prarōhāv=iva |
kālāt=khamdita-Rāshtrakūṭaka-kula-śri-valli-jāt-ā[m]ku-
32 rau | lūtau yēna sukhēna Karkara-Raṇastambhau raṇa-prāṅgaṇē | (||) [27*]
⁶Ittham purā Diti-sutair=iva bhūta-dhātṛīm yō Rāshtrakūṭa-kuṭilair=gga-
33 mitām=adastāt | uddhṛitya Mādhava iv=ēdi-varāha-rūpō vabhṛē Chālukya-kula-
vallabha-rāja-lakshmiṁ | (||) [28*] ⁷Bhamma-Raṭṭād=abbavad=bhūpālād=
Rāshtrakū-
34 ṭa-kula-tilakāt | Lakshmir=iva salila-nidhōḥ śri-Jākavv-āhvayā kanyā | (||) [29*]
⁸Chālukya-vaṁś-āṁvara-bhānu-mālī śri-Taila-
35 bhūpāla upāyat=ainām | tayōs=cha lōk-ābhyudayāya yōgaḥ sa chandrikā-
chandramasor=iv=āsīt | (||) [30*] ⁹Śri-Taila-bhūmipālā-
36 t | śri-Jākavvā samājjanat | śrīmat-Satyāśrayaṁ Skandam=Amvikā Tryamvakāda-
iva | (||) [31*] ¹⁰Tasy=ānujaḥ śri-Daśavarma-nāmā | tad-vallabhā Bhā-
37 gyavati cha dēvi | tayōr=abhūd=vikrama-śila-śālī | śri-Vikramāditya-nripas=tanūjaḥ |
(||) [32*] ¹¹Asau nija-jyēsthā-pituḥ parōksham vabhāra vā-
38 rāsi-vṛitām dharitṛīm | bhujēna kēyūra-latām=iv=ōchchair=vīdārit-ārāti-kada[m]vakēna |
(||) [33*] Tad-anu tasy=ānujaḥ | ¹²Yasy=ākhila-vyāpi yaśō=

¹ Metre : Āryā.

² The words *Chēd-īsa* . . . *anta-śilām* may be scanned as the first half of an Āryāgīti, the remainder as the latter half of an Āryā. Cf. Mahābhārata XIII. xiv. 183, which consists of an Āryā hemistich followed by the second hemistich of an Āryāgīti.

³ Metre : Mālinī.

⁴ Metre : Āryā.

⁵ Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

⁶ Metre : Vasantatilakā.

⁷ Metre : Āryā.

⁸ Metre : Triṣṭubh upajāti, *pādas* 1 and 2 being Indravajrā and 3 and 4 Upēndravajrā.

⁹ Metre : Ślōka. The *daṇḍa* after *bhūmipālāt* should be omitted.

¹⁰ Metre : Triṣṭubh upajāti, *pādas* 1, 2 and 4 being Indravajrā and 3 Upēndravajrā.

¹¹ Metre : Triṣṭubh Upēndravajrā.

¹² Metre : Triṣṭubh upajāti, *pāda* 1 being Indravajrā and 2-4 Upēndravajrā.

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- 39 vadātam=akāṁḍa-dugdh-ām̐vudhi-vṛiddhi-sāmkām̐ | karōti mugdh-āmara-sundaripām̐=abhūt=sa bhūpō Jagadēkamallah | (||) [34*] ¹Sad=āvana-sthah² patn-vikramā-
 40 d=yō mad-ām̐ḍha-gaṁdh-ēbha-ghaṭā-vipāṭi | dhar-ōrjita-prasphurita-prabhāṣō rarāja
 yō=sau Jayasimha-rājah | (||) [35*] ³Agamad=akhila-dhātṛi yēna rā-
 41 janvatitvam̐ nivasati nripa-lakshmir=yasya śubhr-ātapatrē | sa sakala-namit-āri-
 kshōṇibhṛin-mauli-ratna-dyuti-śavalita-pāḍō gaṁḍarnl-[g]ām̐ḍa-
 42 bhūpah̐ | (||) [36*] ⁴Vikhyāta-Kṛishṇa-varṇṇō Taila-snēh-ōpalavdha-saralatvō [1*]
 Kuntala-vishayē nitarām̐ virājatē Mallikāmōḍah̐ | (||) [37*] ⁵Tataḥ pratāpa-
 jvalara-
 43 prabhāva-nirmūla-nirdagdha-virodhi-vam̐śah̐ | tasy-ātma-jah̐ pālayitā dharāyāḥ
 śrīmān=abhūd=Āhavamalla-dēvah̐ | (||) [38*] ⁶Ātm-āvasthāna-bētōr=abbilasha-
 44 ti sadā maṁḍapa[m̐] Mālav-ēśō | dḍō(ḍō)lat-tāli-van-ām̐tāny=annsarati sarin-nātha-
 kālāni Chōlah̐ | Kanyākuvj-ādhirājō bhajati [cha tara.]

Second plate : second side.

- 45 sā kamdarās=tā Himādrēr=uddāmā yat-pratāpa-prasara-ta(bha)ra-bhav-ōdbhiti-vibhrānta-
 chittāḥ | (||) [39*] ⁷Amlāna-Tē(Tai)la-gṇa-sa[m̐]graha-
 46 ṇa-pravṛiddha-tējō-viśēsha-dalita-dvishad-ām̐dhakārah̐ | anvarthatām̐ samanusritya
 kavi-pradhānair=yah̐ prōchyatē nanu Chalu-
 47 kya-kula-pradīpah̐ | (||) [40*] ⁸Auddhatya-yukt-Ām̐dhakaja-prabhāva-nirmūlan-ōddāma-
 valasya yasya | virājatē nirjjita-Minakētō[r=dē-]
 48 vasya Chālukya-mahēśvaratvam̐ | (||) [41*] ⁹Tasmād=ajāyata jagaj-janita-pramōḍa-
 śrīṁgāra-vira-rasikah̐ kavi-lōka-kām̐tah̐ | kām̐-
 49 tā-vilōla-nayan-ōtpala-chāru-cham̐draś=Chālukya-vam̐śa-tilakō Bhuvanaikamallah̐ | (||)
 [42*] ¹⁰Yah̐ patram̐ sphṇṭa-pushkar-ākshara-dharam̐ pā-
 50 ṇau kripāṇa-chchhalād=ā-janma-pratipanna-dēśya-vijaya-śrī-dattam=uchchair=ddadhat |
 sākshyam̐ grāhayitum̐ diśām̐ parivṛiddhān¹¹=sarvān=iva
 51 prāhīpōt=pratyāśām̐ nija-kīrttim=abhīa-taṭini-sparddh-ānuvam̐dh-ōdyatām̐ | (||) [43*] Tad-
 anu tasy=ānnjah̐ | ¹²Āsit=tējah̐-kalita-kamal-ō-
 52 llāsana-praṇḍha-pāda-sparsād=uchchairi śrīyam=avanibhṛich-chhēkharāpām̐ dadhānah̐ |
 dhvānta-bhṛāntim̐ dadhad=iva dṛiśōr=am̐janam̐ vairi-vira-s[m̐]ē-
 53 r-ākshīṇām̐ muhur=apaharan=Vikramāditya-dēvah̐ | (||) [44*] ¹³Bhū-bhāram̐
 namita-phaṇ-īśvara[m̐] bhujābhyām̐ vibhrāṇah̐ paṭaba-palāyita-[ksh]i-
 54 t-īśah̐ [1*] yaś=ch=ōchchair=apahrīta-nāki-śākhi-lilah̐ prakhyātas=Tribhuvanamalla
 ity=ndārah̐ | (||) [45*] ¹⁴Yātō=nvēshṭnm̐ Janaka-janitām̐

¹ Metre : Trishṭubh Upēndravajrā.

² The division of the word *sadāvanasthah̐* depends upon the interpretation. Applying it literally to the king, we should write *sad=āvana-sthah̐*, "always active in protection"; applying it to a lion, the *upamāna* of the king, we should write *sadā vana-sthah̐*, "always haunting the forest".

³ Metre : Mālinī.

⁴ Metre : Āryā.

⁵ Metre : Trishṭubh upajāti, *pāda* 1 being Upēndravajrā and 2-4 Indravajrā.

⁶ Metre : Sragdharā.

⁷ Metre : Vasantatilakā.

⁸ Metre : Trishṭubh upajāti, *pādas* 1, 2 and 4 being Indravajrā and 3 Upēndravajrā.

⁹ Metre : Vasantatilakā.

¹⁰ Metre : Sārdūlavikṛīḍita.

¹¹ *Parivṛiddha* in the sense of *prabhu* (Pāṇini VII. ii. 21) : "he sent forth in every region of the sky his fame, eager to rival the stream of the [autumnal] clouds, as it were, in order to make all the Regents of the quarters of space accept the evidence [of his glory]."

¹² Metre : Māndākrāntā.

¹³ Metre : Pravarshīṇī.

¹⁴ Metre : Māndākrāntā.

- 55 vallabh-odāra-lakṣmīm bhrātrā sārddham hari-vala-yutaḥ svām Sumitr-ātmajēna
tirē sindhor=Vahu-mukha-bhayād=ētya Vaibhishapa-śrī-dhāmā
- 56 nēmē Draviḍa-patinā yaś=cha Chālukya-Rāmaḥ | (||) [46*] ¹Sārv-āśā-vijaya-
prayāna-samaya-jñāt-ākhil-ōrvvi-patha-prasthān=ēva mahim=atitya vi-
- 57 malā yat-kirttir-avdhim gatā | prēkshyas=tē vijaya-śriyā=para-vaśō dūri-karōty=
ēsha mām=ity=ākhyātnm=iv=ārpnava-sthiti-jushaḥ Śaurēs-trilo-
- 58 ki-gurōḥ | (||) [47*] Sa tu śripriṭhivallabha-mahārājādhirāja-paramēśvara-parama-
bhaṭṭāraka-Satyāśraya-kula-tilaka-Chāluky-ābharapa-śrīmat-Tri-
- 59 bhuvanamalla-vallabha-narēmdra-dēvaḥ kuśalī kuśalinaḥ sarvān=ēva yathā-
samvaddhyamānamauakān²=rāshṭrapati-vishayapati-grāmakūṭa-
- 60 k-āyuktaka-niyuktak-ādbikārika-mahattar-ādīn=samādiśaty=astn vaḥ samviditam |
yathā-smābhiś=Chālukya-Vikrama-varshē dvādaśē
- 61 amkatō=pi || 12 || pravarttamāna-kālē Prabhava-samvatsarē Pushya-vahula-
trayōdaśī(śī)-Vadḍavār-ōttarāyana-samkrāntīu vahūni mahā-dānāni dat[t*]vā tad-da-
- 62 kṣhiṇā-kālē Kalyāṇapura-samāvasita-nija-vijaya-skandhāvārē Palata-Pāṇḍya-
vijñāptyā Draviḍa-dēs-āgatēbhyō nānā-gotrēbhyō nānā-vēda-
- 63 śākhā-śāstra-pāragēbhyas-trisāta-samkhyākēbhyō vrāhmaṇēbhyāḥ śrīmat-Tribhuvana-
malla-dēvēna Kōkali-paṇchaśata-dēśa-maddhya-sthita-Vikkiga-saptaty-autarvva-
- 64 rttā | Niruguṇḍa-³nāmā grāmaḥ | dhārā-pūrvakam=agrahārī-kṛtya dattaḥ |
paṇchaśatēbhyā ēva vrāhmaṇēbhyāḥ Chālukya-Vikrama-varshē aṣṭā-chatvā-
rīmśō amkatō-

Third plate.

- 65 pi || 48 || pravarttamāna-kālē Śōbhakṛit-samvatsarē Bhādrapada-śuddha-
śravaṇa-dvādaśyām Sōmavārē vahūni mahā-dānāni dat[t*]vā tad-dakṣhiṇā-
kālē Vai-
- 66 jayanti-pura-samāvasita-nija-vijaya-skandhāvārē śrī-karaṇ-ādhikāri-sarvv-ādhyakṣha-
Draviḍāditya-prērita-Palata-Pāṇḍya-pautra-Rāya-Pāṇḍya-vijñā-
- 67 ptyā śrīmat-Tribhuvanamalla-dēvēna sa pa(ē)va grāmaḥ Kṛishṇapallikā-
samētaḥ tēbhyā ēva vrāhmaṇēbhyāḥ dhārā-pūrvakam śāsani-kṛtya dattaḥ |
tair=ēva vrāhma-
- 68 paḥ tad-dēśa-svāminē piṇḍ-ādāna-svarūpēṇa suvarṇa-śata-chatusṭayam dēyam |
sa-śulka-kara-vādhā-parihāraḥ samast-ādēya-sahitō rājaki-
- 69 yānām-anamguli-prēkṣaṇtyō nidbi-nidhāna-samētaḥ sarvva-namasyaḥ tribhōg-ābhy-
am̐tara-sidhyā(ddhyā) śāśa(sa)ni-kṛtya dattaḥ | tasya grāmasya simāntā-
- 70 ni kathyamte | prāchyām diśi gaja-pāshāṇaḥ | tatō dakṣhiṇataḥ Khalvāṣṭa-
parvvataś=cha | āgnēyyām diśi Talevāgya-grāmāt-pāśchim-āsanna-pradēśē
- 71 srōtaḥ | Kamaṇḍalukārpēśa-grāmāt-pāśchim-āsanna-pradēśē srōtō=am̐taram̐ cha |
dakṣhiṇasyām diśi Tilaka-nāma-grāmāt-uttar-āsanna-pradēśē srōtaḥ |
- 72 nairṛityām diśi śailaḥ | tasya ch=ōttaratō Lākṣhāgēha-nāma-grāmāt-pūrvvato
mahisha-pāshāṇaḥ | pāśchimasyām diśi madhūka-vṛikṣha-saraḥ | tataḥ
pāśchim-ō-

¹ Metre : Śārdūlavikīṭita.

² Read *sa-mraddhyamānakān*.

³ Read *antarvartti-Niruguṇḍa*, omitting the punctuation.

- 73 *ttarataḥ āyasa-sāra-tīmtripika-vṛikṣhaś=cha* [¹]* *vāyavyām diśi Dirghatūṅga-parvvataḥ* | *uttarasyām diśi svarṇṇa-khadira-valmikaḥ* | *aiśānyām diśy=akṣhara-pāṣāṇaḥ* |
- 74 *iti simānta-pramāṇāni* | *tatratya-Bhimēśvara-dēvāya gamdha-pushpa-dhūpa-dīpa-naivēdy-ādy-archchan-ārtham khamḍa-sphuṭita-jirṇṇ-ōddhāra-nava-sudhā-karm-ārtham nṛitya-gi-*
- 75 *ta-vādyā-bhōga-pādamīla-parivār-ārtham vrāhmaṇa-tapasvi-bhōjan-ārtham cha* . *Āditya-nāma-pallikā¹ sa-śulka-kara-vādhā-parihāraḥ samast-ādēya-sahito*
- 76 *rājakiyānām=anamguli-prēkṣhaṇīyō nidhi-nidhāna-samōtaḥ sarvva-namasyas=tribhōg-ābhyam̐tara-sidhyā(ddhyā) dhārā-pūrvvakam̐ dēva-bhōg-ārtham sāsā(sa)-*
- 77 *nikṛitya dattaḥ* | *tasyāḥ pallikāyāḥ simāntāni kathyam̐tē* | *prāchyām=āgnēyyām dakṣhiṇasyām nairṛityām cha Niruguṇḍa-grām-ōkta-sim=ēva si-*
- 78 *mā* | *paśchimasyām diśi Nāgara-sarah-sētuh* | *vāyavyām=uttarasyām=aiśānyām cha chūta-hradaḥ srōtaḥ* | *iti Ādityapallikāyāḥ simānta-pramāṇāni* |
- 79 *ēvam̐ pūrvva-prasiddha-simā-samanvitaś=chatur-āghāṭa-viśuddhaḥ sa yushmābhir=āgāmibhir=asmad-vam̐syair=anyaiś=cha bhūmipālaiḥ pālaniyaḥ* | *tathā ch=ō-*
- 80 *ktaṁ* | *bhagavatā Vēda-Vyāsēna* | ²*Vahubhir=vvasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ Sagar-ādibhiḥ* | *yasya yasya yadā bhūmis=tasya tasya tadā phalaṁ* | (||) *Apaharanō pi*
- 81 *cha dōṣhas=tēn=aiv=ōktaḥ* | ³*Sva-dattām para-dattām vā yō harēta vasum̐dharām* . *śhasṭī-varsha-sahasrāṇi viśṭhāyām jāyatē kṛimih* | (||) ⁴*Suvarṇṇam=ēkam̐ gām=ēkām̐ bhū-*
- 82 *mēr=apy=ēkam=aṁgulam̐* | *baram̐(n) narakam̐=āpnōti yāvad=ā-bhūta-sam̐plavam̐* | (||) ²*Vim̐dhy-āṭavishv=atōyāsu śushka-kōṭara-sāyinaḥ* | *kṛishṇa-sarpā hi jāyam̐tē vra-*
- 83 *hma-dēy-āpahāriṇaḥ* | (||) *Rāmabhadrēn=āpy=uktaṁ* | ³*Sāmānyō=yam̐ dharma-sētā= nṛipāṇām̐ kālō kālō pālaniyō bhavadbhiḥ* | *sarvvān=ētān=bhāvinaḥ pārthi-*
- 84 *v-ēmdrān=bhūyō bhūyō yāchatē Rāmabhadraḥ* | (||) ⁴*Mad-vam̐śa-jāḥ para-maḍi-pati-vam̐śa-jā vā pāpād=apēta-manasō bhuvi bhāvi-bhūpāḥ* | *yē pālayam̐ti mama*
- 85 *dharmaṁ=imam̐ samastam̐ tēbhyō mayā virachito=m̐jalir=ēsha mūrdhni* | ¹ *May-ēdam̐ śāsanādhikārik-ākṣhapaṭalika-mahāpracham̐ḍa-dam̐ḍanāyaka-Kālidā-*
- 86 *sa-suta-Vikramādity-ānamatyā* | *Vatsa-gōtra-Sāma-vēdi-Bhaṭṭa-Vilās-ōpamān-Āryama-svāmi-sūnūnā Kāśmīra-Bhaṭṭa-Mallaya-pa[m̐]ḍitēna dā-*
- 87 *n-ādhikāriṇā likhitaṁ=idam̐=iti śubham̐* || *Śrī-Śāradāyai namaḥ* ||

¹ The adjectives and participles agreeing with this feminine are in the masculine gender !

² Metre: Ślōka.

³ Metre: Śālinī.

⁴ Metre: Vasantatilakā.

No. 20.— TALCHER GRANT OF KULASTAMBHA.

BY R. D. BANERJI, M.A.

The Copper plate edited below, belongs to the Chief of the Talcher State in Orissa and was sent to Bābū Nāgēndra Nātha Vasu Prāchyavidyāmahārṇava, then Honorary Archaeological Surveyor to the Mayurbhanj State of Orissa, in 1907. It has been published by him in three different publications, once in English and twice in Bengali :—

- (1) *The Archaeological Survey of Mayurbhanja*, Vol. I, pp. 157 ff.
- (2) *Baṅgēra Jātiya Itihāsa, Vaiśya Kāṇḍa*, pp. 303-04.
- (3) *Journal of the Baṅgiya Sāhitya Parishad*, Vol. XVIII, part I, pp. 59 ff.

A photograph of the Copper plate was published on the first and the third occasion, but as the plate was covered with powdered chalk before photographing it, the reproduction was neither exactly mechanical nor perfect. I obtained a loan of the plate through Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley, I.C.S., Superintendent, Orissa Feudatory States. After careful examination, I found that on all three occasions a number of mistakes had crept into the published text. The most important defect was the reading of the name of *Kāñchanastambha* as *Kāñchanasūbhanu*.
13.

The inscription has been incised on both sides of a single plate of copper measuring $8\frac{1}{4}" \times 5\frac{1}{2}"$, and the letters measure $\frac{1}{4}"$ on the average. A round seal of the same metal is affixed to the left of the plate, on the reverse of which is the word "Talcher" scratched thinly in Roman letters. The impression on the seal is circular and consists of a plain circle with a row of lotus petals along its circumference. The circle is divided into two unequal parts by two raised parallel lines, in the larger and upper of which is a deer couchant with a bough or some foliage in its mouth and a crescent and a conch over its back. Below it, just above the dividing lines, is the name of the king, *śrī-Kulastambhadēva*. The lower part of the circle below the lines is occupied by an expanding lotus flower. The inscription records the grant of a piece of land to Bhaṭṭa Viśvarūpa, the grandson of Yadu, and the son of Anantartpa, in the village of Siṅga in the Western part (*paśchima-khaṇḍē*) of the Eastern District (*Pūrva-vishaya*). The value of the land granted is given in the last line as *rūpya* 44. Three generations of the dynasty are mentioned in the inscription :—

Kāñchanastambha.
Kalastambha { (Vikramāditya).
Rajastambha *alias* Kulastambha.

The record was inscribed by one Dūrvvadāsa, and it is apparently complete, though it ends abruptly with the word *chatuṣṣīmā-parya*.

The characters of the inscription belong to the 9th century A.D., and the language is incorrect Sanskrit, though the mistakes are not so many as Bābū Nāgēndra Nātha Vasu Prāchyavidyāmahārṇava thinks.¹ The learned gentleman is not quite correct when he asserts that the figure of a boar and an elephant goad (*añkuśa*), the emblems of the Early Chalukyas, are to be found on the seal.

¹ *Baṅgiya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XVIII, p. 60.

Two grants of this prince, Kulastambhadēva, found in the Rāghava monastery at Puri have been edited by Bābū Manmōhan Chakravartī¹. The name of the country read as *Kēdāla* in those plates is very clearly written as *Kōdālō* in the Talcher plate,² and this is probably the correct reading. If this be admitted, then Bābū Nāgēndra Nātha Vasu Prāchyavidyāmahār-nava's identification of this country with the *Paschima-Kēdāra*, said to have been discovered by him in certain three hundred years old genealogical works on palm-leaf,³ must be abandoned. I edit the inscription from the original plate :—

First Side.

- 1 Ōm⁴ svasti [||*] Jayati⁵ bhūjaga-bhōga-paramēṇavaḥ [!*] sarvajña-sarvakṛd-
vyāpi-Hara-pā-
- 2 -dāvja(bja)-rēṇavaḥ [||*] Svasti [||*] Tribhuvana-viditē(a)-Śūlkaikāśa-vamśa-
bhushaṇō rājā
- 3 āsit Kāñchanastambhaḥ | nija-bhuja-vajra-vinirjita-durddhara-vairi-vāraṇa⁶-giri-
4 ndrāj=jātas=tatō mahānripatiḥ śrīmata-Vikramādityaḥ⁷ parama-nāmadhēya[h*]
- 5 śrīmat-Kalahastambhaḥ tasmād=asādhārāṇa-sāhasādyataḥ⁸ pratāpa-
- 6 bhasmikṛta-vairi-vigrahas=⁹tri-varṅga-sammānita¹⁰ sādhu-sammataḥ pṛithivyām [!*]
- 7 Tatō vyaajāyata sakala-bhupāla¹¹-mauli-mālā-lālita-charaṇa-yu-
8 galō ¹²nirmala-karavāla-kirāṇa-kalāpa-bhāsurō Kōdālō-dhivāsi¹³
- 9 śrī-Stambhōśvari-lavdha¹⁴-vara-prabhāvō(prasādō) mahānubhāvaḥ Paramamāhēśva-
10 rō mātāpitṛi-pād-ānudhyāyī samadhigata-pañcha-mahāśavdō¹⁵ ma-
- 11 hārājādhirājāḥ śrī-Raṇastambhaḥ parama-nāmadhēyaḥ Paramabhāṭṭāraka[h*]
- 12 śrī-Kulastambha-rāpakah¹⁶ kuśalī maṇḍalō=smin=varttamāna-bhaviṣyat-mahā¹⁷
s[ā]-
- 13 maṁta-rājāputrān¹⁸=niyukta-dāṇḍapāsikān=anyāny=api ¹⁹rāja-prasādina chāṭṭa-
bhaṭṭa-
- 14 mahāśamaṁta-bhōga-janapad-ādyān=adhikarāṇa-janāna²⁰ yathārha[m*] mānayati
vō(bō)-
- 15 dhayati sa[mādisati] jñāpayati viditam=astu bhavatām :²¹ paschima-khaṇḍē
pā-

Second Side.

- 16 [-rvva-visha]yē Śiṅga-grāmaḥ chātuh²²-sim-āvachchhinnah tāmra-sāśanaḥ²³
chandr-ārka-

¹ *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. LXIV, part I, pp. 124 ff.

² [The stroke read as an *ā-mātrā* in the first *akṣara* is more probably a superfluous sign of interpunction.—
Ed.]

³ *Baṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parīkṣat-Patrikā*, Vol. XVIII, p. 60.

⁴ Expressed by a symbol.

⁵ Read *Jayanti bhūjaga*-. [See below, p. 158, foot-note 15.—H. K. S.]

⁶ Read *-vairi-vāraṇa*-.
⁷ Read *śrīmad-Vikramādityaḥ*

⁸ Read *-sāhas-ādyataḥ* [or, *-sāhas-ādityaḥ*.—Ed.]. ⁹ Read *-vigrahas*-.
¹⁰ Read *-sammānitaḥ*-.
¹¹ Read *-bhūpāla-mauli*-.
¹² Read *Kōdāl-ādhiwāsi*-.
¹³ Read *-lavdō*-.
¹⁴ Read *-bhaviṣyan-mahā*-.
¹⁵ Read *=anyān=api rāja-prasādina=chāṭṭa*-.
¹⁶ Superfluous *visarga*, used as a sign of interpunction.
¹⁷ Read *-sāśanaḥ*-.
¹⁸ Read *-rājāputrān*-.
¹⁹ Read *-janān*-.
²⁰ Read *-chātuh*-.
²¹ Read *-sim*-.
²² Read *-chātuh*-.
²³ Read *-sāśanaḥ*-.
²⁴ Read *-chandr-ārka*-.
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- 17 [kshiti]-samakālam mātā-pitrōr=ātmanas=cha puṇya-yaśō-bhivṛddhayō (||) bhaṭṭa-
 18 putra-Visvarūpa¹ Antatha-syagotrāya² triyarishaya-pravarōdbhavati³ Ma-
 19 ṅgalavilā-vinirgata-(i)bhaṭṭaputra-(t)Yadu-suta(i)-Anantarūpa-suta⁴ da[kshi*]ṇā-
 20 yana-samkrāntau ⁵ākshaya-nidhi-dharmmēṇ=ākaratvēna pratipāditaḥ [||*]u-
 21 ktañ=cha dharmma-sāstrē [||*] Vahubhir⁶=vvasudhā dattā rājabbhiḥ
 Sagarābbhiḥ⁷ [||*] yasya yasya
 22 yadā bhumis=tasya tasya tadā phalam || Mā bhūd=aphala-saṅkā vaḥ
 paradatt=ē-
 23 ti pārthivāḥ [||*] svadattā[t] phalam=ānantya[m*] paradattānupālau ||
 Svadattām(=pa-
 24 radattām)=paradattām=vā yō harēta vasundharām ||(i) sa vishṭhāyām
 kṛimir=bhūtvā
 25 pitṛibhiḥ saha pachyatē || ⁸Vahun=ātra kim=uktēna samkshēpād=idam-
 uchya-
 26 tē ||(i) svalpam=āyus=chalā bhōgā dharmmō lōka-dvaya-kshamaḥ ||
 Iti⁹
 27 kamala-dal-āmvu-vindu-lōlām¹⁰ śriyam=anuchintya¹¹ || Vatyā¹² Siṅga-grāmaḥ
 tṛi-
 28 ṇ-ōdaka rūpya 40 4¹³ Dūrvvadāsēna utkīrṇa[m*] iti || chatuḥ-simā-parya

TRANSLATION¹⁴

(Line 1.) Ōm. Hail. Victorious is the dust of all-knowing, all-performing and (all-) pervading Hara's (Śiva's) foot-lotuses, where the atoms are the coils of the snakes.¹⁵

(Ll. 2—11.) Hail. There was a king Kāñchanastambha, an ornament in the Śūlūkikāmsa¹⁶ family, known in the three worlds. From him who with the thunderbolt of his arm conquered the kings of mountains, viz. the elephants of his unbearable foes, was born the great lord of men with the high name, the illustrious Vikramāditya. The illustrious Kalahastambha (was born) from him, a sun (āditya) of uncommon force; who by his glowing heroism turned the frames of his enemies to ashes; who was honoured by the three castes; who was honoured by the good ones on earth. From him was born the Mahārājadhīrāja with the high name, the illustrious Raṇastambha, whose pair of feet was revered by the row of the heads of all kings; who was resplendent with the bundle of rays of his spotless sword; who resided in Kōdāla (or Kēdāla), who had been granted the highest favour from the illustrious Stambhēśvari, the very powerful; the devout worshipper of Mahēśvara; who meditated on the feet of his mother and father; who had obtained the five great sounds.

(Ll. 12—15.) (He) the Paramabhaṭṭāraka, the Rājaka, the illustrious Kulastambha, being in good health, duly honours, reminds, orders and instructs the present and future Mahāsāmantas, Rājaputras, Niyuktas, Dāṇdapāsikas, and other royal servants, the people in

¹ Read *Visvarūpāya*.

² Read *tryārshēya-pravar-ōdbhavatē*.

³ Read *akshaya*.

⁴ Read *Sagar-ādibhiḥ*.

⁵ Read *Iti*.

⁶ The remainder of the verse has been omitted.

⁷ [The last figure is probably 2 and not 4.—Ed.]

⁸ Mr. Krishna Sastri suggests the reading: *bhuvan=ābhoga-[paramāṇa*]-paramāṇavaḥ*, which would give a much better sense, "where the atoms are of the size of the world".

⁹ According to Manmohan Chakravati this is a corruption of *Chālukya*.

¹⁰ Read *Antathya-sagotrāya*.

¹¹ Read *Anantarūpa-sutāya*.

¹² Read *Bahubhir*.

¹³ Read *Bahun*.

¹⁴ Read *āmbu-bindu-lōlām śriyam*.

¹⁵ Read *ēsha*.

¹⁶ By the Editor.

the *bhōgas* of the *Chātas*, *Bhātas*, and *Mahāsāmantas*, and others, the people in office, in this *maṇḍala*,—

(Ll. 15—20.) Be it known to you (that) the village *Siṅga* in the Western part of the East District, bounded by its four boundaries, has by means of a copper plate charter, for so long a time as moon, sun, and the earth (endure), been given, in order to increase the merit and fame of my mother and father and myself, to the *Bhaṭṭaputra* Viśvarūpa. of the Autathya *çōtra*, belonging to the *pravaras* of three *ṛishis*, the son of Anantarūpa, the son of the *Bhaṭṭaputra* Yada, who has come from *Maṅgalavilā*, on the occasion of the *Dakṣiṇāyana-saṁkrānti*, in the way of an eternal treasure, with exemption from taxes.

And it has been said in the *Dharmaśāstra*. (Follow four and a half of the customary benedictive verses.)

(Ll. 27—28.) This *Siṅga* village, with pasture and water (yields) 42 rupees. Engraved by *Dūrvadāsa*. Up to its four boundaries.¹

NO. 21.—DALAVAY-AGRAHARAM PLATES OF VENKATAPATIDEVA-
MAHARAYA I;—SAKA-SAMVAT 1508.

By T. A. GOPINATHA RAO, M.A.; TRIVANDRUM.

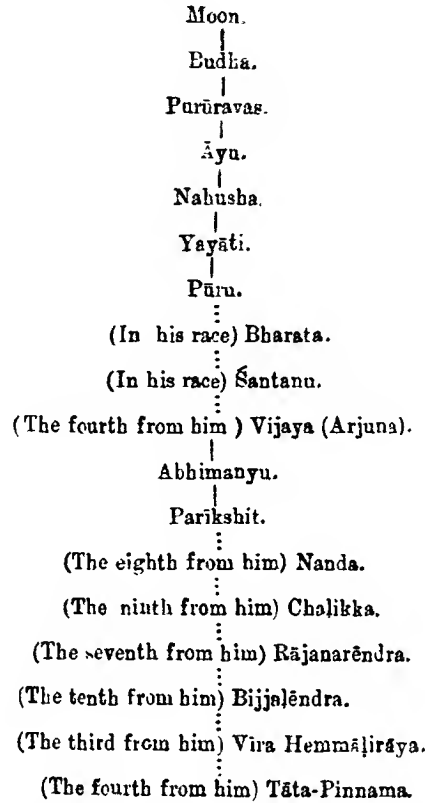
The subjoined inscription is engraved on nine copper-plates shaped in the usual manner of the later Vijayanagara plates; i.e. with a curved top, in which is bored a hole which receives the ring and seal, and with raised rims. The first side of the first plate and the second side of the last plate—the two exposed sides—are left blank. The plates, with the exception of the first, are numbered with Telugu-Kannada numerals, which are engraved on the left margin near the ring-hole. The 6th and 7th plates have been wrongly numbered as 7 and 8 respectively, while the 8th is marked 6. The inscription is well preserved. On my account, Mr. M. K. Nārāyaṇasāmi Ayyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras, requested Mr. Kuppu Rao of Dāḍikkombu to secure for him from Anantāchārya of the Dalavāy-Agrahāram Street, Madura, this and some other sets of copper-plates; Mr. Kuppu Rao was kind enough to procure them on loan for Mr. Nārāyaṇasāmi Ayyar, who in his turn helped me with excellent sets of impressions of these copper-plates. I edit the record published below from the impressions supplied by him.

The alphabet of the document is Nandināgarī; the solitary word *Śrī-Veṅkaṭēśa* used as their signature by kings of the third Vijayanagara dynasty, is in the Telugu-Kannada characters. The language of the record is Sanskrit. The one orthographical peculiarity worth noticing is that, as in one or two other grants of the Vijayanagara dynasty,² distinction is made between initial long *ē* and short *e*. The ordinary *ē* is retained to express the short vowel sound; a secondary *e* symbol over the short *e*, which makes really *ai* in other inscriptions, converts it into a long *ē*. The vowel *ai* is written with two secondary *e* symbols on the short *e*. For example, *ēkām*, l. 172; *ētyēka*, l. 207; *ēkaiva*, l. 327 and *aīśānyām* in l. 116. Other minor peculiarities are noted in the foot-notes under the text of the inscription.

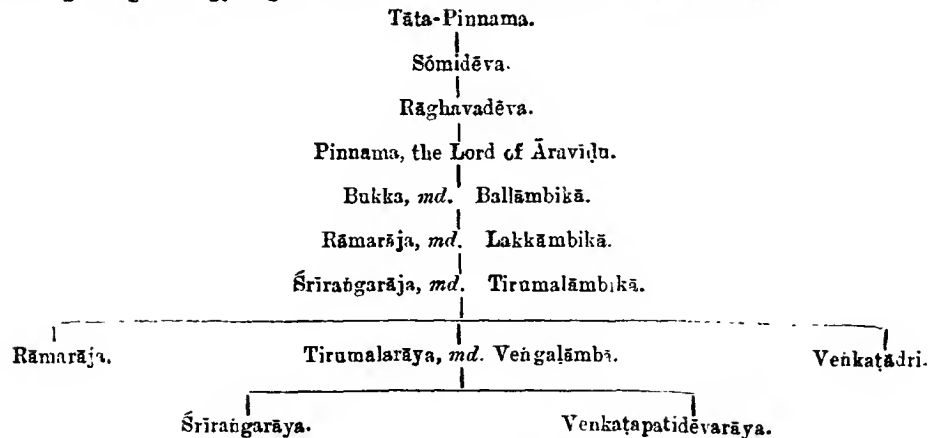
¹ The last words are probably meant as an addition to *Siṅgagrāmaḥ*, l. 27. The grant is, so far as I understand, complete.

Cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 328.

The grant under notice belongs to the reign of Venkṭāpatidēvarāya-Mahārāya I. The genealogy of the third Vijayanagara dynasty is, as usual, traced from the Moon, thus :—



The regular genealogy begins from Tāta-Pinnama and runs as follows :—



Sōmidēva of the above table is said to have taken seven forts from his enemies during the course of a day (V. 7). Pinnama is called the lord of Āraṇḍu. His son Bukka is said to have established firmly Śāḷva Nṛsiṃha on the throne (V. 8). His son Rāmarāja, a great devotee of Viṣṇu, defeated Sapāda and took the Avanigiri-durga, drove off Kāsappodaya and

captured Kandanavōli-durgam (*i.e.* Kurnool). Here he was poisoned by his relatives but by the grace of Viṣṇu he was saved, (Vv. 11-12).

The genealogy given in this grant agrees as far as Tirumalarāya, with those given in the Koṇḍyāta,¹ the Kaḷḷakurśi,² the Kūniyār³ and the Viḷāppākkam grants⁴. Like the last one, the present record also mentions only Raṅga II. and Veṅkaṭapati I as the sons of Tirumalarāya omitting Rāma III. and Raghunātha, who are mentioned in the Koṇḍyāta grant.

The present inscription is dated the Śaka year 1508, computed by the moon, the arrows, the sky and the *vasus*, which corresponds to the cyclic year Vyaya. On the *Uttirāṣṭrā dvādaśī tithi* of the bright half of the month Kārttika, Veṅkaṭapatidēva-Mahārāya granted, at the request of Virabhūpa, the village of Gaṅgavarappaṭṭi, under the name of Virabhūpa-samudram, to a number of Brāhmaṇas. The grant was made in the presence of the god Veṅkaṭeśa of Tirupati. As in the other grants, Veṅkaṭapatidēvarāya I. is described as having vanquished Malikibharāma's son Mahamandaśūhu, (V. 30), who has been identified by Dr. Hultzsch with the Golkonda king Muhammad Shāh, son of Ibrāhīm Shāh, who reigned from 1581-1611, A. D.

We know from the Viḷāppākkam grant that Veṅkaṭapatidēva had five wives, of these Veṅkaṭāmbā, Rāghavāmbā, Pedābamāmbā and Kṛṣṇamāmbā are mentioned in our inscription; mention is not made of Koṇḍāmbikā, perhaps because at the time of the issue of this grant, which is fifteen years earlier than that of the Viḷāppākkam grant, he had not married this lady.

The *virūdas* of Veṅkaṭapatidēva (Vv. 32-39) are identical with those given in the other grants, and have already been explained by the editors of those grants.

Veṅkaṭapatidēva, like many other kings of the Vijayanagara dynasty, was a great devotee of the god Veṅkaṭeśa of Tirupati. A life size bronze statue of this king is placed in the temple at Tirumala on the Tirupati hills, and some sort of *pāṭi* is offered daily to it and also to the bronze images of the great Kṛṣṇadēvarāya and his two heroic queens, Chinnādēvi and Tirumaladēvi.

The prince Virabhūpa, at whose request the grant was made, was the son by Lakshmanā, of Kṛṣṇa-nṛpati and the grandson of Viśvanātha.⁵ He bears the *virūdas* *Saraya-drōhā-gaṇḍa*, *Ayyāvali-puravar-ādhiśvara*, (*Adiṭṭalipura* of other records), and *Dakṣiṇasamudra* (V. 7). Virabhūpa, the grant relates, constructed a *maṇḍapa* with finely sculptured pillars in the temple of Sundaranāyaka at Madura (V. 68). He gave to the goddess Minākshī of the same place an armour studded with gems (*ibidem*). A Tamil work called the *Tiruppaṇi-mālai* which describes in detail the donations made by various persons to the temple of Minākshī and Sundarēśvara of Madura, states⁶ that Kṛṣṇa-Virappa-Nāyaka constructed (re-constructed ?) the *Velliyambalam*, the northern *Gōpuram*, the shrine called *Śevvīśaram*, the kitchen, as also the thousand pillared *maṇḍapa*, the *Mārttiyamman-maṇḍapa*, the *Śurru-maṇḍapa* of the second *prākāra*, and the *Virappa-maṇḍapa* with sculptured pillars. He also covered the pillars of a *maṇḍapa* of the temple of Minākshī with gold. *Virappa-maṇḍapa* is perhaps the one that is referred to in the present grant.

This and the other grants of Veṅkaṭapatidēvarāya mention that the king was anointed on the throne by his family priest Tātāchārya. Who this Tātāchārya was, how he became the family priest of the kings of Vijayanagara, and when and in what circumstances the latter embraced Viṣṇuism,—all these are interesting questions which have hitherto remained

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 125 ff.

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 153 ff.

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 236 ff.

⁴ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 260 ff.

⁵ Cf. the genealogy of these Nāyakas of Madura, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 239.

⁶ Vv. 52-54.

unexplained. Chapters 23 to 26 of the *Prapanmāṃṛita*, a work on the hierarchy of the Śrivaishnavas, give a succinct account of the family of the Tātāchāryas, the descendants of Śrīśailanātha, better known by his familiar name Periya Tirumalai-nambi. The family to which the Tātāchāryas belong, is called the Śrīśaila-*raṃṣa* after this original ancestor of theirs. He was the maternal uncle of the great Śrivaishṇava āchārya Rāmānuja, and also one of the five disciples of Yāmunārya, who was the immediate *guru* of Rāmānuja. In the Śrīśaila-*raṃṣa* were born two brothers, Narasimhāchārya and Raṅgāchārya. These were great specialists in expounding the epic Rāmāyaṇa, like all the members of the family beginning from Periya Tirumalai-nambi. They both went to Ēṭṭūr with a desire to earn money by expounding the Rāmāyaṇa. Not finding Ēṭṭūr sufficiently paying, they drifted on to Vijayanagara, the capital of the kings of that dynasty. There, the king Virūpāksha was then ruling in great splendour. His relatives, envious of his prosperity, attempted to assassinate him, but he escaped to the adjacent country, gathered enough soldiers, and returned to Vijayanagara one night and killed the whole lot of his relatives in their beds. Thus suddenly murdered and left without any obsequies, they all became *piśāchas*, and began to haunt the house in which they had been killed. So, Virūpāksha built for himself a new palace and lived in it. However, the trouble due to the ghosts did not cease, and no amount of peace-offering would effect any change in their attitude towards him. At this juncture the two brothers happened to go to Vijayanagara; they went straight into the haunted house, mistaking it for the residence of the king. The place was well lit and the ghost prince was holding a *darbār* into which the two brothers were ushered by a ghost servant. On being questioned by the ghost king who they were and what they wanted, the younger brother introduced his elder brother as a great expounder of the Rāmāyaṇa, and stated that they both went there to seek the royal patronage. The ghost prince commanded them daily to read and explain the Rāmāyaṇa to him in his palace and promised in return for it a *dīnāra* a day and a large sum of money on the day on which the portion relating to the *paṭṭābhishēka* of Rāma was to be read. They agreed to the proposal, and the recital of the Rāmāyaṇa went on day after day, when finally they were rewarded amply for their trouble on the *paṭṭābhishēka* day. The ghosts, as an effect of the virtue of listening to the Rāmāyaṇa, went direct to the *Sāntānika-lōka*, being freed from their ghost existence. This service of the brothers of the Śrīśaila-*raṃṣa* did indirectly a great good to the reigning prince by removing from him all the troubles he was suffering in the hands of the ghosts. He discovered his benefactors and requested them to recite the Rāmāyaṇa in his palace also and loaded them at the end with riches and himself became the disciple of the elder brother, Narasimhāchārya (who is better known to the Śrivaishnavas as Ēṭṭūr Śīṅgarāchārya) and changed the royal signature from Virūpāksha to Venkateśa.

The ninth in descent from this Narasimhāchārya was Tātārya. He was the contemporary of a Rāmadēva,¹ with whom he retired to Chandragiri. This Tātārya lived contemporaneously with Vādhūla Doḍḍayāchārya of Chōḷaśīṅgapuram (Sholingur), the author of the *Chandamārutam*, a work written in refutation of the *Advaitadīpikā* of Appayya Dikshita. We know from the Viḷāppakkam grant that Appayya Dikshita was a contemporary of Venkatepatidēvarāya I. Hence, the Tātārya mentioned above (also known as the *Pañcha-mata-bhañjanam* Tātāchārya, a name which he derived from his work, *Pañcha-mata-bhañjana*), Doḍḍayāchārya and Appayya Dikshita were of the same time. Lakshmikumāra Tātāchārya, who was more familiarly known as *Kōṭi-kanyakū-dānam* Tātāchārya, was the son of *Pañcha-mata-bhañjanam* Tātāchārya. This Lakshmikumāra was the *guru* of Venkatepatidēvarāya, who granted his whole kingdom to his āchārya.² This same person should, therefore, be the *guru* who is

¹ Could this be Rāmarāja, the elder brother of Venkatepatidēvarāya I.?

² *Rāj-āsīt sarvadēśasya Rāmarājād-anantaram śrī-Venkatepatir-nāma mahātmā bhagavatparaḥ |*
Lakshmikumāra-Tātāryaṁ mahātmānam-asīrayat sa mahān Venkatepatirāyaya śrīmān mahāyāśāḥ |
śatdrājyaṁ dēśikādūhinaṁ vidhāya guru-bhaktimān guru-kaimkārya-nirataḥ Kulasekharavat sthitaḥ ||

mentioned in copper-plate grants as having performed the *paññābhishēka* ceremony for the king. That he was in great power at that time, is evidenced by the large number of inscriptions of Tātāchārya found on the walls of the Varadarājasvāmin temple at Conjeeveram, whither he had removed his quarters in a later period of his life. The author of the *Prapannāmṛita* was the disciple of Raṅganātha, the grandson of Lakshmikumāra Tātāchārya and belonged to the family of Āndhrapūrṇa (Vaḍuganambi), one of the favourite disciples of Rāmānuja.

Below are given two lists, the one detailing the donees and the shares they each received etc., and the other giving the names of places occurring in the document, which are as far as possible identified therein with the modern names.

The person who composed the *śāsana* was Kṛishṇa-kavi Kāmakōṭi, the grandson of Sabhāpati and the engraver was Virapāchārya, the son of Gaṇapaya. A considerable number of the verses of our document are found in the Maṅgalampāḍ grant of Venkata I.,¹ where it is stated that the composer of the verses was one Chidambara-kavi, sister's son of Śivasūrya, the king of poets; whereas the Kūniyūr plates, the Viḷāppākkam, Koṇḍyāta and Kaḷḷakuṛṣi grants, which contain many of the same verses as our document, are said to be the composition of Rāma, the son of Kāmakōṭi and the grandson of Sabhāpati; a similar grant belongs to the Kūḍli Śrīngēri Svāmi's *maṭha*,² and the writing is claimed there by Kṛishṇakavi Kāmakōṭi, the grandson of Sabhāpati. Thus there is a great deal of divergence in the statement as to the actual authorship of the composition. It appears that some one of the earlier members of the family, Sabhāpati or some one else, for instance, was the actual author, and every time his verses were repeated and added to in drawing up fresh documents by the various later members of the family, the composition was claimed to be his by the copyist. The copyist in the present case appears, as in the case of the Kūḍli *maṭha* plates, Kṛishṇa-kavi.

List of donees, etc.

No.	Name of the donee.	Father's name.	Gotra.	Śākhā.	Native place.	Number of <i>erittis</i> .
1	The god Kālahastīśvara	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	The god Lakshmī-nārāyaṇa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	The teacher of R̥ig-vēda	} .....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	Do. of Yajur-vēda					
5	Gōvinda Bhaṭṭa .	Uḍeya Bhaṭṭa . .	Bhāradvāja .	R̥ik . .	Vānīvāla . .	2
6	Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa .	Putṭi Bhaṭṭa . .	Do. .	Do. .	Hōtūr . .	2
7	Hastaka Venkataya .	Honnarasa . .	Do. .	Yajus .	Ānēgundī . .	2
8	Rāyasam Koṇḍapūrya .	Pinna Mādhavayārya	Kaundinya .	Do. .	Maḍavāḍala	2
9	Hastaka Nāgappaya .	Virupparasa . .	Kāśyapa . .	R̥ik . .	.....	1
10	Śrinivāsārya .	Mahābhāshya Nara-sambhaṭṭa.	Pūtimāsha .	Do. .	.....	1

¹ A Collection of the inscriptions on copper-plates and stones in the Nellore district by Alan Butterworth and V. Venngopaul Chetty, pp. 25 ff.

² *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. VII, Part 1, pp. 61 ff.

List of donees, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Name of donee.	Father's name.	Gōtra.	Śākha.	Native place.	Number of rīttis.
11	Nārāyaṇa . . .	Narasambhaṭṭa . . .	Pūtimāsha . . .	Ṛik . . .	Alahūr . . .	1
12	Tirumalārya . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Śrīvaram . . .	1
13	Ānanda Bhaṭṭa . . .	Gōpinātha . . .	Ātrēya . . .	Do.	Do.	1
14	Tammana Bhaṭṭa . . .	Do.	Pūtimāsha . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	1
15	.....	Yajñeśvara Bhaṭṭa . . .	Gantama . . .	... . . . .	.....	...
16	Sōmayājīn . . .	Simhādri . . .	Kāśyapa . . .	Ṛik . . .	Togaruchēti . . .	1
17	Śrīnivāsa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Paṣavā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kauśika . . .	Yajus . . .	.....	2
18	Tirumalārya . . .	Veṅkaṭa . . .	Jāmadagni . . .	Ṛik . . .	Hosakere . . .	1
19	Madanabhūrata Koṇḍu . . .	Nāgā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Śrīvatsa . . .	Yajus . . .	.....	2
20	Yallambhaṭṭa . . .	Chitti Bhaṭṭa . . .	Bhāradvāja . . .	Ṛik . . .	Talamuḍipi . . .	1
21	Veṅkaṭa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Rāmachandra Bhaṭṭa . . .	Ātrēya . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	1
22	Śrīnivāsa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Lakshmīnṛisimha . . .	Śrīvatsa . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	1
23	Aubhala Nārasimha . . .	Śrīnivāsārya . . .	Do.	Do.	Kambhālūr . . .	1
24	Raghupati . . .	Jaggarasa . . .	Vasishṭha . . .	Do.	Ākuvalla . . .	1
25	Narasam-Bhāgavata . . .	Annamarasa . . .	Mauna-Bhārgava . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	1
26	Gōpāla . . .	Nāgā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kauṇḍinya . . .	Yajus . . .	Uḍayālūr . . .	1
27	Gōvinda Bhaṭṭa . . .	Appāji . . .	Harita . . .	Do.	Veḍeyālūr . . .	1
28	Pāṇḍuraṅgaya . . .	Chauḍu Bhaṭṭa . . .	Viśvāmitra . . .	Ṛik . . .	Uḍayālūr . . .	1
29	Nārasimha Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kṛishṇambhaṭṭa . . .	Do.	Do.	Muluvāy . . .	1
30	Kṛishṇambhaṭṭa . . .	Janārdana . . .	Do.	Do.	Uḍayālūr . . .	1
31	Lakshmana . . .	Dēvarāja Bhaṭṭa . . .	Bhāradvāja . . .	Yajus . . .	Do.	2
32	Lōkanātha . . .	Yajñanārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Do.	Do. . . . .	.....	1
33	Viṭṭhala Bhaṭṭa . . .	Sagara Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kauśika . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	2
34	Veṅkaṭa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . . .	Bhāradvāja . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	3
35	Dharmarāja Bhaṭṭa . . .	Śrīnivāsa Bhāgavata . . .	Samkṛiti . . .	Yajus . . .	.....	2
36	Tiruveṅkaṭanāthārya . . .	Rāmā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Maudgalya . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	1
37	Uppā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Chūḍamanindra . . .	Ātrēya . . .	Ṛik . . .	Mosalimaḍu . . .	1
38	Ananda Bhaṭṭa . . .	Tirumalārya . . .	Bhāradvāja . . .	Yajus . . .	Akahatala (?) . . .	1
39	Chidambara Bhaṭṭa . . .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . . .	Harita . . .	Do.	Kalye . . .	1
40	Kamalanābha Bhaṭṭa . . .	Chakrambhaṭṭa . . .	Śrīvatsa . . .	Do.	Gutti . . .	1
41	Kōṇēri Bhaṭṭa . . .	Tirumalārya . . .	Kauṇḍinya . . .	Do.	Hosakere . . .	1

List of donees, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Name of the donee.	Father's name.	Gōtra.	Śākhā.	Native place.	Number of pattis.
42	Anantārya . . .	Nārāyaṇārya . . .	Śrīvatsa . . .	Yajus . . .	Mēlnādu . . .	1
43	Tirumalārya . . .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . . .	Viśvāmitra . . .	Do.	Baṇḍāra (?) . . .	1
44	Lakshmanāya . . .	Visvanūpam Tirumala Bhaṭṭa.	Bhāradvāja . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	1
45	Kōṭṭisankara Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kāśinātha Bhaṭṭa . . .	Śrīvatsa . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	1
46	Basavā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Lingambhaṭṭa . . .	Kāśyapa . . .	Rik . . . . .	.....	1
47	Virūpāksha Bhaṭṭa . . .	Lingambhaṭṭa . . .	Do.	Do. . . . .	.....	2
48	Vaidyanātha . . .	Gangādhara Bhaṭṭa . . .	Viśvāmitra . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	1
49	Annambhaṭṭa . . .	Konḍu	Kauṇḍinya . . .	Yajus	Pandillapalli . . .	1
50	Lingambhaṭṭa . . .	Kālabasti Bhaṭṭa . . .	Ātrēya	Rik	Inukunṭa	1
51	Puṇḍarikāksha . . .	Chandrayajvan . . .	Do.	Yajus	Garudādri	1
52	Kariy-Tirumalārya . . .	Tukkadēva	Do. ; Jaimini . . .	... . . . .	.....	2
53	Tippaṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Saṅkapa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Ātrēya	Rik . . . . .	.....	1
54	Aḷagambhaṭṭa . . .	Lakshmaṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kauṇḍinya . . .	Yajus	Muttukūri	1
55	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . . .	Raṅgu Bhaṭṭa . . .	Ātrēya	Do.	Do.	1
56	Viśvagarbha-Aubhala . . .	Tirumalārya	Kamakūyana Viś- vāmitra.	Rik . . . . .	.....	1
57	Gōvinda Bhaṭṭa . . .	Do.	Bhāradvāja . . .	Yajus	Śivapuram	1
58	Veṅkaṭaya	Bhāgavata Appālaya . . .	Śrīvatsa	Do.	Mammaka (?) . . .	2
59	Lakshminārāyaṇendra . . .	Vēlam Śēshādri Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kauśika	Do. . . . .	.....	1
60	Vyāsārāya	Rāghavārya	Harita	Rik	Marichēti	1
61	Ānanda Bhaṭṭa	Timmaṇa Dāsa	Viśvāmitra . . .	Do. . . . .	.....	1
62	Puṇyakōti	Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Do.	Do.	Madhura	1
63	Rāmā-Bhaṭṭa	Rāmā-Bhaṭṭa	Kāśyapa	Yajus	Chattipalli	1
64	Lakshmaṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Gōvinda	Gautama	Do.	Barige (?)	1
65	Raṅganāthārya	Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭendra . . .	Viśvāmitra . . .	Rik	Madhura	1
66	Appāji	Narasōpādhyāya . . .	Kauṇḍinya . . .	Yajus	Udayālūr	2½
67	Raṅgappa	Nāgarasa	Ātrēya	Rik	Aruṅgonḍa	1
68	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . . .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . . .	Śrīvatsa	Yajus	Sonus	1
69	Do.	Nāgā-Bhaṭṭa	Ātrēya	Rik	Aruṅgonḍa	2
70	Do.	Do.	Do.	Yajus	Maṇiśchēri	1
71	Lakshmarasa	Do.	Viśvāmitra . . .	Rik . . . . .	.....	3
72	Mādapa	Chauḍu Bhaṭṭa	Bhāradvāja . . .	Yajus . . . . .	.....	1

List of donees, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Name of the donee.	Father's name.	Gōtra.	Śākhā.	Native place.	Number of <i>criptis</i> .
73	Kṛishṇambhaṭṭa .	Padmanābhādhvarindra .	Śrīvatsa .	Yajus .	Yadavalli .	1
74	Chandappa .	Nārāyaṇa Paṇḍita .	Vādhūla .	Do. .	.....	4
75	Kōnēri Bhaṭṭa .	Vyāsarāya .	Bhāradvāja .	Do. .	Kōjāla .	†
76	Hari Bhaṭṭa .	Kōnēri Bhaṭṭa .	Harita .	Rik .	Mulvāyi .	†
77	Alaghāya .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa .	Vāsishṭha .	Do. .	Bidurehalli .	1
78	Koṇḍu Bhaṭṭa .	Vidyādhara Bhaṭṭa .	Bhāradvāja .	Yajus .	Stavalam (?) .	1
79	Śokkapa .	Akkaṇḍāya .	Vāsishṭha .	Rik .	Yadappaṭu .	1
80	Liṅgarāja .	Chennamarāju .	{ Kanḍika Viśvāmitra. }	Do. .	.....	1
81	Jayarāya .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa .	Ātrēya .	Do. .	.....	1
82	Venkataya .	Kāyaṇa .	Kapi .	Do. .	Kalabarige .	2
83	Brahmēśvara .	. . .	. . .	Yajus .	.....	1
84	Śrīnivāsa Bhaṭṭa .	Raghunātha .	Pūtimāha .	Rik .	Bellūr .	1
85	Nārāyaṇāya .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	1
86	Tirumala Nārasimha .	Śrīnivāsa .	Bhāradvāja .	Do. .	Vānivāla .	1
87	Varada Nārasimhāya .	Kṛishṇambhaṭṭa .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	1
88	Bhānu Bhaṭṭa .	Yallambhaṭṭa .	Svatanttra-Kapi .	Do. .	Kōśige .	1
89	Rāghava Bhaṭṭa .	Vyāsarāya .	Harita .	Do. .	Marichēṭi .	1
90	Uḍayambhaṭṭa .	Gōvinda Bhaṭṭa .	Do. .	Do. .	Bidirabhalli .	1
91	Aubhala Bhaṭṭa .	Kōnēri Bhaṭṭa .	Do. .	Do. .	Marichēṭi .	†
92	Dēvarāja Bhaṭṭa .	Bāmāya .	Śāṇḍilya .	Do. .	Muśṣeṭṭihalli .	1
93	Tammaṇa Bhaṭṭa .	Śīngari Bhaṭṭa .	Bhāradvāja .	Yajus .	.....	1
94	Nārāyaṇa .	Kṛishṇambhaṭṭa .	Viśvāmitra .	Rik .	Kampila .	1
95	Narasambhaṭṭa .	Viṣṇu Bhaṭṭa .	Vāsishṭha .	Do. .	Kontage .	1
96	Chika Tirumalāya .	Viṭṭhala Bhaṭṭa .	Kāśyapa .	Do. .	.....	1
97	Giri Bhaṭṭa .	Narasambhaṭṭa .	Harita .	Yajus .	Muśṣeṭṭihalli .	1
98	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa .	Janārdana Bhaṭṭa .	Ātrēya .	Rik .	Harisamudram .	1
99	Nārāyaṇāya .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa .	Bhāradvāja .	Yajus .	Pappūri .	1
100	Liṅgambhaṭṭa .	Sūri Bhaṭṭa .	Gautama .	Do. .	Nandyāla .	1
101	Paṇḍari Bhaṭṭa .	Virūpākha Bhaṭṭa .	Kāśyapa .	Rik .	Lakshmīpuram .	1
102	Yādavāya .	Achyuta Bhaṭṭa .	Kauṇḍinya .	Yajus .	.....	1
103	Tirumala Bhaṭṭēndra .	Narasambhaṭṭa .	Viśvāmitra .	Rik .	Paṇḍari (?) .	1

List of donees, etc.—*concl.*

No.	Name of donee.	Father's name.	Gōtra.	Śākhā.	Native place.	Number of pittis.
104	Tammaṇa Bhaṭṭa .	Narasambhaṭṭa Sūri .	Ātrēya .	Rik .	.....	1
105	Chenuu Bhaṭṭa .	Narasārya Kēśava Bhaṭṭa.	Bhāradvāja .	Yajus .	Krānāla .	1½
106	Venkata Bhaṭṭa .	Peddi Bhaṭṭāndra .	Śāṇḍilya .	Do.	Cheuuāvajjula (?)	½
107	Vyāsārāya Bhaṭṭa .	Gōvinda Bhaṭṭa .	Bhāradvāja .	Rik .	Vāuivāḷa .	3
108	Timmaṇa Bhaṭṭa .	Mallaṇārādhyā ? .	Do.	Do.	.....	½
109	Giri Bhaṭṭa .	Mahābhāsbya Śrini- vāsa.	Pūtīmāsha .	Do.	.....	½
110	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa .	Uppaṇa Bhaṭṭa (?) .	Kauṇḍiyya .	Yajus .	Ghaḍayakaṇṭi .	2
111	Veṅkaṭa Bhaṭṭa .	Rāghava Bhaṭṭa .	Vasishtha .	Rik .	. . . .	1
112	Kamalanābha Bhaṭṭa .	Lakshmidharārya .	Kāśyapa .	Yajus .	Bālāpura .	2
113	Dēvarājārya .	Tirumala Gaṅgayāḍi .	Bhāradvāja .	Do.	Oḍayālūr .	3
114	Varada Bhāgavata .	Liugārya .	Vishṇuvardhana .	Rik .	Yēḍdalūr .	1
115	Aṇṇāji .	Aṇṇambhaṭṭa .	Bhārgava .	Do.	Kottapalli .	1
116	Veṅkatādri .	Rāmachaudrārya .	Ātrēya .	Rik .	Rāmachaudrapura .	1
117	Kupparasa .	Kāmarasa .	Kauṇḍinya .	Śukla Yajus.	Kumbhaghōṇam .	1
118	Bhāskarārya .	Baṅganātha Bhaṭṭa .	Kauśika .	Rik .	Ghadiyāram (?) .	1
119	Karaṇikya Daruvaṇa .	Lakshmikānta .	Kauśika Viś- vāmītra.	Do.	Periyakoḷam .	2
120	Karaṇika Timmarasa .	Tiparasa .	Śrīvatsa .	Do.	Do.	1

Names of places occurring in the grant.

A.—In the description of the grant, vv. 44-63.

No.	Name of the place.	Modern name.	District.	Taluka.
1	Hastināvatī . . . .	.....	.....	.....
2	Dhārāpuram	Dhārāpuram	Coimbatore	Dhārāpuram.
3	Ālāṅguḷam . . . .	.....	.....	.....
4	Neḍuṅguḷam	Neḍuṅguḷam	Madura	Madura.
5	Periyakoḷam	Periyakoḷam	Do.	Periyakoḷam.

Names of places occurring in the grant—*contd.*

No	Name of place.	Modern name.	District.	Taluka.
6	Śuṇḍekkāyikkāṇamā, cf. No. 29.	Near Sundaikkāyppālayam or near Kaṇvāyppatti(?)	Coimbatore, or, Madura.	Dhārāpuram, or, Dindigul, or, Periyakulam.
7	Vaighayāru	Vaigai river . . . . .	.....	.....
8	Pūlattūr hill and village	Pūlattūr	Madura	Kodaikkanal.
9	Mūṅgilāṇai . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
10	Haridrā river	Mañjalār . . . . .	.....	.....
11	Pūjārīnāyakan hill	Perhaps situated near Pūśārīppatti.	Madura	Dindigul, or Palni
12	Bṛihatkulyā . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
13	Gardabhakkāṇamā, (Kaṇḍaikkāṇamā).	.....	.....	.....
14	Tummalappatti	Tumbalapatti	Madura	Palni.
15	Bairināyani-ūru . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
16	Pallamañjappatti . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
17	Yaḍamalai hill . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
18	Gorlavārapatti	Gollappatti	Madura	Palni.
19	Vēḍappatti	Vēḍappatti	Do.	Periyakulam.
20	Muppaḍi Jaggināyakappatti . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
21	Mēlaikkōṭṭappatti . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
22	Meṭṭappatti	Meṭṭappatti	Madura	Dindigul.
23	Vīttirūda-Perumāḷ temple . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
24	Kāttinā, akapatti . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
25	Tenkaraḍu hill . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
26	Śōvaghanpatti	Śōvagampatti	Madura	Dindigul.
27	Vēlāyndan-kōṭṭai	Vēlāyudampālayam	Do.	Do.
28	Battulakkunṭa	Butlagunḍu	Do.	Do.
29	Śuṇḍekkāyikkāṇavāyippatti	Kaṇvāyppatti	Do.	Do. or Periyakulam.
30	Pālamānpatti	Pālappatti (?)	Do.	Dindigul.
31	Santēppūleyam	Sandaiyūr (?)	Do.	Do.
32	Mūrtiūāyanipatti . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
33	Guyamanāyanipatti	Gullapuram (?)	Madura	Periyakulam.
34	Kūḷekkōṭṭappatti	Kūḷekkōṭṭai	Do.	Dindigul.
35	Kāpnāppatti	Kāppiliyappatti	Do.	Palni.
36	Śilīnāyanipatti	Vīlīnāyanipatti or Śīlayampatti	Do.	Dindigul or Periyakulam.
37	Toṇḍēkkutyappan forest . . . . .	.....	.....	.....

Names of places occurring in the grant—*contd.*

No.	Name of place.	Modern name.	District.	Taluka.
38	Kāṭṭināyanpaṭṭi . . .	.....	.....	.....
39	Tōraṇali . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
40	Virabhūpasamudra, <i>alias</i> Gaṅga- varappaṭṭi.	Gauguvarpaṭṭi . . .	Madura . . .	Periyakulam.

B.—In the enumeration of grantees, vv. 80—198.

1	Vānivāla . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
2	Hōtūr . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
3	Ānēgundi	Ānēgundi	Raichur . . .	Gaṅgāvati.
4	Maḍavāḍala . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
5	Alabūr	Alavūr	Chingleput . .	Conjeeveram.
6	Śrivaram	Śivaram	Do.	Do.
7	Togaruchēti	Togarchēdu	Kurnool . . .	Nandyal or Ramal- lakota.
8	Hosakere	Hosakere	Tumkuru . . .	Gubbi or Maddagiri.
9	Talamuḍipi	Talamuḍipi	Kurnool . . .	Nandikotkur.
10	Kambhālūr . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
11	Oḍayālūr	Oḍayālūr	Tanjore . . .	Kumbhakonam.
12	Muluvāy	Mulubāgalu	Kolar	Mulbagal.
13	Mosalimaḍu	Musalamaḍugu	Kurnool . . .	Nandikotkur.
14	Akshatala (?) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
15	Kalye	Kalya (?)	S. Kavara . . .	Udipi or Uppinangadi.
16	Gutti	Gutti	Anantapur . .	Gooty.
17	Mēluāḍu . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
18	Baḍāra (?) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
19	Pandillapalli	Paudillapalle	Guutur . . .	Bapatla.
20	Iuukunṭa . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
21	Garuḍādri . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
22	Muṭṭukūru	Muṭṭukūru	N. Arcot . . .	Chittoor.
23	Sivapuram	Śivapuram (?)	Tanjore . . .	Kumbhakonam.
24	Mammaka (?) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....

Names of places occurring in the grant—*concl'd.*

No.	Name of place.	Modern name.	District.	Taluka.
25	Marichēṭi . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
26	Madhura	Madura	Madura	Madura.
27	Chattipalli	Seṭṭipalli	Godavary	Yellavaram.
28	Barige (?) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
29	Araṅgoṇḍa	Aragoṇḍa	N. Arcot	Chittoor.
30	Sonna (?) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
31	Maṇiśchēri . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
32	Yaḍavalli . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
33	Kōḷāla	Kōḷār	Kolar	Kolar.
34	Bidurehalli	Bidarehalli	Bangalore	Hoskote.
35	Stavalam (?) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
36	Yadappaṭu . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
37	Kalabarige	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Gulbarga.
38	Beḷḷūr	Beḷḷūru	Kolar	Kolar.
39	Kōḷige	Kōḷgi Town	Bellary	Adoni.
40	Muṣṣaṭṭihalli . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
41	Kampila	Kampili	Bellary	Hospet.
42	Kontage	Kondage	Tanjore	Kumbhakonam.
43	Harisamudram	Haresamudram	Bellary	Rayadurg.
44	Pāppūri . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
45	Nandyāla	Nandyal	Kurnool	Nandyal.
46	Lakshimpuram . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
47	Paṇḍari	Paṇḍharpūr	Sholapur	Paṇḍharpūr.
48	Krānāla . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
49	Chennāvajjula (?) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
50	Ghaḍayakaṇṭi . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
51	Bāḷṣura	Bāḷṣura (?)	Kolar or Bangalore	Chikka or Dodda-Ballapur.
52	Yeḍḍalūr . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
53	Kottapalli . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
54	Rāmachandrapuram . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
55	Kumbhaḡbōṣam	Kumbhakōṣam	Tanjore	Kumbhakonam.
56	Ghaḍiyāram (?) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
57	Periyakoṣam	Periyakoṣam	Madura	Periyakoṣam.

TEXT¹

First Plate.

- 1 श्रीवैकटेशाय नमः । २यस्य संपर्कपुंस्त्वेन^२ नारीर-
 2 लमभूशिला^३ । यदुपास्यं सुमनसां (सुमनसां) तद्वस्तुहं-
 3 माश्रये ।[। १*] २यस्य द्विरदवक्त्राद्याः पारिषद्याः परस्मत्^४ [।*] विघ्नं वि-
 4 घ्नन्ति भवतां विष्वक्त्वेन^५ तमाश्रये ।[। २*] ३हरेर्जीवा^६वराहस्य दं-
 5 द्रादंष्ट्रस्य पातु वः । हेमाद्रिकलया यच्च धात्री ७च्छन्नियं दधौ ।[। ३*]
 6 २जयति क्षीरजलघेर्जातं सव्येक्षणं हरेः । आलंबनं चकोरा-
 7 षाममरायुष्करं महः ।[। ४*] ८पौत्रस्तस्य पुष्करवा बुधस्तस्यआ-
 8 युरस्यात्मजः खंजत्रे^{१०} नहुषो ययातिरभवत्तस्माच्च पूर-
 9 स्ततः । तदंशे भरतो बभूव नृपतिस्तत्सततौ^{११} शंतनुस्तत्तुर्यो
 10 विजयोभिमंन्युश्चदभूत्तस्मात्परिचित्ततः^{१२} ।[। ५*] १२नंदस्तस्याष्टमोभू-
 11 त्समजनि नवस्तसा^{१४} रात्रश्चक्रिक्कस्मापस्तत्सतम[*] श्रीपतिरधि-
 12 रभवद्राजपूर्वो नरेंद्रः । तस्यासीद्विज्जकेंद्रो दशम इह नृपो वो-
 13 रहेमाकिरायस्सार्त्तिको^{१६} सुरारौ कृतनतिरुदभूत्तस्य माया-
 14 पुरो[श]: ।[। ६*] १४तत्तुर्योजनि तातपिनममहीपालो निजासोकनच-
 15 स्तामिचगणस्ततोजनि हर^{१७} दुर्गाणि सप्ताहितात् । १५अनैके-
 16 न स सोमिदेव(नृपदेव)नृपतिस्तस्यैव जज्ञे सुतो वीरो राघ-
 17 वदेवराडिति तत[*] श्रीपिनमोभूत्तपः^{१९} ।[। ७*] २०आरवीटिनगरीवि-
 18 भोरभूदस्य बुद्धधरणीपतिस्तुतः । येन साकुवृत्सिंहराज्य-
 19 म[ये]धमानमहसा स्थिरीकृतं ।[। ८*] २१स्त्रःकामिनी[*] स्ततनुकांतिभिरा-
 20 [चि]पंतीं बुद्धावनीपतिस्तको बुधकल्पशास्त्री । कल्याणिनीं

¹ From impressions supplied by Mr. M. K. Nārāyaṇasāmi Ayyar.² Metre: Anuṣṭubh.³ Read ०भूशिला.⁴ Read ०विष्वक्त्वेन.⁵ Read ०हृत्.⁶ Read ०संज्ञे.⁷ Read ०मनु.⁸ Read ०नवनसस्य.⁹ Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.¹⁰ Read ०अनैके.¹¹ Metre: Rathōddhatā.¹² Read ०पुंस्त्वेन.¹³ Read परस्मत्तम.¹⁴ Read ०हरेर्जीवा.¹⁵ Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.¹⁶ Read ०स्तत्सततौ.¹⁷ Metre: Śragdharā.¹⁸ Read ०सार्त्तिको.¹⁹ Read ०हरनु.²⁰ Read ०भूतपः.²¹ Metre: Vasantatilaka.

Second Plate; First Side.

- 21 कमलनाभ इवाभिकन्यां बल्लभिकामुदवहहह-
 22 मान्यशीलां ।[। ८*] 'सुतेव कलशांबुधेक्षुरभिक्काशुगं माधवात्कु-
 23 मारमिव शंकरात्कुलमहोदतः कन्यका । जयंतममरप्र-
 24 भोरपि शचीव बुद्धाधिपा[च्छ]तं जगति बल्लमासभत रामरा-
 25 जं सुतं ।[। १०*] 'सहस्रैस्सप्तत्या सहितमपि यस्मिंशु(धु)जनुषां [स]पा-
 26 दस्त्रानीकं समिति भुजशौर्येण महता । विजित्यादत्तेष्वा-
 27 दवनिगिरिदुर्गं विभुतया विधूतैः कासप्योडयमपि
 28 विद्राव्य सहसा ।[। ११*] 'कंदनवोलिदुर्गमुक्कंदकदभ्युदयो
 29 बाहुवलेन [यो] बद्धतरेण^१ विजित्यं हरेः । संनिहितस्य त-
 30 च चरणांबुषु सक्ततया ज्ञातिभिरर्पितं सुधयति स्य नि-
 31 षेव्य विधं ।[। १२*] 'श्रीरामराजचितिपस्य तस्य चिंतामणेर-
 32 र्थिकदंबकानां । लक्ष्मीरिवांभोहहलोचनस्य लक्ष्मांबिका-
 33 सुख महिषसासीत् ।[। १३*] 'तस्याधिकैस्समभवत्तनयस्त्रयोभिः[*]
 34 श्री[र]गराजवृपतिश्चशिवंशदीपः । आसन् समुत्तम-
 35 ति धामनि यस्य चित्रं नेत्राणि वैरिसुदृशां च निरंज-
 36 नानि ।[। १४*] 'सतीं तिरुमल्लिकां चरितलीलयाहंती-^२
 37 प्रथमपि तितिचया वसुमतीयशो हं(ध)तीं । हिमांशुरिव
 38 रोहिणीं हृदयहारिणीं सद्गुणैरमोदत सधर्मिणीम-
 39 यमवाप्य वीराग्रणीः ।[। १५*] 'रचितनयविचारं रामराजं च
 40 धीरं वरतिरुमसरायं वेंकटाद्रिचित्तीयं । अजनय-
 41 त स 'श्रैतानानुपूर्व्यां [कुमारा]निह तिरुमल्लदेव्यामे[व]

Second Plate; Second Side.

- 42 राजा मञ्जीवाः ।[। १६*] 'सकलभुवनकंटकानरातोन्मि-
 43 ति निहत्य स रामराजवीरः । भरतमनुभगीरथादिराज-
 44 प्रथितयथाः प्रथमास चक्रसुर्व्याः ।[। १७*] 'वितरणपरिपाटीं य-
 45 स्त्र विद्याधुरीणा^३ नखरसुखरवीचानादगीतां निशम्य । अ-

^१ Metre: Prithvi.^२ Metre: Śikharipl.^३ Read बद्धतरेण विजित्यं.^४ Metre: Vasantatilakā.^५ Read 'हन्ती'.^६ Read स एतां.^७ Metre: Mālinī.^८ Read 'सुतं.^९ Metre: Sailasikhā.^{१०} Metre: Indravajrā.^{११} Metre: Prithvi.^{१२} Metre: Mālinī.^{१३} Metre: Pushpitāgrā.^{१४} Read विद्याधुरीणा.

[illegible][illegible]

- 46 नुकलमयमावासांबुविंवापदेशादभरनमरशास्त्री लक्ष्म-
 47 या मल्लतीव ।। १८*] ^१व्यराजत श्रीवरवेष्टाद्विराज[ः*] चितौ लक्ष्म-
 48 चारुमूर्तिः । जा(ज्या)घोषदूरीकृतमेघनादः कुर्वन्^२ सुमि[त्रा]ग्रय-
 49 हर्षपो[ष] ।। १९*] ^३चिषु श्रीरंगम्मापरिवृढकुमारेष्वधिरचं विजि-
 50 त्थारिम्मापांस्त्रिरुमलमहारायनृपतिः । महीजास्त्रा[म्मा] ^४शु[म]-
 51 तिरभिषिक्तो निरुपमे प्रयास्त्युर्वी^५ सर्वमपि ^६तिशृषु मूर्तिष्वि[व]
 52 हरिः ।। २०] ^७यशस्विनामग्रसरस्य यस्य पद्मभिषेके सति पार्थि[वि]-
 53 दोः । दानांबुपूरैरभिषि[ष्य]माना देवीपदं भूमिरियं दधाति ।। २१*]
 54 ^८कांक्षि श्रीरंगमेषाचलकनकसभाहोबलाद्रीशमुख्येष्वाहृत्या-
 55 हृत्य सव(र्वे)ष्यतनुत विधिवद्भूयसे श्रेयसे यः । देवस्थानेषु तो-
 56 र्येष्वपि कनकतुलापूरुषादीनि नामाद[ः*] ^९गान्धेयोपदानैरपि
 57 सममखिलैरागमौ(मो)क्तानि तानि ।। २२*] ^{१०}अनंतरं ^{११}ततमयः प्रतोत-
 58 श्चकास्ति इत्थापजितशुशास्त्री । श्रीवेङ्कटाचलपुष्करासि(ग्रिः)
 59 श्रीरंगराय[ः*] श्रितभागधेयः ।। २३*] ^{१२}उद्गिरी स्थितः परिविजित्य च
 60 ^{१३}दुर्गेचयान् दुर्गम[को]डवीडुविनिक्कोडपुरप्रमुखान्^{१४} ।।*] भूव-
 61 लयैकरत्नपेनुगोडपुरे^{१५} निवसंस्वाजति^{१६} यस्ममग्रमकरा-

Third Plate ; First Side.

- 62 दिमलांछनतः^{१७} ।। २४*] ^{१८}यथाविधि मं(म)हीसुरोत्तमलताभि-
 63 प्रेकोषवे ^{१९}यदीयकरवारिदे कनककण्टिदे सर्वतः । ^{२०}यसोम-
 64 यतरंगिणी दशदिगंतरे ^{२१}जुमते(।) सतां प्रशमितोभवत्क्षप-
 65 यतोबदावानलः ।। २५*] ^{२२}नीत्या निरस्तादिदृपे सप[त्नी]^{२३} संहृत्य संर[चि]-
 66 तसर्वलोके । श्रीरंगरायचित्तिपासकेस्मिन् पदं सुरारेः पर-
 67 मं प्रपद्ये ।। २६*] ^{२४}विहन्ता(न्ना)चपरायच(ः)स्तदनुजः श्रीवेङ्कटाचपुराय-
 68 श्योत्कर्षफलोदयस्त्रिरुमलश्रीदेवरायात्मभूः । संतानद्रुरिव

^१ Metre: Upajāti.^२ Metre: Śikharīṇī.^३ Read तिष्ठतु.^४ Metre: Śailāśikhā.^५ Read ^६विनिक्कोष°.^७ Read निवसन्स्वाजति.^८ Metre: Prithvī.^९ Read यमी°.^{१०} Read उपमान्.^{११} Read कुर्वन्.^{१२} Read साबाण्डी सुमति°.^{१३} Metre: Śragdhārā. Read काशी°.^{१४} Read लक्ष्मणः.^{१५} Read दुर्व°.^{१६} Read पेनुगीष°.^{१७} Read ^{१८}बाण्छनतः.^{१९} Read यदीय°.^{२०} Read लक्ष्मणः.^{२१} Metre: Śārūlāvikrīḍita.

- 69 स्त्रितस्तु[र]गिरौ सांभ्याञ्चसिंहासने सर्वां प्राप्ति नयेन वैक-
 70 टपतिश्रीदेवराय[.*] चमां ।। २७*] 'यथा रघुकुलोद्भव[.*] स्वयमर्ध-
 71 तीजानिना स्वमोचगुरुणा सुधीतिल्लकतातयार्येण यः । य-
 72 याविधि यशस्विना विरचिताभिधेक[.*] चचाहिमिद्य यवना-
 73 शरास्त्रिजयते प्रशासन्महीं ।। २८*] 'श्रीवैकटांवा वरराघवांवा
 74 पेदोबमांवा वरकृष्णमांवा । नीत्वा समेता युव(इव) शक्तयो यं दे-
 75 व्योनुर्ध्वंति पवित्रशोभाः ।। २९*] 'यस्मातिप्रथितौजसे' रघुसुखे
 76 सेनाभट्टैश्चट्टैश्चाटोपाहृतसैव(ध)वद्विपघटाशस्त्रातपन्ना-
 77 दिमः । निर्विचो^१ मलिकीभरामतनुभूषणप्राप्य^२ गेहं महेर्म-
 78 दस्त्राहमंदशाहुरयते सार्वभिधामन्वहं ।। ३०*] 'यस्मिन्मंग-
 79 दनिर्विशेषमखिलामूर्वी^३ मुजे विधति प्रीताः पंगममंडला-
 80 धिपकुलघोषोभृतो निर्मराः । यस्मै भूवलयेकधूर्वहृकसा-
 81 माशंसमानाश्चदा सेवते वृषशैलतामधिगता[.*] श्रीवैक-
 82 टाद्रीचरं ।। ३१*] 'वाराशिंगांभीर्यविशेषधुर्यचौराग्निदुर्मेक-

Third Plate; Second Side.

- 83 विभाळ्वर्थः । पराष्टदिप्रायमनःप्रकामभयंक-
 84 रस्त्राह्वरांतरंगः ।। ३२*] 'इतरिपुरनिमेषानोकहो याच-
 85 कानां होसविदरगंडो रायराहुतमिहः^{१०} ।। ३२*] 'सारवीररम-
 86 या समुत्तसं(स)सारवीटिपुरहारनाय[कः] । ^{१२}कुंडलीश्वरमहा-
 87 भुज[.*] ^{१३}अयंकांडलीकधरबीवराहतां ।। ३३*] 'रात्रां वरो रघुसु-
 88 खराममद्रक्षिति^{१४} श्रुतः । वर्धितविदो नामावर्षश्रीमंडलीक-
 89 मंड इति ।। ३४*] ^{१५}पाच्यमोचजानामप्रसरो भूमुजासुदारव-
 90 शाः ।। ३५*] ^{१७}एविदरायराहुतवेस्त्रैकमुजंगविदमरितश्रीः ।

^१ Metre: Prithvi.

^२ Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

^३ Read निर्विचो.

^४ Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

^५ Metre: Mālini.

^{१०} Read 'मिहः'. The missing half of the stanza can be supplied from other inscriptions, cf. e.g. above, Vol. IV, p. 275, v. 28, महितचरितचन्वी मनिवान् सामुचादिप्रकटितविदश्रीः पाटिताराविचोः.

^{११} Metre: Rathōddhatā.

^{१२} Read चयन्मखलीक^०.

^{१३} Metre of the first half Anuṣṭubh and of the second Āryā. ^{१४} Read 'मद्र इति श्रुतः

^{१५} Metre: Āryā. The second half of v. 35 is missing as in several other grants. It can be supplied, e.g. from the Viṣṇupāka grant, above, Vol. IV, p. 275, v. 22. चविचिदरायराहुतवेस्त्रैकमुजंगविदमरितश्रीः.

^{१६} Metre: Āryā.

^७ Metre: Indravajrā.

^८ Read 'जसी.

^९ Read तनुभूः संप्राप्य.

^{१०} Metre: Upajāti.

- 91 रम्यतरकीर्त्तिरोद्धिरायद(दि)शापट(इ)विबदघोषे ॥[३६*] ^१ओषधि-
 92 ^२पत्युपमायितगंहस्तोषषरूपजितासमकांङ्कः^३ । भाषगेत-
 93 प्युवरायरगंहः^४ पोषषनिर्भरभूगवखंहः^५ ॥[३७*] ^६राजाधिराज-
 94 विबदो राजराजसमांङ्कतिः । मूवरायरगंहकां^७ मेवखंहि-
 95 यशोभरः ॥[३८*] ^८यित्वादिबिबदैर्वदितत्वा^९ नित्यमभिष्टुतः ॥[३९*]
^{१०}सोयं
 96 नीतिजितादिभूपतिततिः[*] सुचा[म*]शास्त्री सुधीसार्थानां भुज-
 97 तेजसा स्वययं^{१०} कर्षाटसिद्धासनं^{११} । च^{१२} सेतेरपि चाहिमाद्रि वि-
 98 मतां^{१३} संख्य शसन्मुदा (।) सर्वोर्वी^{१४} प्रचकास्ति वैकटपतिश्रीदे-
 99 वरायाश्रीः ॥ [४० ॥*] ^{१५}वसुधोमककवेदुगणिते शकवत्सरे । संवत्स-
 100 [रे] व्ययाभिख्ये मासि कार्त्तिकनामनि ॥[४१ ॥*] ^{१६}पक्षे वकसे ^{१७}पुंखाया-
 [स]-
 101 त्यानहादशीतिथौ । श्रीवैकटेशपादाज्ज(ब)संनिधौ श्रेयसां निधौ ॥[४२ ॥*]
 102 ^{१८}नानाशास्त्राभिधानोचसूत्रेभ्यश्चास्त्रवित्तया । विख्यातेभ्यो द्विजा-

Fourth Plate; First Side.

- 103 तिभ्यो वेदविज्ञो विशेषतः ॥[४३ ॥*] ^{१९}वक्तिते इस्तिनापत्वा श्रीध्या(धा)-
 [रा]-
 104 पुरवंशके । आखंगुल्लके चापि श्रीनेलुंगुल्लके^{१६} ॥[४४ ॥*] ^{१७}वसति(तिं)
 105 ख्यातपेरियकुलसीमनि च त्रितं । शृंङ्खलायिक्कसमश्रीमंगका-
 106 देवीसुमध्यगं ॥[४५ ॥*] ^{१८}श्रीवैद्यारूपलसूत्रैल्योर्मध्यमाश्रितं^{१९} । ख्यात-
 107 मंगिलसैयामवर्था^{२०} निर्भत्य संततं ॥[४६ ॥*] ^{२१}प्रवहत्या^{२२} हरिद्राख्यतरंगि-
 108 स्था समन्वितं । ^{२३}यतन्मंगिलसैयामहरिद्रासेतुबंधतः ॥[४७ ॥*] ^{२४}कुसया

^१ Metre: Dōdhaka.^२ Read °काङ्कः.^३ Read °खङ्कः.^४ Read °नकाङ्को.^५ Read °नकाङ्को.^६ Read °नकाङ्कः.^७ Metre: Anuṣṭubh.^८ Read °काङ्को. The second half of the stanza can be supplied from V. 38 of the Vilāppākkaṁ grānt, अथ जीवेति वादिना जनितांजलिबंधदा.^९ Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.^{१०} Read °सिंहासनं.^{११} Read विलताम्.^{१२} Read पुण्यावा°.^{१३} Read °पूषपूषे°.^{१४} Read प्रवहत्या.^{१५} Read स्वययं.^{१६} Read चा सेतेरपि.^{१७} Metre: Anuṣṭubh.^{१८} Read °नाङ्को.^{१९} Read °व्याश्रितम्.^{२०} Read एतन्मंगिलसैयाम°.

- 109 चापि सङ्घितं निष्कारंत्या निरंतरं । पूजारिनायकश्च(१)लैखलाया-
 110 न्दिशमाश्रितं ।[। ४८ ॥*] ^१श्रुतमंगिलचैग्रामात्तस्त्रीमांतावितस्थितेः । आग्ने-
 [यी]
 111 विश्रुतवृद्धकुष्यायाश्चाश्रितां(तं) दिशं ।[। ४९ ॥*] ^१पूजस्तूया(र्षी)मसीमांत-
 शैलाह-
 112 क्षिणत[:*] स्थितं । ^२गर्हभक्षणमामध्यादपि तंमलपटितः ।[। ५० ॥*] ^१नैर्ऋतं
 प्रथि-
 113 ताहैरिनायनिजरोक्ष पश्चिमं । पुनर्मज्जन्पटितो यडमलाख्यनि-
 114 रेरपि ।[। ५१ ॥*] ^१गोर्लवारप्यष्टिनाञ्चो ग्रामाद्वायव्यतामितं । वेडपट्टेर्मुष्य-
 115 डिजग्निनायकपटितोपि च ।[। ५२ ॥*] ^१मेलैकोट्टवरप्यष्टिग्रामकाश्च श्रितो-
 116 त्तरं । [मे]दृष्यष्टिग्रामकादप्येतस्त्रीमांतव[र्त्ति]नः । [। ५३ ॥*] ^१ऐशान्यां^३ वीत्तिरं-
 117 दपेक्षमाकालयादितं । काटिनायकपट्टाख्यग्रामाद्याख्येन भास्व-
 118 ता ।[। ५४ ॥*] ^१तेकरट्टाख्यशैलेन्द्राहचिषाशासुपेयुषा । शिववन्पट्टिनाञ्चो-
 119 पि ग्रामाद्विस्थातिमेयुषः ।[। ५५ ॥*] ^१ग्रामादेलायुधकोट्टेनामकात्पश्चि-
 120 मेन च । उत्तरत्वमितेन श्रीवत्तुलकुंटत[:*] श्रुतात् ।[। ५६ ॥*] ^१श्रीशुंङे-
 कायिक-
 121 [च]वायिप्यष्टिग्रामकोष च । पालमान्पट्टिना संतेप्याकेयग्रामकोष च ।
 [। ५७ ॥*] ^१त-
 122 नीख(य)सापि च वरमूर्त्तिनायनिपट्टिना । स्थितेन श्रीगुय्यमनायनिप्यष्टि-
 123 वरेण च ।[। ५८ ॥*] ^१कीकेकोट्टवरप्यष्टिग्रामकोषापि भास्वता । कापुलप्य-
 ट्टिना शैलि-
 124 [ना]यनिप्यष्टिनापि च ।[। ५९ ॥*] ^१इत्येतैरष्टभिर्ग्रामासैस्त्रयंस्तुत्तमं^४ ।
 125 . वयेन विनिप्यबकुष्याभ्यासुपशोभितं ॥ [६० ॥*]

Fourth Plate ; Second Side.

- 126 ^१प्रतीततोडिकुल्यप्यन्काननेन समन्वितं । काटिनायन्पट्टितो-
 127 रवलिसुंक्षयेन च ।[। ६१ ॥*] ^१मूंग्खणैसुंकेनोभयमार्गसुंक्षैसमन्वितं । वीर-
 128 भूपसमुद्राख्यामपरां समुपाश्रितं ।[। ६२ ॥*] ग्रामं गंगवरपट्टिनामानं स-
 129 स्वशोभितं । सर्वमान्यं चतुस्त्रीमासंयुतं च समंततः ।[। ६३ ॥*] ^१निधि-
 निधे पा-

^१ Metre : Anushtubh.

^२ Read ऐशान्यैच.

^३ Read वर्दभ°.

^४ Read °युक्तसु°.

[illegible]

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- 130 षाणसिद्धसाध्य(ध्य)जलान्वितं । अक्षिण्यागामिसंयुक्तं गणभोग्यं सभू-
 131 रुचं ।[। ६४ ॥*] ¹वापीकूपतटाकैश्च कच्छारामैश्च संयुतं । पुत्रपौत्रादिभिर्भोज्यं
 132 क्रमादाचंद्रतारकं ।[। ६५ ॥*] ¹दानाधमनविक्रीतियोग्यं विनिमयोचितं
 ।[। ६६*] ²श्री-
 133 मानुपेन्द्रपदभक्तिविशेषसांद्र[:*] श्रीविश्वनाथनरपालकुलाश्विचंद्रः ।
 134 श्रीवीरभूपतिलक[:*] स्थिरवैभवेन्द्रस्तेजोनिधिर्जयति दानकक्रावितंद्रः ।[। ६७*]
 135 ³श्रीमत्सुंदरनायकस्य महति श्रेयोनिधौ संनिधौ नानाचित्रविशेष-
 136 भूषितशिलास्तंभोल्लसन्मंडपं⁴ । मीनाद्याः कवचं च रत्नखचितं हैमं
 137 विधायाधुना पूजाः प्रत्यहमुत्तरा वहति ⁵यस्यांम्राज्यमव्याहृतं ।[। ६८*] ²य-
 138 स्मिन्दिशत्यवनिदेवगणाय वाजिनागादिभिरुनिचयानथ तेपि मेरुं ।[*]
 139 येकं⁶ समाश्रितवतां त्रिदशालयानामाहारमात्मभवनेषु समर्पयंति ।[। ६९*]
 140 ⁷यस्मिन्मस्तनिधिसागरशैलजंबूद्वीपादिदानमपि नैव विचित्ररूपं ।[*]
 141 ⁸मुक्तासुवर्नमणिरत्नविचित्रसप्तद्वीपप्रदानकरपुंस्त्यकरं⁹ जगत्यां ॥ ७०*]
 142 ¹श्रीमत्समयद्रोहरगंडांकस्य धीमतः । अय्यावक्कीपुरवराधीश्वर[र]-
 143 स्य महौजसः ।[। ७१*] ¹स्तुतिमागध[पांड्यश्री]चिरचोकादिभूभृतः । श्रीद-
 क्षिणसमु-
 144 द्रेषप्रख्यातविरुदोन्नतेः ।[। ७२*] ¹काश्यपान्वयम(वा)राशिकल्पभूमीरुहा-
 लनः ।[*]
 145 श्रीविश्वनाथभूपालपौत्रस्य प्रथितौजसः ।[। ७३*] ¹श्रीकृष्णनृपतिचीरसिंहशो-
 146 तकरोचिषः । सुशीललक्ष्ममागर्भ¹⁰स्तुतिमुक्ताफलाकृतेः ।[। ७४*] ¹वीरस्य
 वीरभूप[स्य]
 147 विघ्नमिहनुपालयन् । परीतः [प्र]यतै[:*] स्निग्धैः पुरोहितपुरोगमैः
 ।[। ७५*] ¹विविधै[र्वि]-
 148 बुधै[:*] श्रौतप[थि*]कैरथि(धि)कैर्गिरा । श्रीवीरवेंकटपतिर्म(म)हारायमहो-
 पतिः ।[। ७६*] ¹स
 149 ¹¹हिरण्यपयोधारापूर्वकं दत्तवान्मुदा ।(।) सीयं वीरमहोपालसुत्राम-
 150 समवैभवः ।[। ७७*] ¹समस्तषोडशमहादानचर्याधुरंधरः¹² । द्विचत्वारिंश-

¹ Metre : Anushtubh.² Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.³ Read यस्यां.⁴ Read सुवर्णं.⁵ Read सित्यु.⁶ Read हिरण्यं.⁷ Metre : Vasantatilakā.⁸ Read नमस्तुभ्यं.⁹ Read एकं.¹⁰ Read पुण्यं.¹¹ Read युक्तिं.¹² Read धुरंधरः.

Fifth Plate; First Side.

- 151 दधिकशतवृत्तिसमन्वितं¹ ।[। ७८*] ²कृत्वा ग्राममिमं
 152 गंगवरपट्टिभिधालुषं³ । नानागोत्रद्विजातिभ्यो
 153 धारापूर्वमदान्मुदा । वृत्तिमंतोत्र लिख्यंते विप्रा वेदांत-
 154 पारगाः ।[। ७९*] ⁴काळहस्तीश्वराभिख्यग्रामदेवाय शंभवे । नित्य-
 155 पूजाविधानार्थमेका वृत्तिरिहार्पिता ।[। ८०*] ⁵लक्ष्मीनारायणाख्या-
 156 य ग्रामदेवाय विष्णवे । येका⁶ समर्पिता वृत्तिरन्नाराधु(हु)मह-
 157 निशं ।[। ८०*] ⁷ख्याताभ्यां⁸ ऋग्यजुर्वेदाध्यापकाभ्यां⁹ महत्तया । नित्याधी-
 158 तिविधानाय वृत्तिरेकात्र कल्पिता ।[। ८१*] ¹⁰वानिवाकोडियमदृत-
 159 नुजन्मात्र बंहचः⁷ । गोविंदभट्टो द्वे वृत्ती भारद्वाजान्वयोभ्यु-
 160 ते ।[। ८२*] ¹¹भारद्वाजकुला⁸ होतृपुष्टिभट्टात्मसंभवः । द्विवृत्तिरत्र⁹ श्रीन[र]-
 161 रायणभट्टोपि ¹²बंहचः ।[। ८३*] ¹³भारद्वा[जा*]न्ववार्या(य्या)नेगुंदि(दि)होन्नरसात्म-
 162 जः । वृत्तिद्वयं हस्तकवैकटयोत्रैति यालुषः ।[। ८४*] ¹⁴यालुषो मडवा-
 163 डलपिनमाधवयार्यजः । द्विवृत्ति(त्ती) रायसंकोडपार्यः कौडि-
 164 न्यगोत्रभूः ।[। ८५*] ¹⁵काश्यपान्वयसंभूतो विरुप्परससंभवः । येकां¹⁰
 165 वृत्तिं हस्तकनागपयोत्रैति ¹⁶बंहचः ।[। ८६*] ¹⁷बंहच⁷ श्रीमहाभाष्य-
 166 नरसंभट्टनंदनः । पूतिमाषान्वयश्रीनिवासार्योत्रैक-
 167 वृत्तिमान् ।[। ८७*] ¹⁸अलबूर्नरसंभट्टसुतुर्वंहचशेख[रः]¹¹ । ¹²येकह-
 168 त्तिः पूतिमाषकुलो नारायणसुधीः ।[। ८८*] ¹⁹पूतिमाषान्वयश्री-
 169 तिरुमलार्योपि बंहचः⁷ । वृत्तिमेकां शिरिवरं नरसंभ-
 170 ट्टजोश्रुते ।[। ८९*] ²⁰बंहच¹³द्रशिखरिवरं गोपि(पी)नाथसुधीसुतः । आ-
 171 नंदभट्टोप्यत्रैकवृत्तिरात्रेयगोत्रजः ।[। ९०*] ²¹पूतिमाषान्वयो
 172 गोपि(पी)नाथभट्टतनु(नू)द्वयः । एकां तंमणभट्टोत्र वृत्तिम-
 173 [भ्ये]ति बंहचः⁷ ।[। ९१*] ²²श्रीयज्ञेश्वरभट्टस्य तनुभूर्गौतमान्वयः¹⁴ ।[। ९२*]

¹ Read °समन्वितं.² Read °पट्टिभिधा°.³ Read °भ्याम्°.⁴ Read बंहचः.⁵ Read द्विवृत्तिरत्र.⁶ Read °बंहच°.⁷ Read बंहचैन्द्र°.⁸ Metre: Anushtubh.⁹ Read एका.¹⁰ Read °भ्यां.¹¹ Read °कुली.¹² Read एकां.¹³ Read एका°.¹⁴ The second half of the verse has been omitted.

Fifth Plate; Second Side.

- 174 ¹सुनुस्तोगरुचेटि सिंद्वादेः ²कास्यपान्वयः । ³बंहचस्सोम-
 175 याव्यच्च वृत्तिमेका(i) संमश्रुते⁴ ।[८३*] ¹बसवामहसुमतेस्तनयः कौशि-
 176 कान्वयः । यजुश्शखी⁵ श्रीनिवासभट्टश्चात्र द्विवृत्तिमान् ।[८४*] ¹बंहचश्री-³
 177 होसकेरेवेकटाख्यसुधीसुतः । ⁶जामदग्नान्वयतिरुमलार्थीत्रैक-
 178 वृत्तिकः ।[८५*] ¹याजुषश्रीवत्सगोत्रो नागाभट्टात्मसंभवः । द्विवृत्तिमान्मद-
 179 नभारतकीडुसुधीरिह ।[८६*] ¹बंहच⁷स्तलमुडिपिचिद्विभट्टस्य नंदनः ।
 180 यत्नंभट्टोत्रैकवृत्तिर्भारद्वाजान्वयोद्भवः । [८७*] ¹श्रीरामचंद्रभट्टस्य सुनुरात्रे-
 181 यगोत्रजः । ⁸येकां वेकंटभट्टोत्र वृत्तिं प्राप्नोति बंहचः⁷ ।[८८*] ¹सुनु-
 स्सोमि⁹नृसिं-⁹
 182 हस्य श्रीवत्सान्वयभूस्सुधीः । वृत्तिमेकां श्रीनिवासभट्टः प्राप्नोति बंहच⁷
 183 चः ।[८९*] ¹श्रीवत्सगोत्रः कंभाळूश्रीनिवासार्थ्यसंभवः । श्रीभळूश्रीनार-
 सि(सिं)हो ¹बं-
 184 हचोत्रैकवृत्तिकः ।[१००*] ¹वसिष्ठगोत्रः ख्याताकुवत्त[ज]गरसात्म-
 185 जः । ¹बंहचश्रीरघुपतिरेकां वृत्तिमिहाश्रुते ।[१०१*] ¹मौनभार्ग-
 186 वगोत्रोन्नमरसत्यात्मसंभवः । श्रीनरसंभागवतो ¹बं-
 187 हचोत्रैकवृत्तिकः ।[१०२*] ¹कौडिन्यगोत्रश्रीनागाभट्टजो याजुषो-
 188 त्तमः । अत्रैकवृत्तिरोडयाळूगीपालसुधीरपि ।[१०३*] ¹याजुषश्रीमहेडे-
 189 याळूरप्पाजिमनोषिजः । अत्रैकवृत्तिर्गोविंदभट्टश्च हरितान्वयः ।[१०४*]
 190 ¹उडयाळूचौडुभट्टपुत्रो ¹बंहचशेखरः । विश्वामित्रान्वचा¹⁰ त्रिपाद्वृत्तिः¹¹
 191 पांडुरंगयः ।[१०५*] ¹विश्वामित्रकुलो सुळुवायकृष्णभट्टभवः कृतो । वृत्ति-
 192 मेकां नारसिंह¹²भट्टोत्राम्येति बंहचः¹³ ।[१०६*] ¹आर्चिकस्सुनुहडयाळूजना-
 193 र्दनधीमतः । विश्वामित्रान्वयः कृष्णभट्टोप्यत्रैकवृत्तिकः ।[१०७*] ¹उडया-
 194 ळूह्वेवराजभट्टजो याजुषायणीः । द्विवृत्तिरिह भारद्वाजगोत्रो ल-

Sixth Plate; First Side.

- 195 क्षणसुधीः ।[१०८*] ¹नंदने¹³ श्रीयन्नारायणभट्टस्य याजुषः ।
 196 लोकनाथसुधीर्भारद्वाजगोत्रैकवृत्तिमान्¹⁴ ।[१०९*] ¹याजुषस्सगर-

¹ Metre: Anushtubh.² Read बह^०.³ Read यजुश्शखी.⁴ Read बह^०.⁵ Read सुनु^०.⁶ Read वृत्तिः.⁷ Read नन्दनः.⁸ Read सिंद्वादेः कास्य^०. The verse is defective.⁹ Read सुनु^०.¹⁰ Read जामदग्न्या^०.¹¹ Read एकां.¹² Read न्वयश्च.¹³ Read बह^०.¹⁴ Read गोत्रैक^०.

- 197 नारायणभट्टवरात्मजः । अत्र द्विवृत्तिमान्विह्वलभट्टः कौशिका-
 198 न्वयः ।[। ११०*] ¹तनयः[*] श्रीतिरुम[ल*]भट्टवर्यस्य याजुषः । भार-
 199 हाजान्व-
 200 यो वैकटभट्टोत्र चिवृत्तिकः ।[। १११*] ¹श्रीसंस्कृतिकुलश्रीनिवासभागवता-
 201 लजः - । वृत्तिद्वयं धर्मराजभट्टश्चात्रैति याजुषः ।[। ११२*] ¹मौद्वल्यगोत्रसंभू-
 202 तो रामाभट्टात्मसंभवः । तिरुवैकटनाथावर्यो याजुषोत्रैकवृत्ति-
 203 मान् ।[। ११३*] ¹आत्रेयगोत्रो मोसलिमडुचूडामणीद्रभूः । उष्याभट्टो भव-
 204 त्येकवृत्तिमानत्र ²बंद्दचः ।[। ११४*] ¹याजुषो[च]तलश्रीतिरुमलार्यव-
 205 रोद्भवः । आनंदभट्टो भारद्वाजान्वयोत्रैकवृत्तिमान् ।[। ११५*] ¹याजु-
 206 षेद्रः कळ्येतिरुमलभट्टस्य नंदनः । [श्री]चिदंबरभट्टोत्रै-
 207 कवृत्तिर्हरितान्वयः ।[। ११६*] ¹गुत्तिचक्रंभट्टसूनुः[*] श्रीवत्सान्वय-
 208 संभवः । एत्येकवृत्तिं कमलनाभभट्टो[प्य*]त्र याजुषः ।[। ११७*] ¹यजु-
 209 श्शाखो होसकेरेश्रीमत्तिरुमलार्यजः । कौडिन्यगोत्रः कोने-
 210 रिभट्टोप्यत्रैकवृत्तिकः ।[। ११८*] ¹पुत्रो मेरुनाटिनारायणार्यवर्य-
 211 स्य याजुषः । श्रीवत्सगोच्यनन्तार्यो वृत्तिमेकामिहाश्रुते ।[। ११९*]
 212 ¹याजुषः[*] श्रुतवंडारश्रीतिरुं(रु)मलभट्टभूः । अर्द्धवृत्तिस्तिरुमला-³
 213 र्यो विश्वामित्रगोत्रजः ।[। १२०*] ¹विश्वरूपंतिरुमलभट्टजातोत्र याजुषः [।*]
 214 भारद्वाजकुलो ⁴वृत्तेरर्द्धलक्ष्मणयोश्रुते ।[। १२१*] ¹श्रीवत्सगोत्रश्रीकाशि-
 215 नाथभट्टतनुं(नू)द्भवः । कोटिशंकरभट्टोत्रैकवृत्तिं याति याजुषः ।[। १२२*]
 216 ¹श्रीलिङ्गंभट्टसुमतेस्तनयः काश्यपान्व[य]यः । वृत्तिमेकामेति वस-

Sixth Plate; Second Side.

- 216 वामभट्टोप्यत्र बंद्दचः⁵ ।[। १२३*] ¹काश्यपान्व[य*]संभूतो लिङ्गंभट्ट-
 217 नु(नू)द्भवः । द्विवृत्तिमानिह विरूपाक्षभट्टश्च बंद्दचः⁵ ।[। १२४*] ¹विश्वामि-
 218 त्रिचा-
 219 न्वयो गंगाधरभट्टस्य नंदनः । वैद्यनाथसुधीरर्द्धवृत्तिमानि-
 220 ह बंद्दचः⁵ ।[। १२५*] ¹कौडिन्यगोत्रः पंडिकूपत्तिकोडुसुधीसुतः । अन्नंभ-
 221 ट्टोचार्द्धवृत्तिमश्रुते याजुषाग्रणीः ।[। १२६*] ¹इतुकुंठ्यातकाकहस्ति-
 222 भट्टात्मसंभवः । आत्रेयगोत्रेकवृत्तिर्लिङ्गंभट्टोत्र बंद्दचः⁵ ।[। १२७*]
 223 याजुषो गरुडाद्रिश्रीचंद्रयन्ववरात्मजः । आत्रेयगोत्रश्रीपुंड-

¹ Metre: Anushtubh.

² Read °वृत्तिस्तिरु°.

³ Read वृत्त°.

⁴ Read वृत्त°.

⁵ Read उत्तरर्द्ध ल°.

- 223 रीकाचोत्रैकवृत्तिकः । [। १२८*] ^१आत्रेयगोत्रजो जैमिनिस्त्रस्तुक्कदेवभूः ।
 224 वृत्तिद्वयं करिय्तिरुमलार्योऽश्रुते सुधीः । [। १२९*] ^१आत्रेयगोत्रश्रीसंक-
 225 णमदृष्ट्यात्मसंभवः । यका^२ तिप्पणभट्टोत्र वृत्तिमध्येति बंहचः^३ । [। १३०*]
^१श्रीकौ-^४
 226 डिन्यान्यसुदुक्कुरिलक्षणमदृजः । अत्रैकामळगंभट्टो याजुषो वृत्ति-
 227 मश्रुते । [। १३१*] ^१सुदुक्कुरैगुमदृस्य^५ सनुरात्रेयगोत्रभूः । वृत्तिमेकां
 तिरुमल-
 228 भट्टः प्राप्नोति याजुषः । [। १३२*] ^१कामकायनश्रीविश्वामित्रस्तिरुमलार्यजः ।
 229 विश्वगर्भोभक्तसुधीबंहचोत्रैकवृत्तिकः^६ । [। १३३*] ^१याजुषेद्रशिष्यपुरंश्री[म*]त्ति-
 230 रुमलार्यजः । भारद्वाजान्वयो गोविंदमद्वोत्रैकवृत्तिकः । [। १३४*]
^१याजुषः[*] श्री[मम]-
 231 [क]भागवताप्युक्त्यसंभवः । श्रीवत्सगोत्रो वृत्ति^७ द्वे याति वैकट्यसुधीः । [। १३५*]
 232 ^१वेदशेषाद्रिभट्टस्य तनुभूः कौशिकान्वयः । लक्ष्मीनारायणेद्रोपि याजुषो-
 233 त्रैकवृत्तिकः । [। १३६*] ^१तनयो मरिचेटिश्रीराघवार्यस्य बंहचः^८ । व्यास-
 रायोत्रा-
 234 बंहवृत्तिमयते हरितान्वयः । [। १३७*] ^१सुनुस्तिमणदासस्य विश्वामित्रान्वयोऽङ्ग-
 235 वः । आनंदभट्टोप्यत्रैकां^९ वृत्तिमध्येति बंहचः^{१०} । [। १३८*] ^१विश्वामित्रकुलो
 नारा-
 236 यणभट्टवरालजः । वृत्तिमेकां मधुरपुण्यकोटो^{११}व्याति बंहचः^{१०} । [। १३९*] ^१त-
 237 नुभू[*] श्रीचट्टिपल्लिरामाभट्टस्य याजुषः । रामाभट्टोत्रैकवृत्तिमश्रु-

Seventh Plate; First Side.

- 238 ते काश्यपान्वयः । [। १४०*] ^१याजुषः ख्या[त*]वरिगे गोविंदसुमते[*]
 239 सुतः । कृती लक्षणभट्टोत्रैकवृत्तिगौतमान्वयः । [। १४१*] ^१सुनुर्म-
 240 धुरनारायणभट्टेद्रस्य बंहचः^{१०} । विश्वामित्रकुलो रंगनाथार्योत्रैक-
 241 वृत्तिकः । [। १४२*] ^१यजुश्शाख्युडयाळूनरसोपाध्यायसंभवः । कौट्टि(खि)न्य-
 242 ^{१२}गोत्रभूरपाजिस्सपादिवृत्तिमान् । [। १४३*] ^१श्रीनागरसवर्यस्य सू-
 243 नुराधियगोत्रजः । वृत्तिमेकामङ्गोडुरंगप्योम्येति बंहचः^३ । [। १४४*]

^१ Metre: Anushtubh.

^२ Read वङ्क.

^३ Read °भट्टस्य.

^४ Read वृत्ती.

^५ Read °वेकां.

^६ Read कौट्टियादि.

^७ Read एकां.

^८ Read °कौट्टि°

^९ Read °बंहचः°.

^{१०} Read वङ्क°.

^{११} Read वङ्क°.

^{१२} Read °गोत्रभूरपाजि°.

- 244 'याजुषः श्रीसीवतिरुमलभट्टस्य नंदनः । श्रीवत्सगोत्री तिरुम-
 245 लभट्टोचैकवृत्तिमान् ।[१४५*] 'भात्रेयगोच्यरंगोडु'नागाभट्टात्मसंभवः[1]
 246 बंङ्गचः[*]^३ श्रीतिरुमलभट्टोप्यत्र द्विवृत्तिमान् ।[१४६*] 'तनुभूः[*] श्रीमशी-
 से(?)[रि]-
 247 नागाभट्टस्य याजुषः । भात्रेयगोत्री तिरुमलभट्टोचैकवृत्तिकः ।[१४७*] 'वि-
 248 श्रामिचकुलोद्भूतो नागाभट्टतनूद्वयः । 'बंङ्गचश्रीलक्ष्मरसो वृत्ति-
 249 त्रयमिहाश्रुते ।[१४८*] 'भारद्वाजान्वयश्रीडुभट्टभूर्याश्रुषसुधीः' । मादप-
 250 सुमतिः[॥]सात्र वृत्तिमेकां समश्रुते ।[१४९*] 'याजुषो यडवलिश्रीपद्मनाभा-
 251 ध्वरींद्रचः^५ । लक्ष्मभट्टोचैकवृत्तिः[*] श्रीवत्सकुलसंभवः ।[१५०*] 'वाधूलसान्वयो
 252 नारायणपंडितनंदनः^६ । 'चतुवृत्तिरिहायेति चंड्यो याजुषाग्रणीः ।[१५१*]
 253 'याजुषः श्रुतकोकालव्यासरायसुधीसुतः । भारद्वाजान्वयः कीनेरिभ-
 254 टोत्रार्धवृत्तिमान् ।[१५२*] 'सुक्काय्कीनेरिभट्टस्य स्रुतवैरितसान्वयः । हरिभ-
 255 टोत्रार्धवृत्तिमयते^८ बंङ्गचाग्रणीः^९ ।[१५३*] 'वसिष्ठगोत्री तिरुमलभट्टसुम-
 256 ते^{१०} सुतः । ^{१०}यैकवृत्तिर्बिंदुरेडुव्यक्कवाट्योपि बंङ्गचः^{११} ।[१५४*] 'याजुषः
 स्तवसंवि-
 257 व्याधरभट्टात्मसंभवः । भारद्वाजान्वयः कीडुभट्टोप्यचैकवृत्तिकः ।[१५५*]
 258 'यदप्यट्टकपाट्यस्य स्रुतवैरितसान्वयः । श्रीकपोपि भवत्येक-
 259 वृत्तिमानत्र बंङ्गचः^{११} ।[१५६*] 'बंङ्गचः^{११} श्रीको(कौ)शिकविश्रामिचान्वयसंभवः[1*]
 260 लिंगराजोचैकवृत्तिमेति चेन्नमराजुजः ।[१५७*] 'तनयः[*] श्रीतिरुमलभट्ट-
 261 वट्यस्य बंङ्गचः^{११} । जयरायोचैकव(वृ)त्तिमेत्यात्रेयकुलोत्तमः ।[१५८*] 'कपिगो-
 262 त्रः कलवरिगे [श्री*]कायणसुधीसुतः । वरवैकटयो धीमान् वृत्तिं हे याति
 [बंङ्गचः ॥ १५९*]

Seventh Plate; Second Side.

- 263 'ब्रह्मेश्वर^{१२}सुधीरेकवृत्तिमानत्र याजुषः ।[१६०*] ^{१३}पूतिमाषकुलो
 264 वेङ्कुरघुनायमनीषिजः । ^{११}बंङ्गचेंद्रश्रीनिवासभट्टोप्यचैकवृ-
 265 त्तिमान् ।[१६१*] 'बंङ्गचो^{११} वरवेङ्कुरिरघुनायसुधीसुतः । पूतिमाषान्व-

^१ Metre: Anuashubh.

^२ Read वडु°.

^३ Read रंङ्गचः°.

^४ Read चतुर्वृत्ती°.

^५ Read भट्टसुमतेषु.

^६ Read वडु°.

^७ Read °बन्नीष°.

^८ Read °वांसुष°.

^९ Read °पण्डित°.

^{१०} Read °वृत्तिन°.

^{११} Read एव°.

^{१२} Read ब्रह्मेश्वर°.

- 266 यो नारायणार्थोचैकवृत्तिकः ।[। १६२*] ^१भारद्वाजान्वयो वानिवाक्यो-
 267 निवासभूः । ^२यैकवृत्तिस्तिरुमलनारसिंहोपि बंहचः^३ ।[। १६३*] ^१वानिवाकं-
 268 णांभट्टभूर्भारद्वाजगोत्रजः । ^२एकवृत्तिर्वरदनारसिंहार्थोचैक बंह-
 269 चः^३ ।[। १६४*] ^१बंहचः^३ कोशिगेयल्लभट्टवर्यार्थसंभवः^४ । भानुभट्टोचैकवृत्तिः[*]
 270 स्वतंत्रकपिगोत्रजः ।[। १६५*] ^१बंहचो^३ मरिचेष्टित्रीव्यासरायसुधीसुतः । ^५ये-
 271 कवृत्तीराधवभट्टोप्यत्र हरितां(ता)न्वयः ।[। १६६*] ^१बंहच[*]^३ ख्यातबिदिरहकू-
 272 गोविंदभट्टभूः^६ । ^७यैत्येकामुडयंभट्टो वृत्ति^८ हरितगोत्रजः ।[। १६७*] ^१श्रीमत्तो-^९
 273 नेरिभट्टस्य तनयो हरितान्वयः । बंहचो^३ मरिचेव्योभक्त-
 274 भट्टोचार्धवृत्तिकः ।[। १६८*] ^१शांडिल्यगोत्रो मुशष्टिहक्कीरामार्थ-
 275 नंदनः । वृत्तिमेकां देवराजभट्टोत्राभ्येति बंहचः^३ ।[। १६९*] ^१सूनु-
 276 शिंगरिभट्टस्य भारद्वाजान्वयोद्वयः । यैकां^{१०} तंमणभ-
 277 टोपि वृत्तिमेत्यत्र याजुषः ।[। १७०*] ^१विश्वामित्रान्वयः कंपिलक-
 278 णांभट्टसंभवः । नारायणसुधीरेकवृत्तिमानत्र बंह-
 279 चः^३ ।[। १७१*] ^१कीर्तगेविष्णुभट्टस्य सूनुर्वासिष्ठगोत्रजः । बंहचो^३
 280 नरसंभट्टो वृत्तिमेकामिहाश्रुते ।[। १७२*] ^१पुत्रो विठ्ठलभट्टस्य
 281 काश्यपान्वयशेखरः । बंहच[*]^३ श्रीचिकतिरुमलार्थोचैक-
 282 वृत्तिकः ।[। १७३*] ^१मुशष्टिहक्किनरसंभट्टभूर्हरितान्वयः । गिरि-
 283 भ[ट्टो] भवत्येकवृत्तिमानत्र याजुषः ।[। १७४*] ^१भान्वेयगोच[स्ति]रु-

Eighth Plate; First Side.

- 284 मलभट्टो ^३बंहचोत्तमः । ^{११}यैकवृत्तिर्हरिसुद्रंज-
 285 नाईनभट्टजः ।[। १७५*] ^१पप्पूरित्रीतिरुमलभट्टभूर्याजुषाय-
 286 णीः । भारद्वाजान्वयो नारायणार्थोचैकवृत्तिमान् ।[। १७६*] ^१नं-
 287 द्यालसूरिभट्टात्मसंभवो गौतमान्वयः । लिंगंभट्टो भव-
 288 त्येकवृत्तिमानत्र याजुषः ।[। १७७*] ^१लक्ष्मीपुरविरुपाक्षभट्टजः
 289 काश्यपान्वयः । वृत्तिं पंडरिभट्टोच प्राप्नोत्येकामिहा-
 290 र्चकः ।[। १७८*] ^१सूनुश्चतुर्भट्टस्य^{१२} कौडिन्यान्वय[संभव*]ः । अत्रैकामश्रु-

^१ Metre: Anushtubh.

^२ Read बह्म°.

^३ Read एक°.

^४ Read एत्ये°.

^५ Read श्रीमत्को°.

^६ Read एक°.

^७ Read एकवृत्ति°.

^८ Read °वर्धारमसं°.

^९ Read °गोविन्द°.

^{१०} Read वृत्तिं.

^{११} Read एका.

^{१२} Read °च्युत°.

- 291 ते हत्तिं यादवार्योपि याजुषः ।। १७८*] 'नरसंभट्टजी विश्वामि[च]-
 292 गोचक्ष बंङ्गचः^१ । पंडरित्रीतिरुमलभट्टेद्रोचैकहत्तिकः ।। १८०*]
 293 'नंदनी नरसंभट्टसुरेरात्रेयगोचजः । एकां तंमणभ-
 294 द्रोच हत्तिमभ्येति बंङ्गचः^२ ।। १८१*] 'याजुषः क्रानासनरसार्यके-
 295 श्रवभट्टभूः । भारद्वाजान्वयसेनुभट्टस्मार्त्तैकहत्तिमान् ।। १८२*]
 296 'पुत्रसेनावज्जुलपेहिमट्टेद्रस्य याजुषः । शांडिल्यगो-
 297 चो वैकटभट्टोचार्द्धहत्तिमान् ।। १८३*] 'भारद्वाजान्वयो वानि-
 298 वाळगोविंदभट्टभूः । अत्र त्रिहत्तिमान्व्यासरायभट्टोपि
 299 बंङ्गचः^३ ।। १८४*] 'भारद्वाजकुलोद्भूतो म[त्त*][षा]राज्यसंभवः । श्रीमत्ति-
 300 मणभट्टोपि 'बंङ्गचोचार्द्धहत्तिकः ।। १८५*] 'बंङ्गच[ः*]^४ श्रीमद्दामाण्य-
 301 श्रीनिवाससुधीसुतः । गिरिभट्टोचार्द्धहत्तिः पूतिमाषकु-
 302 लोद्भवः ।। १८६*] 'कौडिन्यगोत्री घड्यकटिरुप्यणभट्टजः । हत्तिह-
 303 यं 'त्तिरुमलभट्टोचार्द्धेति याजुषः ।। १८७*] 'पुत्रो राघवभट्टस्य वसि-
 304 [ष्ठा]न्वयभूषुधीः । वरवैकटभट्टोपि 'बंङ्गचोचैकहत्तिक[ः]

Eighth Plate ; Second Side.

- 305 (बङ्गचः) ।। १८८*] 'कास्य(स्य)पान्वयभूर्वाकापुरलक्ष्मीधरार्यजः । याजुषेद्रो[त्त*]
 306 कमलनाभभट्टो द्विहत्तिमान् ।। १८९*] 'भारद्वाजान्वयतिरुमलश्रीगं-
 307 गयाडिजः । त्रिहत्तिरोडयाळूर्देवराजार्थोत्र याजुषः ।। १९०*] 'विष्णुवर्ध-
 308 नगोत्री येडुलूलिंगार्यस(सं)भवः । 'थेकहत्तिं वरदभागवतो 'बङ्ग-
 309 चोसु(श्रु)ते ।। १९१*] 'बङ्गचः^५ कोत्तपस्यसंभट्टवर्यतनूद्भवः । अत्रैकामश्रु-
 310 ते हत्तिमंशाजिभा(भा)गंवान्वयः ।। १९२*] 'बङ्गचो^६ 'रामचेंद्रार्यसूनुरात्रेयगो-
 311 चजः । रामचंद्रपुर[श्री*]वैकटाद्रिचैकहत्तिकः ।। १९३*] 'श्रीकौडिन्यकुलः^७ कुं-
 312 भघोषकामरसात्मजः । अत्रे(त्रे)कहत्तिमान् कुप्परसेंद्रः श्रीकस्ययाजु-
 313 षः ।। १९४*] 'श्रीरंगनाथभट्टस्य तनयः कौशिकान्वयः । घडियारंभास्करा-
 314 र्यो^८ बङ्गचोचैकहत्तिकः ।। १९५*] 'लक्ष्मीकांतसुतः कौशिकविश्वामि(चा)च
 315 चार्द्धिकः । द्विहत्तिः पेरियकोळंकरणिकोच दंवचः ।। १९६*] श्रीव-

^१ Metre : Anuashubh.

^२ Read वि०.

^३ Read रामचन्द्रो.

^४ Read श्रीव.

^५ Read बङ्ग.

^६ Read एक.

^७ Read श्रीकौडिन्य.

^८ Read 'रार्यो बङ्ग.

Wilb.

[illegible][illegible]

20

320
322
324
326
328

- 316 अपेरियकोळंकरणिकोच बंद्धचः¹ । येकवृत्तिं² तिपरससुनु-
 317 स्तिमरसोसुते³ ।[। १८७*] 'नानागोत्रद्विजातिभ्यो दत्ता वीरमहीभुजा ।
 318 द्विचत्वारिंशदधिकलिखिताश्चतस्रस्तयः ॥[१८८*] श्री॥=॥

Ninth Plate.

- 319 'श्रीवेंकटपतिरायन्नितिपतिवर्यस्य कीर्त्तिधुर्यस्य ।
 320 शासनमिदं सुधीजनकुवलयचंद्रस्य भूमहेंद्रस्य ।[। १८९ ॥*] 'वेंकट-
 321 पतिरायन्मापतिदेशेन⁶ शासनश्लोकान् [।*] कृष्णकविकामकाटिः⁷
 322 सरसमभाषीत्सभापतेः पौत्रः ।[। २०० ॥*] 'श्रीवेंकटमहारायसूक्त्या गणपया-
 323 त्तजः । श्रीवीरणमहाचाय्यो(र्य्यो) व्यलिखत्तांशशासनं ।[। २०१*] 'दानपा-
 लन[यो]-
 324 मंज्यो⁸ दाना[च्छे]यीनुपालनं [।*] दानात्त्वर्गमवाप्नोति पालनादच्युतं पदं ।
 [। २०२ ॥*] 'स्व[द]-
 325 त्ताद्विगुणं⁹ पुण्यं परदत्तानुपालनं । परदत्तापहारेण स्वदत्तं नि[ष्क]लं
 326 भवेत् ।[। २०३ ॥*] 'स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरत वसुंधरा¹⁰ [।*]
 षष्टिर्वर्षसहस्राणि विष्ठा-
 327 यां जायते किमिः¹¹ ।[। २०४ ॥*] 'एकैव भगिनी लोके सर्वेषामेव भूभुजा ।
 न भाज्या न क-
 328 [र]शास्त्रा विप्रदत्ता वसुंधरा¹⁰ ।[। २०५ ॥*] 'सामान्योयं धर्मसेतुं नृपाणां¹² काले
 काले प[र]-
 329 [ल]नीयो भवद्भिः । सर्वानेतान्याविनः¹⁴ पार्थिवेन्द्राभूयो भूयो याचिते¹⁵
 रामचंद्रः ।[। २०६ ॥*]
 330 श्रीवेंकटेश¹⁶

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

- (Line 1.) Salutation to Śrī Venkateśa.
 (Verse 1.) Stōtra to Rāma.
 (V. 2.) Stōtra to Vishvaksēna.
 (V. 3.) Stōtra to Varāha, (the boar incarnation of Vishnu).
 (V. 4.) From the ocean of milk was born the Moon.
 (Vv. 5-6.) His grandson was Budha's son, Purūravas. The latter's son was Āyus; his son, Nahusha. From him came Yayāti, and from Yayāti, Pūru. In this lineage was born a

¹ Read °बद्धचः.² Read °वृत्ते.³ Metre: Āryā.⁷ Read °कोटिः.⁹ Read °द्विगुणं.¹¹ Read कृमिः.¹² Read °सेतुं.¹⁵ Read याचिते रामचन्द्रः.² Read एक°.⁴ Metre: Anuṣṭubh.⁶ Read °पत्यादेशेन.⁸ Read °मंज्य.¹⁰ Read वसुन्ध°.¹² Metre: Śālīni.¹⁴ Read °भाविनः.¹⁶ In Telugu characters.

king named Bharata. In his family appeared Śantanu; the fourth from him was Vijaya (Arjuna). His son was Abhimanyu; from him was born Parikshit. The eighth from him was Nanda. The ninth from this king was Chalikka, and the seventh from him was Rājanarēndra, a devotee of Viṣṇu. Ten generations after him came Bijjalēndra. The third from him was Vira-Hemmālirāya, the lord of Māyāpuri and a devotee of Murāri (Viṣṇu).

(Vv. 7-8.) Fourth after him was born king Tāta-Pinnama, at whose sight the enemies were frightened. From him was born Sōmidēva, who captured seven forts in one day, from his enemies. To him was born the heroic son Rāghavadēva. Then came the glorious Pinnama. King Bukka was the son of him (Pinnama), who was the lord of Āraṇḍi; he also established the kingdom of the Sāluva Nṛsiṃha firmly.

(Vv. 9-12.) Bukkarāja, who was like the *kalpa-vriksha* to the learned, married Ballāmbikā. This queen bore a son named Rāmarāja. He vanquished by his great valour the 70,000 horses of Sapāda, seized from him the fort of Avanigiri, and put to flight Kāsappaḍaya. This Rāmarāja captured the fort of Kandanaṇḍi. He was poisoned by his relatives, but by the grace of Viṣṇu, whose devotee he was, he suffered no harm.

(Vv. 13-40.) The queen of this Rāmarāja was Lakkāmbikā. To him was born Śrīraṅgarāja. He married Tirumalāmbikā; by her were born to Śrīraṅgarāja the three sons, the heroic Rāmarāja well versed in politics, the excellent Tirumalarāja and the king Veṅkaṭādri. The hero Rāmarāja, having slain in battle his enemies, who were a scourge of the earth, was ruling the world. His praises. Then Veṅkaṭādri is praised. Tirumalamahārāja of great prowess, having subdued hostile kings in battle, and having been anointed to the peerless sovereignty, ruled the earth.

(V. 21.) Description of the coronation of this prince.

(V. 22.) This king made large gifts of *tula-pūruṣa* in gold and other gifts, to the temples at Kāñchi, Śrīraṅgam, Śeṣhāchala (Tirupati) Kanakasabha (Chidambaram), Ahobala, etc.

(Vv. 23-26.) By Veṅgaḷāmbā was born to Tirumala a son named Śrīraṅgarāja. Making Uddagiri his residence, he conquered Koṇḍaviḍu, Vinikoṇḍapura, and other forts, and began to rule at Penukoṇḍa. The description of his coronation. King Śrīraṅga afterwards went to heaven (died).

(Vv. 27-39.) Veṅkaṭapatidēvarāja, the son by Veṅgaḷāmbā of Tirumaladēvarāja then began to rule the earth. He was the younger brother of Śrīraṅgadēvarāja. Having been anointed according to the prescribed rules by the spiritual preceptor of his *gōtra*, the famous Tātayāja, who was the ornament of the wise, just as Rāma was anointed by Vasishṭha, he was ruling the earth triumphantly after destroying the demons, the Yavanas (i.e. the Muhammadans). He had Veṅkaṭāmbā, Rāghavāmbā, Pedōbamāmbā and Kṛishṇamāmbā as his queens. This king defeated Mahamanda-Śāhu, son of Malikibharāma, (i.e. Muhammad Shāh, son of Malik Ibrāhīm) and took on the battle-field the horses, elephants, weapons, umbrella, etc. belonging to the vanquished king. When this Veṅkaṭapatidēvarāja assumed the sovereignty, *Adiśeṣha* and other supporters of the earth were relieved of their burden and consequently they, having assumed the shape of *Vṛiṣaśaila* (the Tirumala hills near Tirupati), are ever praying Veṅkaṭāchalapati to grant long reign to him. He was comparable to the ocean in the profundity of his learning; was the only excellent conqueror of the Chaurāśidurga; he terrified the hearts of the hostile kings in the eight quarters; he was a favourite of Śārṅgadbara; was a destroyer of his enemies; was a wishing tree to the poor; was styled *Hosa-birudaragaṇḍa*; *Rāyarāhutta-miṇḍa*; was favoured by Vira-Lakshmi; was like the central gem of the necklace (which is) the city of Āraṇḍi; was broad-armed like *Adiśeṣha*; was a boar to the earth *vir.* the provincial chiefs (as Viṣṇu in his *Varāha-avatāra* was to the earth); was the best of kings; a Rāmabhadra in battle; was called *Nāṇavarṇa-tri-maṇḍalika-gaṇḍa*; was the foremost of the kings of the race of Atri; was styled

Ēbirudarāya-rāhutta-vēśy-aikabhujāṅga; *Oḍḍiyarāyadisāpaṭṭa*; his cheeks resembled the moon; he rivalled the god of love in beauty; was called *Bhāshaḡetappuvarāyara-gaṇḡa*; was the protector of the nine continents of the earth; *Rājādhirāja*; a munificent giver like Kuberā; was entitled *Mūrirāyara-gaṇḡa*, possessing fame surpassing Mērn, etc. He, having won the throne of Kārṇāṭa by the power of his arm, was ruling the earth from Sētu (Rāmēśvaram) to Himādrī (the Himālayas).

(Vv. 41-66.) In the Śaka year computed by *vasu* (8), *vyōma* (0), *kaḡamba* (5), and *indu* (1), (i.e. 1508) the *Saṁvatsara Vyaya*, on the *Utthāna-dvādaśī tithi* of the bright fortnight in the month *Kārttika*, in the presence of the god *Veṅkaṭēśa* (at Tirupati), the king granted to a number of *brāhmaṇas* well versed in the *sāstras* and the *vēdas*, the village of *Gaṅgavarappaṭṭi*, together with *Śuṇḡekkayikkaṇavāyippaṭṭi*, *Pālamāṇpaṭṭi*, *Chinṇamūrtināyanipaṭṭi*, *Guyyamanāyanippaṭṭi*, *Kiḡekkōṭṭa(vara)paṭṭi*, *Kāpulappaṭṭi*, *Śilināyanippaṭṭi*, and *Santēppāḡeyam*; they were clubbed together under the name of *Virabhūpasamudram*.

The situation of *Gaṅgavarappaṭṭi* is as follows:—It is included in *Hastināvatī-vaḡita* and is situated in the *Neḡuṅguḡa-nāḡuka* in the *Ālaṅguḡa-sthala* which belonged to the *Dhārāpura-vaṇṡya*. The boundaries of it are:—It is situated between *Śuṇḡekkayikkaṇamā* and *Śrīmaṅgaḡādēvī* (?), and between *Vaighayāru* and the hill of *Pūlattūr*. It is watered by the river (and channel) coming from the village of *Mūṅgilāṇai*, and which is named *Haridrā*. The village of *Gaṅgavarappaṭṭi* is situated to the east of *Pūjārināyakan-malai*; to the south-east of *Mūṅgilāṇai* and the big channel already mentioned; to the south of the hill adjacent to the village of *Pūlattūr*; to the south-west of the *Gardabhakkaṇamā* and *Tummalappaṭṭi*; to the west of *Bairināyani-ūru*, *Pullamaṇḡaṇpaṭṭi* and *Yaḡamalai*; to the north-west of the village of *Gorlavārappaṭṭi*; to the north of *Vēḡappaṭṭi*, *Muppaḡi-Jaggināyakappaṭṭi*, *Mēlaikkōṭṭa(vara)ppaṭṭi* and *Mēṡṡuppaṭṭi* adjoining the last mentioned village; and to the north-east of *Vittirundaperumāḡḡalayam*.

The boundaries of *Śuṇḡekkayikkaṇavāyippaṭṭi* are *Kāṡṡināyakapaṭṭi* to the west, *Teṅkaraḡu* hill to the north, *Śēvaghanpaṭṭi* and *Vēḡayudhaṅkōṭṭai* to the east and *Battulakuṇṡa* to the south. This village of *Śuṇḡekkayikkaṇavāyippaṭṭi* together with *Pālamāṇpaṭṭi*, *Santēppāḡeya*, *Chinṇa(tanḡyas)mūrtināyanipaṭṭi*, *Guyyamanāyanippaṭṭi*, *Kiḡekkōṭṭappaṭṭi*, *Kāpulappaṭṭi*, and *Śilināyanippaṭṭi*, was given as the subsistence for the village of *Gaṅgavarappaṭṭi*. To these were added two channels flowing from the forest of *Toṇḡekkutyappaṇ*, the tolls from *Kāṡṡināyanipaṭṭi*, *Toravali-suḡgam* and *Mūṅgilāṇai*.

(Vv. 67-79.) *Virabhūpa*, a devout worshipper of *Vishṇu*, was born in the family of *Viśvanātha Nāyaka*. He was living gloriously. He constructed a *maṇḡapa* of rare sculptures in front of the shrine of *Sundaranāyaka* and presented the goddess *Minākshī* with a golden *kavacha* (mailcoat studded with gems). The munificence of this prince is praised. He held the *birudas*, *Samayadrōhara-gaṇḡa*, and *Dakshīṇa-samudrādhipati*, and was the lord of *Ayyāvaḡipurā*. He was the grandson of *Viśvanātha Nāyaka*, and son of the king *Kṛishṇa* by *Lakshmamā*. At the request of this prince *Virabhūpa*, the village was granted by *Vira-Veṅkaṡapatidēvarāya* and it consisted of 142 shares.

(Vv. 80-198.) Here follows the list of donees.

(V. 199.) Praise of *Veṅkaṡapatidēvarāya*.

(V. 200.) States that *Kṛishṇakavi*, the son of *Kāmakōṡi* and the grandson of *Sabhāpati* wrote this document, and

(V. 201.) that it was engraved on copper by *Viraṇāchārya*, the son of *Gaṇapaya*.

(Vv. 202-206.) The usual benedictory and imprecatory verses.

At the end of the document is the sign-manual of the king, *Śrī Veṅkaṡēśa*.

No. 22.—MOTUPALLI PILLAR-INSCRIPTION OF GANAPATIDEVA;
A. D. 1244-45.

By PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D.; HALLE (SAALE).

This inscription is engraved on four sides of a pillar of the *maṇḍapa* in front of the Virabhadrasvāmin temple at Mōṭupalli in the Bāpaṭla tāluka of the Guṇṭūr district.¹ I edit it from a set of excellent inked estampages received from Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, who has already noticed the inscription in his *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1909-10*, p. 106 f.

With the exception of a few syllables near the edges of the pillar (*e.g.* in ll. 169-171), the inscription is well preserved. The alphabet is Telugu. The characters are on the whole well formed, but there are some letters (*e.g.* the dentals, linguals, *r*, *l*, and *v*) which it is not quite easy to distinguish from each other without paying regard to the context. The lingual *ḷ* is used twice in the word *paṅkiḷa* (ll. 89 f., 102). Of peculiar spellings may be mentioned *klupta* for *klṛipta* (ll. 85, 149) and *yavvana* for *yauvana* (l. 13).

The languages are Sanskrit (ll. 1-152, 166-173) and Telugu (ll. 152-166). The Sanskrit portion consists mostly of verses, which are 29 in number (ll. 2-134, 166-173). The remainder of the inscription is in prose. Of rare Sanskrit words the following deserve to be noted:—*anta-riṇa*, 'an island' (line 136 f.); *amalīman*, 'purity' (verse 17); *asviya*, 'a number of horses' (v. 20); *anandathu*, 'joy' (v. 1); *āmrēḍana*, 'repetition' (v. 4); *āśvamēdha*=*āśvamēdhika* (v. 12); *uparinkh*, 'to spread' (v. 27); *āśmala*, 'glowing' (v. 13); *kan*, 'to glitter' (v. 16); *kalamba*, 'an arrow' (v. 12); *kriḍāyita*, 'sporting' (v. 4); *gaṇḍa*, 'a hero' (v. 18); the same=*gaṇḍaśaila*, 'a boulder' (v. 26); *guṇjā*, 'a kettle-drum' (v. 23); *ghṛīṇi*, 'a ray' (v. 27); *ḍamara*, 'tumultuous, terrible' (v. 20); *Tridaśaparivṛḍha*=Indra (v. 13); *Padmavāsā*=Lakshmi (v. 5); *parimōḷana*, 'cracking' (v. 18); *Maghavanmaṇi*=Indranīla (v. 27); *raṅgat*, 'rolling' (v. 3);² *lambāpaṭaha*, 'a kind of drum' (vv. 12, 25); *Lopāmudrādayita*=Agastya (v. 15); *Śrīvatsavakṣha*=Viṣṇu (v. 8).

The Mōṭupalli pillar-inscription is an edict of the (Kākatīya) *Mahārāja Gaṇapatidēva* (l. 135 f.). It opens with an invocation of Svayambhūdēva. From the *Pratāparudrīya* we know that Śiva under the name Svayambhūdēva was the family-deity (*kula-dēvatā*) of the Kākatīya dynasty.³ Verses 1-4 of the inscription invoke Gaṇēśa, Sarasvatī, the digit of the moon on Śiva's head, and the Boar-incarnation of Viṣṇu, respectively. Verses 5-15 contain a mythical and legendary genealogy of the Kākatīya kings. Verse 5 introduces Viṣṇu, from the lotus on whose navel sprang Brahmā. From the Creator's eye the Sun was produced (v. 6), and from the latter Manu (v. 7). In this family (*viz.* the *sūrya-vaṃśa*), was born Ikṣhvāku (v. 8), in his family Māndhātṛi (v. 9), and in his family Sagara (v. 10), whose sons were burnt by Kapila, but attained salvation through the austerities of Bhagīratha (v. 11). In this family was born Raghu (v. 12), and in his family Daśaratha, who, being mounted on Indra

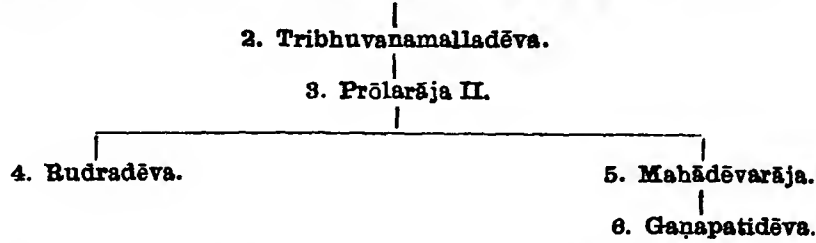
¹ Cf. Mr. Sewall's *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 88.

² Professor Zachariae kindly informs me that the same participle occurs in two (unidentified) quotations of the commentary on the *Monkhakōṣa*:—*raṅgad-bhaṅgām sa Gaṅgām* (verse 115) and *raṅgat-saṃaṅgā-ruckiḥ* (verse 126).

³ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 199; and see now K. P. Trivedi's edition, p. 135 ff.

in the shape of a bull, killed Śambara in the sky (v. 13). Daśaratha's son was Rāma (v. 14), in whose family was born Durjaya (v. 15). Verses 16-22 furnish the following pedigree :—

1. Prōlarāja I. of the family of Durjaya, constructed a tank named *Kēsari-taṭāka*.



The first king of this pedigree, Prōla I., is not mentioned in any other Kākatiya inscription but the Mōṭupalli one, and in a Kāñchi inscription¹ the construction of the *Kēsari* tank is attributed to (his grandson) Prōla II. The successors of Prōla I. are named in the same order in other Kākatiya inscriptions. Here and in a Hanamkoṇḍa inscription,² the second king bears the name Tribhuvanamalla, while a Chēbrōlu inscription calls him Bēta,³ and the Kāñchi inscription Betma. In another inscription at Hanamkoṇḍa, both names (Bēta and Tribhuvanamalla) occur.⁴ As pointed out by Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri, Bēta was his actual name, and Tribhuvanamalla a surname which he borrowed from his sovereign, the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla-Vikramāditya VI.⁵ As Prōla I. in the Mōṭupalli inscription, Bēta is stated in the Chēbrōlu inscription to have been a descendant of Durjaya.⁶ The family of Durjaya is referred to also in inscriptions of other Telugu chiefs.⁷

Verses 23-27 praise king Gaṇapati in general terms without conveying any historical information. Verse 25 implies that he fought with the Kalingas. Verse 24, which is identical with verse 13 of his Kāñchi inscription⁸ and with verse 19 of an unpublished inscription on a pillar at the Pākhāl lake,¹⁰ and verse 26 allude to the crest of the Kākatiyas, which, as we know also from the *Pratāparudriya*,¹¹ was the figure of a boar.

After this long preamble of 27 verses, the *Mahārāja Gaṇapatidēva* informs us of the actual object of his pillar-inscription. It is an *abhaya-sāsana* (l. 139 f.), i.e. 'an edict (assuring) safety', to foreign traders by sea whose vessels might be wrecked on the coast of his territories. While formerly the whole cargo of such ships became forfeited to the state, he promised that henceforth nothing but the usual custom-duties would be levied on it. These are specified in the Telugu language in ll. 152-166.

The inscription ends with two Sanskrit verses (28 f.) stating that Gaṇapatidēva set up the pillar bearing this edict (*sāsana-stambha*) at Mōṭṭupalli alias Dēśyūyakkōṇḍapaṭṭana in the Śaka year 1166 (expired), which was the year Krōdhin of the cycle. This year corresponds to A.D. 1244-45.

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 200, verse 9. The Mōṭupalli inscription shows that the word *kēsari* must not be connected with the preceding word *jagati*, as was done by me in editing the Kāñchi record.

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, p. 17.

³ Above, Vol. V, p. 142.

⁴ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 197.

⁵ Above, Vol. IX, p. 265 f.

⁶ *Idem*, p. 260.

⁷ The words *tatō-bhāt* do not necessarily imply that Bēta was the son of Durjaya, as I had understood them above, Vol. V, p. 142.

⁸ See above, Vol. VI, p. 224 f. and p. 268, and Vol. IX, p. 260, note 2.

⁹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 200.

¹⁰ See my *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1902-03*, p. 6, para. 12.

¹¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 198.

General Cunningham¹ and Colonel Yule pointed out that Mōṭupalli is mentioned by the Venetian traveller Marco Polo, who calls it Mutfili. "This was formerly under the rule of a king, and since his death, some forty years past, it has been under his queen."² By this king and his queen are meant Gaṇapati and his daughter (not queen) Rudrāmbā.³ Rai Bahadur Venkayya showed that the former reigned sixty-two years, from A. D. 1199-1200 to 1260-61, when he was succeeded by Rudrāmbā.⁴ Marco Polo is supposed to have visited South India about A.D. 1290;⁵ as, however, he dictated his work to his fellow prisoner Rusticiano at Genoa in A.D. 1298-99,⁶ his statement that about forty years had then passed after Rudrāmbā's accession to the throne turns out to be fairly correct. He mentions as chief produce of the country diamonds which "are found both abundantly and of large size,"⁷ and muslins which "look like tissue of spider's web."⁸ As he calls the whole Kākatiya kingdom after Mutfili, it seems that this town was its chief port in the thirteenth century. The fact that Gaṇapati selected Mōṭupalli as the site of his edict to mariners points to the same conclusion.

TEXT.⁹

A.—South Face.

- 1 श्री¹⁰ स्वस्ति श्रीस्वयंभूदेवाय न-
- 2 मः ॥ इच्छासिद्धे¹¹ हिमगिरिसुता-
- 3 नंदथोरालवालं देवं लंबोद-
- 4 रकरिपतिं वंदनैर्ब्रह्मदयामः । यस्य
- 5 क्रीडापरिणतिभुवो मेरुशृंगस्फुलिङ्गास्त-
- 6 दृश्यन्ते दुरिततिमिरोत्सारणाकार्यस्य-
- 7 र्याः ॥ [१ *] तां विधातृचतुर्जिह्वाङ्गै-
- 8 कोद्योगनर्त्तकीं । वंदेमहि गिरं देवीं संवि-
- 9 दंबुधिचंद्रिकां ॥ [२ *] जयति मुकुटगंगा[रं]-
- 10 गदंभस्तरंगप्लवनचतुरङ्गसीविभ्रमा चं-
- 11 द्रलेखा । उपहरति दृशोर्या शर्व्वसर्व्वेश्व-
- 12 रत्वप्रकृतिनियतमुक्तापट्टबंधप्र-

¹ *Ancient Geography of India*, p. 542 f.² Yule, *Marco Polo*, 2nd ed., Vol. II, p. 346.³ Cf. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 199, and a note by Mr. Prakasa Rau of Cocanada, reprinted from the *Hindu* in the *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* (Bangalore), Vol. III, p. 132.⁴ *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1905-06*, p. 80 f. The inscriptions themselves prove that the doubts expressed by Miss Duff (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXII, p. 325 f.) are quite unjustified.⁵ Yule, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 251.⁶ *Idem*, Vol. I, Introduction, p. 50.⁷ On the diamonds of South India see the articles of Mr. P. Sampat Iyengar and Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar in the *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol. III, pp. 117-132.⁸ "The districts about Masulipatam were long famous both for muslins and for coloured chintzes. The fine muslins of Masalia are mentioned in the *Periplus*." Yule, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 349, note 3, and *Hobson-Jobson*, p. 429. The *Μασαλία* of the *Periplus* and the *Μασαλία* of Ptolemy have been identified with Masulipatam, see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, p. 149 f., and Mr. Schoff's translation of the *Periplus* (New York, 1912), p. 252.⁹ From an inked estampage supplied by Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri.¹⁰ Expressed by a symbol.¹¹ Read "सिद्धे".

- 13 तीतिं ।[। ३ ॥*] देव[:*] श्रीकमनीययव्वनवनक्रीडा-¹
 14 यितामेडनखातंचानुगृहीतस्-
 15 करतनुः पु[ष्णा]तु वो वांच्छितं । क्षीणी-
 16 सुह्वरतो महाब्जिठरादिकां-
 17 तनीराजनां चक्रे यस्य फणीश्वरो निजफ-
 18 णामाणिक्यदीपोत्करैः ।[। ४ ॥*] अधिजलनिधि
 19 शेषे कोपि पर्य्यकशेषे विहरति कि-
 20 ल देवः पद्मवासासहायः । प्रस-
 21 वसवनयष्टो² विष्टपानामसु-
 22 थ स्वयमजनि हि नाभीपद्मतः पद्म-
 23 योनिः ॥ [५ ॥*] विश्वैनसां च तमसां च निरा-
 24 करिणुरंभोरुहां च हरितां च विका-
 25 सहेतुः । तस्येक्षणाज्जगदशेषमि[दं]
 26 सिस्तुक्षीराविर्व्वभूव भगवानय-
 27 मंशुमालो ॥ [६ ॥*] ततो मनुरभू-
 28 त्नाम्ना शेखरं नयदर्शनां । विश्व-
 29 राजन्यमूर्द्धन्यशूडामणिरिवा-
 30 परः ॥ [७ ॥*] इच्छाकार्णाम³ तस्मिन्नभवद-
 31 भिजने भूभुजां चक्रवर्ती साक्षा-
 32 क्षीवत्सवक्षाः स्वयमुदित इव
 33 त्रातुकामो धरित्री⁴ । एकच्छत्रं⁵ समस्तं
 34 जगदनुभवतो यस्य सद्दीपमा-
 35 लं भूकैकथ्याणि चक्रे समुपहृ-
 36 तकरं विश्वराजन्यचक्रं ।[। ८ ॥*] आ पूर्व्वात्प-
 37 र्व्वर्तेद्रादमरकरितटक्रीडितोच्चा-
 38 वचाग्रादा च प्रत्यङ्गहीध्रादरु-
 39 णपुरवधूदत्तसंकेतशृंगात् ।
 40 यस्यान्यस्वाम्यशून्यं क्रमससु-
 41 पनतं चेत्यमाहुर्हरित्री भूमा-

¹ Read °यौवन°.² Read °दौ°.³ Read perhaps °यष्टा°.⁴ Read °क्षेत्रं°.⁵ Read °कुर्णाल°.⁶ Read पूर्वा°.

- 42 विष्वाभूमौ¹ समजनि जनने तस्य
 43 मांघाटनामा ।[। ८ ॥*] शासकहीं परिहृ-
 44 तान्यनृपातपत्रां तदंशमौक्तिक-
 45 मभूत्सगरो नरेन्द्रः । यस्याश्वमे-
 46 धतुरगं भुवि मार्गमायैः स्वातस्त-
 47 नूजनिवहैरयमंबुराशिः ।[। १० ॥*] अथ²
 48 [नि]रवहत्सर्वासुर्वीधिरां स भगीर-
 49 थः कठिनकपिलक्रीधालीढस्त्रवंशवि-
 50 मुक्तये । गगनशिरसो गंगां रुद्रो-

B.—East Face.

- 51 तत्मांगमतश्चिरादवनिमनघैस्ता-
 52 दृग्भिस्त्रैस्तपोभिरनीनयत् ।[। ११ ॥*] मान्येस्त्रि-
 53 सन्ववाये जनिमकृत रघुर्जैत्रया-
 54 त्राप्रसंगप्रैश्चङ्गभीरलंवापटहरव-
 55 भयोद्भूतविह्वेषिपाथः³ । अश्वं य-
 56 स्याश्वमेधं कचिदपहरतो भाति प-
 57 त्युः सुराणां प्रत्यंगं यत्कलंबम-
 58 चपटलमिवाचीचमत्त्वां सहस्रं ।[। १२ ॥*] आसी-
 59 दा चक्रवालाव्यतिष्ठु चरणाक्रांतराज-
 60 न्यचक्रस्तत्त्वतयां महत्यां तदनु दश-
 61 र[थो] नाम राजाधिराजः । पूर्व्यं स्वर्गोप-
 62 सर्वं त्रिदशपरिवृढं पुंगवीभूतमारादा-
 63 रुद्रासहस्रैर्वीर्यैश्चलभुजमवधीदं-
 64 बरे शंबरं यः ।[। १३ ॥*] प्राग्दिष्टैर्विष्टपानां⁴ तदनु द-
 65 शरथः पुत्रकामेष्टिमिष्टा पुत्री जातस्त-
 66 दास्ताममरपुरवहो रामनाम्ना त्रि-
 67 धाम्ना । येन प्राबन्धि सिन्धौ भ्रवगवलवता बं-
 68 घुरः कोपि पंधास्तूर्ण⁵ निस्तीर्णमवर्णः किम-
 69 परमसवो खंठिता दाशकंठाः ॥ [१४ ॥*] सत्यं भ-

¹ Read 'विष्वाव'

² Read 'हेवि'.

³ Read 'अथ'.

⁴ Read 'पंधा'.

⁵ Read 'पाथः'.

- 70 द्रासननिभभुजावत्तया वीरलक्ष्म्या जात-
 71 स्तस्मिन् क्षितिपतिकुले दुर्जयो नाम राजा ॥
 72 यद्यात्राया ह्यसुररजःपीत-
 73 [तो]याः समुद्रा लोपासुद्रादयित-
 74 चुलुकात्याहितानां स्मरन्ति ।[१५ ॥*] अथ निरविशदु-
 75 र्वा^१ तत्कुलोदन्वदिन्दुः सकलजलधिवेलामेख-
 76 लां प्रोलराजः । कन्दुरुकरवालाकालका-
 77 लांबुवाहाम्युदयहृदयशल्यप्रद्र-^१
 78 वद्राजहंसः ।[१६ ॥*] कुलगृहममलिनो^२ जन्म-
 79 भूमिं लङ्घिन्^३ पदमतिमधुरिम्णः प्रेम-
 80 धाम प्रधिन्^४ । प्रतिनिधिसुदधीनां संच[यं]
 81 तीयसृष्टेरतुलमकृत केसर्याख्यया
 82 यस्तटाकं ।[१७ ॥*] अथ चतुरंबुराशिरशनां
 83 भुवमस्य सुतस्त्रिभुवनमज्ञदेव इति
 84 भूमिपतिर्बुभुजे । निजभुजदर्पसंप-
 85 दसमर्षितक्लृप्तकरप्रतिभटगंडकंठप-^५
 86 रिमोटनचंडभुजः ।[१८ ॥*] अशिषदथ समस्तां त-
 87 स्य पुत्रो धरित्रीमशनिरतिनृपाणां^६ भूप-
 88 तिः प्रोलराजः । प्रतिसमरधरित्रिप्रद्र-
 89 वच्छत्रुसेनाचरणबहलधूलीपं-
 90 किञ्चव्योमगंगः ।[१९ ॥*] अथ भुवमधिचक्रे त-
 91 स्य पुत्रः समंतात्करदनृपतिचक्रशक्र-^७
 92 वालाद्रिवप्रां । डमरसमररंगत्वंगद-
 93 श्रीयशश्चिह्नितमहितभूभृद्भिद्रवो
 94 रुद्रदेवः ।[२० ॥*] अथ निजभुजशैले तत्कनीयानशे-
 95 धामधित डरणिमेनां^८ श्रीमहादेवराजः ।[*]
 96 प्रणतिविमुखमासोद्यद्रणे कांदिशीकं गि-
 97 रितटगृहमेधि क्षापतोनां कुटुंबं ।[२१ ॥*] अम-
 98 रतरिवाब्धेरत्रिनेत्रादिवेदुर्मदन इव

^१ Read °हृदय°.^४ Read प्रथिवः.^५ Read °चक्रां चक्र°.^२ Read °गृहम्°.^३ Read °लङ्घ°.^८ Read धरि°.^६ Read लङ्घिन्.^७ Read °रिषु°.

- 99 सुकुंधाक्षीचनानंददायी¹ । अध² गणप-
 100 तिदेवः श्रीमहादेवराजादजनि भुवभू-
 101 त्वे भूभुजां चक्रवर्त्ती ॥ [२२ ॥*] यावद्यज्जै-
 O.—North Face.
 102 यात्रातुरगस्वररजःपङ्क्तिः
 103 व्योमगंगा तावन्ते तावदेवं ग्रत-
 104 मखनगरीवीथिपुंजेषु गुंजाः ।
 105 पाथः पौरोगवा वसिनुत वितनु
 106 चाधोरणैरावणं ते प्रत्युषे
 107 स्नात[सु]क्षै[*]श्वसमपि तदा पा-
 108 ययस्वाश्ववार ॥[२३ ॥*] कीलांकीभू-
 109 नृगांकी न वसति³ कमले श्रीरिति श्रीव-
 110 राहः प्राप्तो नैषा प्रियस्वीर[सि]
 111 रतिविरती लम्नगंडं प्रसुप्ता । इ-
 112 त्यालापे सखीनामुषसि सकु-
 113 तुकं सत्तपं सानुतापं हस्ता-
 114 भ्यां यद्रिपुस्त्री विनमितवदना
 115 गंडपाली पिधत्ते ॥[२४ ॥*] कंडूलाखंडले-
 116 रावणकटकषण्णोमसंभ्रांत-
 117 भृंगीसंगीताकल्पकल्पद्रुमवन-
 118 विटपव्रातधालाधिरूढाः⁴ ।
 119 गायं गायं रमन्ते सुरपु-
 120 रसुष्टयो⁵ विक्रमं यस्य तादृ-
 121 क्संप्रामारंभलंबापटहरव-
 122 दुरातंकताम्यल्लिङ्गं ॥[२५ ॥*] यात्रा-
 123 रंभे दिशि दिशि पुरः प्रस्थितैर्दंडपा-
 124 लेर्मांडोत्कीर्णः⁶ प्रतिगिरतधिं⁷ वैज-
 125 यन्तीवराहः । यद्दीप्स्तंभे प्र[ल]-
 126 यजलधेदृष्टता⁸ न्यस्य दृष्टो⁹ [त]-

¹ Read सुकुंदा°.² The reading [नि]वसति in the Kāñchi inscription, where the same verse occurs (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 200, verse 13), is probably wrong.³ Read °सदृशी.⁴ Read °दृष्टता°.⁵ Read °लेर्मांडो°.⁶ Read दृष्टो°.⁷ Read षव.⁸ Read °दीलापि°.⁹ Read प्रतिगिरितट°.

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C. — North face.

102 ಯುತ್ರಾಪುರನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 104 ಭೀಮನಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 106 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 108 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 110 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 112 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 114 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 116 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 118 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 120 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 122 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 124 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 126 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 128 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 130 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 132 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 134 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 136 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 138 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 140 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 142 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 144 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 146 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ

D. — West face.

150 ಮಹಾನಿವಾಸಗ್ರಂಥಂ
 152 ಉದ್ಧಾರಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 154 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 156 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 158 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 160 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 162 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 164 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 166 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 168 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 170 ಪಾತಂಭಿಗಾತಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ
 172 ಬಾದಾರ್ಪಣಾತ್ಮನಿಂ ರಂಜಯಿಷ್ಯ

Scale one-third.

- 127 कालीनश्चमविधुतये तिष्ठती[वा]-
 128 दिक्कोलः । [१ २६ ॥ *] मेरोः खैरोपरिखन्ध-
 129 वमणिष्टुणियासजायत्तमिसा-
 130 विसम्भारव्यतत्तन्मधुरनिधुवना-
 131 विद्वयोः सिद्धयूनोः । आसंनस्व-
 132 ष्णकूटस्थि[त]सुरविटए[स्कांध]दोला-¹
 133 धिरुटस्वर्गस्त्रीवर्गगीरान्यनुदिन-²
 134 मभवन्वद्यशांस्वंतरायः ॥ [२७ ॥*]
 135 तेनानेन श्रीगणपतिदेवम-
 136 हाराजेन सकलद्वीपांतरी-
 137 पदेशांतरपट्टनेषु गता-
 138 गतं कुर्वाण्येभ्यः सांया-
 139 त्रिकेभ्य एवमभयशास-
 140 नं दत्तं । पूर्वं राजानः
 141 पीतपात्रेष्वन्यदेशादेशां-
 142 तरप्रवृत्तेषु दुर्वातिन समा-
 143 पतितेषु भग्नेष्वतीर्थसंगते-
 144 षु च संभृतानि कनककरितु-
 145 गरवादीनि वस्तूनि सकलानि
 146 बलादपहरन्ति । वयम-
 147 पि प्राणेष्वपि गरीयो ध-
 148 नमिति समुद्रयानकृत-

D.—West Face.

- 149 महासाहसेभ्यस्तेभ्यः कुमशु-³
 150 ल्लादृते कृपया कीर्त्यै धर्माय च
 151 सर्व्व वितराम इति ॥ तत्पुष्प-⁴
 152 परिमाणं एकमुट्टिडिगुम-
 153 टिनि मुष्पयिंटनु ओकटि [1*]
 154 श्रीगंधसु तुलासु ओक-
 155 टिकि । ग १ ८ । कर्पूरमुनक

¹ Read °विटपि°.

² Read °श्रीव°.

³ Read-कुमशु°.

⁴ Read पुष्प°.

- 156 चीनिकर्णूरानकू सुत्थाल-
 157 कू वेल । ग १कि ८ ॥≡ पंनीरु (i)
 158 दंतसु जवादि कर्णूरतै-
 159 लसु रागि तगरसु रि[सि]-
 160 य सीससु पट्टनूल प-
 161 वडसू गंधद्रव्यालकू-
 162 नु वेल । ग १कि ८ १ ।- मिरिया-
 163 ल वेल । ग १कि ८ ॥- पट्लु एल-
 164 वानिकिन्नि स्वरूपसु ओकटिकि-
 165 नि ८ ५॥ पोंकलु लक्ष ओकटिकि-
 166 नि । ग १ ८ ३ । षट्षष्टाधिकैकाद-
 167 श्रशतसंख्ये क्रोधिनाम्नि श-
 168 कवर्षे । मोट्टुप्पल्लभिधाने^१
 169 [देश्यु]यक्कोडपट्टने^२ मह-
 170 [ति ॥] [२८ ॥*] [ग]णपतिदेवः कीर्त्तये स्थापित-
 171 [वांम्हा]सनस्तंभं । कलिका-
 172 [ल]कईमखलदनादिधर्मा-
 173 वलंबयष्टिमिव [॥ २९ ॥*] श्री[ः ॥*]

TRANSLATION OF THE GRANT PORTION.

(Line 135.) By this glorious *Mahārāja* *Ganapatidēva* the following edict (assuring) safety has been granted to traders by sea starting for and arriving from all continents, islands, foreign countries, and cities.

(L. 140.) Formerly kings used to take away by force the whole cargo, viz. gold, elephants, horses, gems, etc., carried by ships and vessels which, after they had started from one country for another, were attacked by storms, wrecked, and thrown on shore.

(L. 146.) But We, out of mercy, for the sake of glory and merit, are granting everything besides the fixed duty^३ to those who have incurred the great risk of a sea-voyage with the thought that wealth is more valuable than even life.^४

^१ Read °चपु°.

^२ The bracketted letters at the beginning of ll. 169-171 are broken away on the original pillar. The reading देश्यु° in line 169 is warranted by another Mōṭupalli inscription (No. 605 of 1909), which reads *Dēṭiyayya-govḍavattana*; see Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri's *Annual Report for 1909-10*, p. 51.

^३ With *kṛipta-sulka* cf. *kṛipta-kara* in line 85.

^४ Cf. Horace, *Carm.*, I, 1 :—

“Luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum

“Mercator metuens otium et oppidi

“Laudat rura sui; mox reficit rates

“Quassas, indocilis panperiem pati.”

- (L. 151.) The rate of this duty (is) one in thirty on (all) exports and imports.¹
 (L. 154.) On one tola of sandal, 1 pagoda $\frac{1}{4}$ fanam.²
 (L. 155.) On 1 pagoda's value of (country) camphor, Chinese camphor, and pearls, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ fanam.
 (L. 157.) On 1 pagoda's value of rose-water, ivory, civet, camphor-oil, copper, zinc, *risaya* (?), lead, silk-threads, corals, and perfumes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ fanam.
 (L. 162.) On 1 pagoda's value of pepper, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ fanam.
 (L. 163.) On all silks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ fanams per bale (? *svarūpa*).
 (L. 165.) On every lakh of areca-nuts,³ 1 pagoda $3\frac{1}{4}$ fanams.

(Verse 28 f.) In the Śaka year eleven hundred and sixty-six, named Krōdhin, at the great Dēśyūyakkonḍapaṭṭana (also) named Mōṭṭuppalli, Gaṇapatidēva set up for the sake of glory (this) edict-pillar, which resembles a staff for the support of the eternal (law of) justice (*dharma*) which is stumbling in the mire of the Kali age.

No. 23.—HANSOT PLATES OF THE CHAHAMANA BHARTRIVADDHA ;
SAMVAT 813.

By STEN KONOW.

These plates belong to Snkla Dalpatram in Hānsot, a town in the Anklēśvar tāluka of the Broach District, Bombay, situated in 21° 35' N. and 72° 43' E., on the left bank of the Narbadā. There are apparently two plates, measuring $11\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$, the first of which carries twenty and the second 16 lines of writing. The existence of the plates was already known to the late Professor Kielhorn, who possessed a photograph of them,⁴ and a somewhat fuller notice has been given by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar,⁵ who has also been good enough to let me have impressions of the plates.

The writing seems to be, in several places, rather indistinct. Moreover the portion of the grant containing the names of the donees has, according to Mr. Bhandarkar, evidently been tampered with. It is not therefore possible to read the whole grant with certainty. Everything however which is of importance from the point of view of history, can be made out.

The alphabet belongs to the southern class and is most closely related to that in use in the Valabhī inscriptions. The form of the initial *ā* in l. 33 is peculiar. The same is the case with the initial *ē* in l. 32, cf. l. 19. The shape of individual *akṣaras* is also in other instances inconsistent. Thus the *ṣa* in *-Dhrūbhaṣa-*, l. 9, looks almost like *da*, and the *tth* in *=chaturtthabhāgaḥ*, l. 15, is different from the form used elsewhere in the inscription. The shape of the compound

¹ *ekkuṃaṭi-digumaṭi* must be the same as *egumaṭi-digumaṭi*, 'export and import, shipping and unshipping,' in Brown's Telugu Dictionary.

² *ga* is the usual abbreviation for *gaṇḍa* or *gadyāṇa*, 'a pagoda,' see above, Vol. VIII, p. 130. The symbol which marks the next coin of lower denomination is perhaps meant for *rūka*, 'a fanam,' which, according to Brown's Telugu Dictionary, used to be abbreviated by an *r*. Here and in the next lines, $\frac{1}{4}$ is expressed by a vertical line and $\frac{1}{2}$ by a horizontal dash; cf. Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri's remarks, above, Vol. VIII, p. 130. For specimens of British coins on which the synonymous terms *rūka* (Telugu), *paṇam* (Tamil), *felam* (Persian), and *fanam* (English) occur, see Edgar Thurston's *Coinage of the East India Company* (Madras, 1890), Plate xiv. 3-6, and Plate xvi. 9.

³ *pōṃkaḷa* (also above, Vol. VI, p. 238, text line 145) is the same as *pōkaḷa* in Brown's Telugu Dictionary.

⁴ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 62, n. 1.

⁵ See *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle*, for the year ending 31st March 1908, p. 41.

ṇḍa, in which the *ḍa* looks like *ḍha*, is also used in Valabhi inscriptions.¹ It is possible that the same form of *ḍ* is also used in the compound which I have read *ḍḍh* in *Bhartrivaddhaḥ*, ll. 6, 11, 30. Mr. Bhandarkar reads this name as *Bhartrivaddhaḥ*, and he is perhaps right, because the word *vaḍḍa*, great, is a well-known Prakrit word.² The sign for final *t* occurs in l. 32 and the numeral symbols for 800, 10 and 3 are used in l. 36. The symbol for 800 has been formed in the way which is well known from other higher numerals by adding the symbol for 8 after the symbol for 100. The *visarga* has apparently been used as a sign of interpunction in ll. 33 and 34.

With regard to orthography we may note *ṇ* for *m* in *=vaṇṣē*, l. 2 (but *=vaṇṣyair*= l. 21), and the common doubling of consonants after *r*; thus *svarggē*, l. 31; *kirtty*=, l. 7; *chaturttha*-, ll. 15, 16; *-pravarddhamāna*-, l. 34; *dharmm*-, ll. 27, 30; *sūryya*-, l. 14; *-pūrvvaṇ*, l. 15, etc. The doubling is not however consistent; compare *adhvaryu*-, ll. 13, 17; *-pūrva*, l. 19, but *-pūrvvaṇ*, l. 15, and *Arjuna*-, ll. 14, 18, 19. Also in other respects there is some inconsistency. Thus we find *-pañcha*, l. 10, but *pañchabhir*-, l. 25; *-chainchalaṇ*, l. 21. The writing is, on the whole, careless in several places. *T* has been written instead of *tt* in *-jagatrayaḥ*, l. 7; *d* for *dd* in *-ōdyōtita*-, l. 5; *ō* for *ā* in *sōḍhuḥ*, l. 27; *g* for *gh* in *gūmi*-, l. 23; *r* for *m* in *priyātrajō*, l. 8; *rii* for *ri* in *Bhartrivaddhaḥ*, ll. 6, 30, but *Bhartrivaddhaḥ*, l. 11; *=nriipāṇām*, l. 31; *rii* for *i* in *-yasōbhriwiddhayē*, l. 12. A superfluous *y* has been added in *-pitryōr*-, l. 12; the *anusvāra* has been omitted in *-dāya*, l. 28; *-likhita*, l. 34; the *visarga* in *-pātakai saṇyukta syāt*-, l. 25, and an *n* in *pārthivendrā*, l. 30, while an *anusvāra* has been used instead in *=ētām*, l. 30. A whole demi-stanza has been miswritten in l. 29. There are also numerous instances of wrong sandhi. Compare *-pakshō śrī*-, l. 3; *-rasaḥ anēka*-, l. 4; *-āravindō pra*-, l. 6; *sutaḥ vigata*-, l. 6; *-trayaḥ ānata*-, l. 7; *priyātrajō pra*-, l. 8; *-yaśaughā*-, l. 9; *=asmābhiḥ mātā*-, l. 12; *-vāstavyāya Adhvaryu*-, l. 13; *-putrāya Akrūr*-, l. 14; *-grahanē udaka*-, l. 14; *-sīmānyāya Adhvaryu*-, l. 17; *-putrāya Arjuna*-, l. 18; *=yam udakapūrva āditya*-, l. 19; *=ēbhyah Arjuna*-, l. 19; *likhitaṇ ētan*-, l. 32.

In spite of such instances of carelessness, however, I do not doubt that the grant is a genuine one, excepting of course the portion containing the names of the donees.

The grant belongs to a hitherto unknown branch of the *Chāhamānas*, who must have resided in Broach. The name *Chāhamāna* itself is not distinctly legible in the impressions. Professor Kielhorn and Mr. Bhandarkar however have both read it, the former in a photograph of the first plate, the latter in the original, and the signs which can be read in the impressions favour this reading. The family worshipped Śiva, as will be seen from the attribute *Paramamāhēśvara* attached to the names of two of its members, and from the name *Mahēśvaradāma* worn by the first member mentioned in the grant. We are introduced to six generations. First we have the *Rājan Mahēśvaradāma*. His son was the illustrious *Bhīmadāma*, the father of *Bhartrivaddha I.*, whose son again was *Haradāma*, the father of *Dhrūbhaṭadēva*, whose son *Bhartrivaddha II.* issued the present grant. *Bhartrivaddha II.* was an ardent worshipper of *Mahēśvara* (Śiva), and he is styled a *Mahāsāmantādhipati*, who had obtained the five *mahāśabdās*,³ i.e. he was a feudatory prince. He must have lived about the middle of the eighth century, and if we allow thirty years for each generation his family may be traced back to about 500 A.D. It will be seen that *Bhartrivaddha*'s father had the name *Dhrūbhaṭa*, which is a shortened form of *Dhrubabhaṭa*. It is worth noting that the same name *Dhrūbhaṭa* was used as a surname by the Valabhi *Mahārājādhirāja Śilāditya VII.*, whose *Alinā* plates⁴ are dated Valabhi *Samvat*

¹ See Bühler's Table VII, Col. VII, No. 43.

² See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 216, n. 3.

³ See Hémachandra's *Dśināmamālā*, vii, 29.

⁴ *Gupta Inscr.*, pp. 171 ff.

447, i.e. A.D. 766. Bhartrivaddha II. was accordingly a contemporary of Śilāditya VII. and also of his father Śilāditya VI. The use of the same name in the same vernacular form at about the same time in two families, which ruled as neighbours to each other, can hardly be accidental, if we remember that Śilāditya VII. is the first one in five generations of Valabhi rulers who mentions any such surname, and also that the name Dhruvabhata or Dhruvabhata does not occur elsewhere in the genealogy of the Valabhi kings. It seems probable that there has been some connexion between the two families, and it is possible that Bhartrivaddha II.'s sister was married to Śilāditya VI., so that Śilāditya VII. may have worn the name of his maternal grandfather.

Bhartrivaddha is clearly designated as a feudatory prince, and it seems also possible to decide to which dynasty he owed allegiance. The Hansot plates are dated, in ll. 34 ff., during the reign of a king Nāgāvalōka, and in the year (*samvatsara*) 813, and the grant was issued on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun (ll. 14 and 19). There can be no doubt that this date should be referred to the Vikrama era, and as such it has been calculated by the late Professor Kielhorn¹ to correspond to the 28th October 758 A.D.

The identity of the paramount sovereign of the Broach Chāhamānas, king Nāgāvalōka, was not at first apparent. Professor Kielhorn² was inclined to identify him with the Nāgāvalōka who is mentioned in the Harsha inscription of Vighararāja,³ where we are told in v. 13 that the Chāhamāna Gūvaka I. "attained to pre-eminence as a hero in the assembly of the glorious Nāgāvalōka, the foremost of kings." In his Synchronistic Table for Northern India⁴ Kielhorn had suggested that this Nāgāvalōka might be identical with the Pratihāra Nāgabhatta, but later on⁵ he came to different results and reminded⁶ of the fact that names ending in *avalōka* are used as *virudas* of Rāshtrakūṭa kings. Also Mr. Bhandarkar⁷ was originally inclined to think that Nāgāvalōka was a Rāshtrakūṭa. Later on, however, he has discussed the question again⁸ and arrived at results which will, I think, be generally accepted.

A closer examination of the facts shows that king Nāgāvalōka of the Hansot plates cannot be identical with the Nāgāvalōka of the Harsha Inscription. The latter is dated in A.D. 973 in the reign of Vighararāja. Now Gūvaka, the contemporary of Nāgāvalōka, was six generations removed from Vighararāja and may accordingly be dated about A.D. 820, which would then be the time of Nāgāvalōka. This same Nāgāvalōka is probably also alluded to in the Pathari pillar inscription of Parabala,⁹ which is dated on the 21st March A.D. 861. We are there told that Parabala's father, the Rāshtrakūṭa Karkkarāja, defeated king Nāgāvalōka (vv. 14 f.), whose time we would naturally suppose to have been about A.D. 830. It seems natural to infer from the way in which Nāgāvalōka is mentioned in both inscriptions that he was a ruler of considerable importance, and I think it will be generally agreed that Mr. Bhandarkar has been right in returning to Professor Kielhorn's old identification of this Nāgāvalōka with king Nāgabhatta of the imperial Pratihāra dynasty. We know of him that he conquered king Chakrayudha of Kanauj and founded the imperial Pratihāra dynasty, which ruled over a large portion of Northern India from that city for about two centuries. Mr. Bhandarkar has shown¹⁰ that this

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 251, n. 4.

² *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 116 ff.; compare the correction of the text; *ibidem*, Vol. IX, p. 62, n. 1.

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, Appendix.

⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 251, n. 2.

⁵ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XL, pp. 239 f.

⁶ *Ibidem*, p. 199.

⁷ *Ibidem*, pp. 62 and 251.

⁸ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 62, n. 1.

⁹ *Loc. cit.*

¹⁰ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 248 ff.

Pratihāra Nāgabhaṭa is identical with the *Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara Nāgabhaṭa*, whose Buchkalā inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 872, i.e. A.D. 815. Nāgabhaṭa was the son of the *Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara Vatsarāja*, and this Vatsarāja is no doubt the ruler mentioned at the end of the Jaīua work *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* where we read,¹

sākēshu=abdasatēshu saptasu diśam pañchōttarēsh=ūttarām
pāt=Indrāyudha-nāmnī Kṛishṇa-nṛipa-jē śrī-Vallabhē dakshīṇām |
pūrvām śrīmad-Avanti-bhābhṛīti nripē Vatsādhirājē-parām
saurāṇām=adhimāṇḍalam jaya-yutē vīrē Varāhē=vatī ||

We learn from this stanza that Vatsa ruled in the west in Śaka 705, i.e. A.D. 783, at a period when Kananj was still under the rule of king Indrāyudha, who is certainly the king Indrarāja whom king Dharmapāla defeated, after which he gave the sovereignty of Kananj to Chakrāyudha. Now the Hānsōṭ plates are dated in A.D. 756, and Bhartṛivaḍḍha's overlord Nāgāvalōka cannot therefore be identical with the Pratihāra Nāgabhaṭa, the son of Vatsarāja. Mr. Bhandarkar is however no doubt right in identifying him with an older Nāgabhaṭa, of the same family, whose name occurs in the Gwalior *prasaṭi* of the reign of Bhōjadēva, an edition of which we owe to Mr. Bhandarkar himself.² The genealogy of the Pratihāras is here carried back one generation further than in the materials utilized by Professor Kielhorn in his lists. After obeisance to Viṣṇu we are introduced to the Sun, in whose lineage Rāma arose. Rāma's brother Saumitri (Lakshmaṇa) acted as repeller, or perhaps, as doorkeeper (*pratihāra*) in the act of repelling (the foes) in the fight against Mēghanāda. In his lineage arose Nāgabhaṭa I., who is said to have conquered the armies of the *Valacha*³-*mlēchchhas*, i.e. of the Baluchas. His brother's son was Kakkuka, who had a younger brother Dēvarāja, who is evidently identical with the Mahārāja Dēvaśakti of Professor Kielhorn's list. Dēvarāja's son was Vatsarāja, who "seized by main force the imperial sway from the famous house of Bhaṇḍi." Vatsarāja's son again was Nāgabhaṭa II., who is described as a valiant warrior, and who is also stated to have defeated Chakrāyudha.

It will be seen that it is this second Nāgabhaṭa who must be identified with the Nāgāvalōka of the Harsha and Pathārī inscriptions. Nāgāvalōka of the Hānsōṭ plates, on the other hand, Mr. Bhandarkar identifies with Nāgabhaṭa I., and I think that this identification can safely be adopted. If Vatsarāja ruled in A.D. 783, Nāgabhaṭa, who was the brother of his grandfather, may well have been on the throne in A.D. 756, the date of our inscription. The wording of the Gwalior inscription naturally leads us to infer that Nāgabhaṭa's brother, the father of Kakkuka and Dēvarāja, did not rule or that he was older than Nāgabhaṭa, since his name is not mentioned and no particulars about him are given. The comparatively short and thoroughly conventional praise bestowed on Kakkuka and Dēvarāja makes us inclined to think that their rule must, at all events, have been short, and that it may very well be compressed within the twenty-seven years intervening between the date of the Hānsōṭ grant and A.D. 783, when Vatsarāja had already ascended the throne.

I therefore agree with Mr. Bhandarkar that Nāgāvalōka, Bhartṛivaḍḍha's overlord, was Nāgabhaṭa I. of the Pratihāra dynasty. His family had not however then established itself in Kananj but had its capital farther to the west. Vatsarāja is in the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* described as the king of the western quarter, and if we remember that the Avanti-king, i.e. the ruler of Malwa, is said to hold sway over the Eastern quarter, this localisation takes us to Lāṭa and

¹ See *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. I, Part II, p. 197, n. 2.

² *Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report*, 1903-4, pp. 277 ff.

³ See the correction by Bhandarkar, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XL, p. 240, n. 12.

Western Rājputānā and well agrees with the fact that Nāgavalōka was the overlord of the Chāhamānas of Broach. Similarly the Rā-htrakūta *Mahārājadhīrāja* Dhruvarāja is stated¹ to have defeated Vaṣṣarāja "in the centre of Maru." We have also seen that Nāgabhaṭa I. is in the Gwālior inscription stated to have defeated the Balnchas. What is meant is probably the Musalmān attacks on Western Rājputānā in the eighth century.² Everything tends to show that the late Mr. Jackson was right in supposing that these rulers were Gurjaras, and that their head quarters were at Śrīmēla, the present Bhinnmāl.

If we now turn to the family of the grantee of the Hansot plates, it will be seen that the first of his ancestors mentioned in the grant is designated as *rājā*, which does not imply that he was a ruling prince. Only conventional praise is bestowed on the four next generations. We are told, it is true, in the usual way that other kings bowed down to them, but there are no attributes which show that they were kings. Then follows Dhrūbhaṭadēva, of whom we hear that he conquered the territories of all his adversaries and made the whole world resplendent with his fame. His son, the issuer of the grant registered in the Hansot plates, is the first in the family who is expressly designated as a feudatory ruler. Now assuming that he held sway over Broach, it is in itself little likely that his ancestors should have ruled over that part of India, because we find the Gurjaras in power down to A.D. 736. It is of interest to note³ how the Gurjaras of Broach, who were originally worshippers of the Sun, became Śaivas from the reign of Dadda III., who lived at the end of the seventh century. His son Jayabhaṭa III., whose copperplate grants are dated A.D. 706 and 735, is the last of these rulers who is known to us. He is said to have obtained the five great sounds and to have been a *Mahāsāmantādhipati*,⁴ in other words he uses exactly the same titles as Bhartrivaddha II. It seems natural to infer that the line of Gurjara feudatories in Broach became extinct with Jayabhaṭa III., and that he was succeeded as ruler by the prince Bhartrivaddha, who was a Chāhamāna, and who owed allegiance to the Gurjaras of Bhinnmāl, as had probably also been the case with his predecessors of the Broach dynasty of Gurjaras.

The grant was issued from Bhṛigukachchha, which cannot be anything else than a semi-learned Sanskrit form of the name Bharukachchha, the present Broach. The same form also occurs in the Bagumrā plates of Dhruvarāja II. of Śaka 789⁵ and elsewhere. The grant records the gift of the village Arjunadēvigrāma in the Akrūrēśvara vishaya. Akrūrēśvara is the present Anklēśvar tāluka in the Broach District, but I am not able to identify Arjunadēvigrāma. It has already been mentioned that the names of the donees have been tampered with. That portion of the inscription cannot therefore be read with certainty. The donees seem to be the Brāhmaṇa Bhaṭṭa-Būṭa (?), the son of Tāvi, residing in Saujñāpadra (?), the Brāhmaṇa Jaba (?), the son of Charamaśarman (?) and a resident of Varamēvi (?) and the Brāhmaṇa Bhātalla, the son of Bhaṭṭa-Vā . . . residing in Saujñāpadra (?). I cannot identify Sanjñāpadra and Varamēvi and the reading of the names themselves is not certain. The writer of the grant was Bhaṭṭa-Kakka (?), the son of Bhaṭṭa-Vatsuva, and is called a *Vālabhya*, i.e., he hailed from Valabhī. This fact adds some probability to the suggestion hazarded above that there may have been some connexion between Bhartrivaddha's family and the Maitrakas of Valabhī.

¹ See the discussion of this matter by the late Mr. Jackson, *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Part I, p. 466, where the authorities are quoted.

² *Ibidem*, p. 467.

³ Cf. Jackson, *loc. cit.*, pp. 113 ff.

⁴ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 77 f.

⁵ *Ibidem*, Vol. XII, p. 181.

TEXT.

First Plate.

- 1 Ōm¹ svasti [!]* ²Vikāṭa-kāṭak-ottuṅga[h] siddha-maṇḍala-maṇḍanaḥ [!]*
 Mēru=iva jay-ādhār[as=Chāhamān
 2 kramah [!]* [Tasmin=] vanśe samutpannaḥ prakāṣa-parākram-ākṛānta-dīnmaṇḍal[ō]=
 uēka-samara-saṅghaṭṭa-ripu-[gaja-ghaṭ-ā]-
 3 [tō]pa-vighatana-dorḍḍaṇḍaḥ . . . [ji]ta-sakal-ārātīpakṣbō(kahāḥ) śrī-Mahēśvara-
 dāmō nāma rājā [babhūva] [!]* [Tasya]
 4 [sutaḥ] prakāṣit-āsēsha-bhū-maṇḍala-pratāpō vikramaikarasah³ anēka-narapati-śata-
 makṇṭa-tāṭa-ghaṭita-ma[ni]-
 5 [ni]kara-nikā[mam-n]llasit-ō[d*]dyōtita-charaṇa-kamala-yugalaḥ śrī-Bhīmadāmāḥ
 [!]* Tasy=ātmajo=uēka-sāmanta-
 6 [kirīṭa]-kōṭi-ghṛishṭa-charaṇ-āravindō(ndaḥ) prasādhit-āsēsha-bhūmaṇḍalaḥ śrīmad-
 Bhartṛīvaḍḍah⁴ [!]* Tasya sutaḥ(tō) vigata-ghana-
 7 [gagana]-śāsi-kara-([ka]ra)-nikar-āvadātayā kirtty=ōnmādita-sakala-jaga[t*]-traya(h)
 ānata-mahīpāla-mauli-mā[rjji]-
 8 [ta]-charaṇa-kamala-yugalaḥ parama-māhēśvaraḥ śrī-Haradāmāḥ [!]* Tasya
 priy-ātrajo⁵ prasādhit-āsēsha-vipakṣa-
 9 maṇḍal-[ōḍāra-śrīḥ]⁶ śāsi-kara-nirmala-yaśaṅgha⁷-dhavalita-sakala-bhuvanaḥ
 śrīmad-Dhrūbhaṭadēvaḥ [!]* Tasya [su]-
 10 taḥ samasta-sadguṇ-ādhāra-bhūtaḥ parama-māhēśvaraḥ samadhigata-pañcha-
 mahāsabdah(bō) mahāsāmantādhī-
 11 patīḥ śrīmad-Bhartrīvaḍḍah⁴ sarvān=ēv=āgāmi-nṛpati-mahattara-vāsāvak⁸-ādīn=
 samanubodhayaty=[astu vah]
 12 samviditām śrī-Bhṛigukachchh-āvasthitair=yyath=āsmābhiḥ(bhir) mātā-pitr(y)ōr=
 ātmanāś=cha puṇya-yaśō-bhṛī(bhi)vṛiddhayō [Saujñā]-
 13 padra⁹-vāstavyāya¹⁰ Adhvaryu-Mādhyaṇḍina-Kaṇḍiṇya-sagōtra-Vājasaneyā-
 sabrahmachārīṇō brāhmaṇa-Bhaṭṭa-
 14 Būṭāya⁹ Tāvi-pntrāya¹¹ Akṛūrēśvara-vishay-āutarggatā(ta)[sya] Arjunadēvi-
 grāmā(ma)[sya] sūryya-grahapō¹² udaka-
 15 pūrvam sampratipāditaś¹³-chatrūttabhāgaḥ || Natkā¹⁴ Vara[mē]vi-vā[daścha]vya-
 (vāstavya)-na(ta)t-traividya-sāmānya-Mā[tha]ra-sa-
 16 [gōtrāya] Mādhyaṇḍina¹⁵ - sabrahmachārī - brāhma[ṇa] - Charamasarmma⁹ - putra-
 br[āhmaṇa-Jabāya]⁹ cbaturthā¹⁶.
 17 ditaḥ | Tā(ta)thā Saujñāpadra⁹-vāstavyāya ta[t*]-traividya-sāmānyāya¹⁷
 Adhvaryu-Mādhyaṇḍina-Asurāya[ṇa-sagō]-

¹ Expressed by a symbol.² Read -rasō=uēka-.³ Read -ātmajaḥ.⁴ Read -yasa-gha-.⁵ The reading of the name is doubtful.⁶ Read -pntrāya=Akrūr-.⁷ Here and in the next lines the grant has apparently been tampered with and new names have been entered.⁸ Read tatkā. The ensuing akṣaras are uncertain.⁹ A cancelled ṣe is visible between the akṣaras mā and dhyān. There are also other traces of old letters under the present ones.¹⁰ Read perhaps cbaturttabhāgaḥ pratipāditaḥ.¹¹ Read -sāmānyāya=Adhvaryu-.¹² Metre: Anuṣṭubh.¹³ Read -Bhartrīvaḍḍah.¹⁴ The reading is not certain.¹⁵ Read -vāsāpak-ādīn=.¹⁶ Read -vāstavyāya=Adhvaryu-.¹⁷ Read -grahana.

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

Handwritten text in Devanagari script, likely a historical record or inscription. The text is arranged in approximately 20 horizontal lines across the plate. The script is dense and appears to be a form of Sanskrit or Prakrit. The plate shows signs of wear, including two large circular holes on the right side and some surface irregularities.

Handwritten text in a script, likely Devanagari, covering the main body of the page. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines. There are two large circular holes on the left side of the page, one near the top and one near the bottom, which appear to be from a binder or a similar device. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

- 18 trāya Vājasanēya-sabrahmachārīṇē brāhmaṇa-Bhāṭallāya Bhaṭṭa-Vā . . .
 putrāya Arjunadēvi-grā-
 19 mō-yam¹ udaka-pūrva ādityagrahaṇē [sarini]datta ēvam=ēbhyaḥ². Arjunadēvi-
 grāmaḥ sōdraṅgaḥ [sōparika-]
 20 [rō] bhūmichchhidra-nyāyēn=ā-chāṭa-bhaṭa-prāvēśyaḥ sahābhyanarasiddhi . . .³

Second Plate.

- 21 [yatō]=smad-va[mśyai]r=anyais=ch=āgāmi-nṛpatibhiḥ prabala-pavana-prēri[t-ōda]dhi-
 jala-[taraṅga-chamchalam ji]-
 22 [va-lō]kam=abhāv-ānugatān=asārān=vibhavān=dirgha-kāla-sthēyasaś=cha guṇān-
 āka[layya sāmā-]
 23 [nya]-bhōga-bhū-pradāna-phal-ēpsubhiḥ śasi-kara-ruchiram chirāya yaśa[ś=chi]-
 chishubhiḥ s[ō]=yam=asmad-dāyō=
 24 numantavyaḥ pālay[i]tavyaś=ch=ēti y[ō] v=ājñāna-timira-paṭal-āvṛita-matir=
 āchchhindyād=āchchhidyamānam v=ānumō-
 25 [dēta] sa paṁchabhīr=mmahāpātakai[h*] samyukta[h*] syād=ity=uktaṁ cha
 bhagavatā Vyāsēna[i*] Bahubhir=vvasudhā bhu[kṭā] rā-
 26 [jabhiḥ] Sagarādibhiḥ⁴ [i*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmis=tasya tasya tadā
 phalam || Yān=iha dattāni purā narēndrai-
 27 [r-ddā]nāni dharmm-ārtha-yaśaskarāni [i*] nirmūālya-vānta-pratimāni
 tāni kō nāma sō(sā)dhuḥ punar=ādadita || Vi-
 28 [ndhyā]vishv=a]toyāsu śushka-kōṭara-vāsinaḥ [i*] kṛishṇāhayaḥ hi jāyante
 gū(bhū)midāya[m*] harauti yē || [Sva-da]-
 29 [ttām] para-dattām vā yō harēta vasumdhārām ||(l) tai(tē)na jētā
 janētā cha narakō [pā]tītā dhravam || Sarvvā-
 30 n=ētā[m*]⁵ bhāvinah pārtthivēndrā[n*] bhūyō bhūyō yāchatō
 Bhartṛivaddhaḥ⁶ [i*] sāmānyō=yam dharmma-sētu-
 31 r=nṛipāṇām⁷ svē svē kālē pālaniyō bhavadbhi[h] || Shaastir=vvarsha-
 sahasrāṇi svarggō modati bhūmi-
 32 daḥ [i*] āchchhētā ch=ānumantā cha tāny=ēva narakō vasēt || Likhitaṁ
 ātan=mayā Vālabhya-Bha[tṭa-Kakkē]-
 33 [na]⁸ Bhaṭṭa-Vatsuva-sūnūnā: Ūn-āksharam=adhik-āksharam vā sarvvam=ātra
 pramāṇam=iti yad=[upa]-
 34 ri-likhita[m*]: Śrīman-Nāgāvalōka-prava[r]ddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē śrī-Bhṛigu-
 kachchh-āvasthitē(ta)-[Bha-]
 35 [tṭa]-Llalluva-dūtakaḥ || Yatṛ=āṅkatō=pi suviśuddha-samvatsara-śat-āṣṭakē
 trayōda-
 36 [śā]dhikē 800 10 3.

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) [Victorious be] the Chāhamāna family, exalted with a large army, who has succeeded in adorning their territory, who is a receptacle of victory, like Mēru (which is lofty with large ridges, adorned with the circle of *siddhas*, the support of Jaya (the sun)).

(Lil. 2-9.) Born in that family was a *Rājan* named the glorious *Mahēśvaradāma*, who by valiant prowess invaded the circle of the quarters; whose staff-like arm (meant) destruction to the swelling of the frontal globes of the elephants of (his) foes in the encounters of

¹ Read =yam=udakapūrvam=āditya-.

² The reading is very uncertain.

³ Read =ētān.

⁴ Read =nṛipāṇām.

⁵ Read =ēbhyaḥ=rjuna-.

⁶ There is a cancelled *ṭa* between *rā* and *dī*.

⁷ Read *Bhartṛivaddhaḥ*.

⁸ The reading of the name is uncertain.

numerous battles; who had . . . the entire party of (his) enemies. His son (was) the illustrious **Bhimadāma**, who displayed his splendour over the whole compass of the earth; whose only pleasure was prowess; whose pair of lotus-like feet was made exceedingly resplendent and shining through the multitude of jewels fixed on the surface of the diadems of several hundreds of kings. His son (was) the illustrious **Bhartrivaddha** [I.], whose lotus-like feet were rubbed against the edges of the crowns of numerous feudatories; who had subdued the whole compass of the earth. His son (was) the devout worshipper of Mahēśvara, the illustrious **Haradāma**, who delighted all the three worlds with his fame that was bright like the multitude of the rays of the moon in the skies where the clouds have disappeared; the pair of whose lotus-like feet were rubbed by the heads of kings bending before him. His dear son (was) the illustrious **Dhrūbhaṭadēva**, who acquired the exalted splendour of the territories of all his adversaries; who made the entire world white with the stream of his fame that was spotless like the rays of the moon.

(Ll. 10-11.) His son, who is a repository of all good qualities, the devout worshipper of Mahēśvara, who has obtained the five great sounds, the great feudatory over-lord, the glorious **Bhartrivaddha** [II.] informs all future kings, *mahattaras*, *vāsāpakas*,¹ and so forth,—

(Ll. 11-19) Be it known to you that, in order to increase the fame and the religious merit of our parents and ourselves, the fourth part of the **Arjunadēvi** village, situated within the **Akrūrēśvara** district, has to-day, on the occasion of the eclipse of the sun, after libations of water, been granted by us, while staying in the glorious **Bhṛigukachcha**, to the resident of **Saujñāpadra**, the Adhvaryu of the Mādhyandina branch and of the Kauṇḍinya *gōtra*, the student of the Vājasaneyā (*samhitā*), the Brāhmaṇa Bhaṭṭa-Bāṭa, the son of Tāvi. And likewise a fourth part is also given to the Brāhmaṇa Jaba (?), the son of the Brāhmaṇa Charamasārman (?), a resident of **Varamēvi** (?), belonging to the community of *trivēdins* of that place, of the Māṭhara (?) *gōtra*, and a student of the Mādhyandina branch. Likewise this village of Arjunadēvi has, on the occasion of the eclipse of the sun, after libations of water, been granted to the member of the community of *trivēdins* residing in **Saujñāpadra**, to the Adhvaryu of the Mādhyandina branch, of the Asurāyana (?) *gōtra*, the student of the Vājasaneyā (*samhitā*), the Brāhmaṇa Bhaṭṭa, the son of Bhaṭṭa-Vā . . .

(Ll. 19-25.) Because now the village Arjunadēvi with the *udraṅga* and *uparikara*, according to the *bhūmicchkhidra* rule, and not to be entered by *chāṭas* and mercenaries, with the *abhyantarāsiddhi* (has been given) to them, therefore this our gift should be sanctioned and preserved by future kings of our lineage and others, considering that life is unsteady like the waves of water shaken by violent winds, that possessions are followed by destruction and without value, and that virtue lasts a long time, wishing the result of the gift of land the enjoyment of which is common, and wanting for a long time to acquire fame resplendent like the rays of the moon. And whoever would rescind it or approve of its being rescinded, his mind covered by the veil of the darkness of ignorance, he would become connected with the five big sins. And it has been said by the holy Vyāsa. (Follow six of the usual imprecatory stanzas).

(Ll. 32-36.) This has been written by me Bhaṭṭa Kakka (?) from **Valabhi**, the son of Bhaṭṭa Vatsuva. All that has been written above is valid, whether there may be syllables missing or redundant syllables. (Issued by me) residing in the glorious **Bhṛigukachcha**, with Bhaṭṭa-Llalluva as messenger, in the reign of increasing victory of the illustrious **Nāgavalōka**. And in figures, in the year eight hundred increased by thirteen, 813.

¹ Perhaps officials whose duty it was to assign places of residence to strangers. Cf. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 249, Vol. XII, p. 182, n. 38; Vol. XIII, p. 69, n. 31; *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 285.

No. 24.—KHAIRHA PLATES OF YASAḤKARNADEVA ;
[KALACHURI] SAMVAT 823.

By RAI BAHADUR HIRA LAL, B.A., JABALPUR.

The Director-General of Archæology in India having asked me to edit this inscription I do so from a set of estampages kindly supplied by him. Dr. Vogel further used his good offices to secure the original plates from the Rēwah Darbār for my inspection. They were found in Khairhā (23°-12' N., 81°-30' E.) by a Koṭwār named Bhajnā, while digging for earth to build his house. Khairhā or Khairā, as it is marked on the topographical maps, is a village in the Rēwah State about 8 miles south-west of the Burhār Ry. Station on the Katni-Bilāspur Branch of the Bengal-Nāgpur Ry., and about 14 miles south-east of Sohāgpur, the head quarters of the tahsīl of the same name. The plates, two in number, were found with a bell-shaped seal attached to a ring in a large stone chest, and their excellent condition is due to this fact. The total weight of the plates and seal, all made of copper, is as much as 14 seers 5 chhittāks (nearly 29½ lbs.).

The ring of the seal, a huge mass of 3 seers, was found cut at one end but all green with oxidation, which shows that the cut was not made recently. The ring is so stout and thick that it cannot be bent without applying some mechanical force, and it appears that the cut which was originally made for stringing the plates provided with suitable holes was never soldered. The bottom of the seal is circular and bears the legend *Śrīmad-Yasaḥkarnādēvaḥ* in a single line running over the diameter, which is surmounted by the figure of Gaja-Lakshmi with two elephants, one on either side, pouring water on her with their trunks. Below the legend there is a figure looking like a Nandin (bull) with a bushy tail and a hump and two other figures of what appear to be incense-burners. Letters and figures on the seal are raised instead of being sunk as on the plates, each of which is inscribed on one side only.

The characters are Nāgarī neatly engraved, the average size of letters being ½". The language of the record is Sanskrit. As regards orthography the letter *b* is not distinguished from *v* at all, and the dental sibilant is employed for the palatal almost universally, there being two instances where the reverse has been done, viz., in the words *-bhāsi* (l. 19) and *śālīla-* (l. 38). The old form of *i* somewhat resembling inverted commas in ll. 8 and 30 is noticeable.

The inscription records the grant of a village and consists of three parts. The first portion in a variety of metres eulogizes the donor and his ancestors, the second, in prose, announces the grant, and the third gives the usual quotations of benedictive and imprecatory verses. The donor is king Yasaḥkarnādēva of the Kalachuri dynasty. In this record he grants the village Dēulā Pañchēla in the Dēvagrāma pattaḷā to a Brāhmaṇa named Gaṅgādharasārman, at the time of the *Samkrānti* on Sunday the 14th of the bright fortnight of the Phālguna month in the year 823.

The genealogy of the king commences from Viṣṇu and rapidly passes through the moon and Kārtavīrya of the Haihaya lineage to Yuvarājādēva of the Kalachuri family, the fourth ascendant of the donor. Yuvarājādēva is mentioned as having made the town of Tripurī like Indra's city. His son was Kōkalla, who was enthroned by his ministers. His son Gaṅgēyādēva is stated to have restored Kuntala to its people. After his death at Prayāga with his 100 wives his son Karnādēva succeeded him. He erected a golden temple at Kāsī called *Karṇamēru* and founded the city of *Karṇāvati*. Karṇa is recorded to have abdicated the throne in favour of his son Yasaḥkarnādēva, himself taking part in his coronation. Yasaḥkarnādēva is said to have rivalled Paraśurāma in destroying his enemies. He defeated

the Andhra king and worshipped Bhimēśvara near the Gōdāvarī. So far there is nothing new in the record, as the information exactly corresponds to what is given in the Jabalpur plate of the same king.¹

What is most important in this record is the date, which evidently refers to the Kalachuri era, though it is not expressly stated. It is unfortunate that the details do not work out correctly. Having failed to reconcile the lunar day with that of the solar *Samkrānti*, working with the aid of Mr. Sewell's Indian Calendar, I referred the matter to the author himself. Mr. Sewell very kindly made calculations for me, but found the results unsatisfactory. He informed me that the 14th of the bright fortnight of Phālguna of the Kalachuri year 823 current fell on the 6th March 1072 A.D., but the week day was Tuesday instead of a Sunday, and there was no *Samkrānti* on that date. The *Mina Samkrānti* had taken place on the 22nd February of that year on a Wednesday, that is 13 days earlier. He also tried the previous year. In that year Phālguna Śukla 14 fell on Wednesday, February 16th, A.D. 1071, but the *Mina Samkrānti* was on Monday, February 21st. The expired year 823 however gave a Sunday for Phālguna Śukla 14 (24th February 1073 A.D.), but the *Mina Samkrānti* in that year took place on Thursday, February 21st. Taking *chaturdaśī* as a possible mistake for *chaturthī* the details for the current year 823 gave the equivalent as Sunday, the 26th February, 1072 A.D., but here again the *Samkrānti* did not occur on that day. This naturally suggests that the record may be a forgery, but there are no indications of its being so otherwise. The style of the characters, which is the chief test in such matters, is exactly that of the Jabalpur plate of the same king and is quite in keeping with other records of the Kalachuri kings. It appears to me that the year given in this record must refer to the expired year 823, in which year we find the lunar day to agree with the date. Dr. Kielhorn² in *Festgruss an Rudolf von Roth* has shown that in the Kalachuri records the years referred to were expired years and not current ones. Thus the only difficulty that remains to be solved is the *Samkrānti* day, and the only conjecture³ I can make on this point is that the record was possibly dated on the day on which it was actually handed over to the donee, though the grant was made on the auspicious *Samkrānti* day, on which the donor probably bathed at the source of the Narmadā at Amarakantaka, one of the holiest places in the Tripuri kingdom, and made the usual *samkalpa*. This is suggested by the vicinity of Khairhā to Amarakantaka, whence it is within 40 miles.

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 1 ff.

² I am indebted to the Revd. C. C. Herrmann, Ph.D., Principal of the Thoburn Biblical Institute, Jabalpur, for kindly translating for my use, from German into English, Dr. Kielhorn's article on "Die Epoche der Cedi-Aera."

³ A case of a similar nature which lends support to this conjecture is found in the Benāres plate of Karnaḍēva (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 297 ff.) which is dated, at the end, on Monday vadi 9 of Phālguna in the year 793, while in the 40th line the *śrāddha* ceremony, which was the occasion for making the grant, is stated to have been performed on Saturday vadi 2 of the same month. That shows that the record was ready for delivery about a week after the *samkalpa* for the grant was made. By the way I may add that the supposition of Dr. Kielhorn (*ibidem*, p. 300) that the grant was made a month before and that Phālguna was a mistake for Māgha, because it is else impossible to reconcile the week day with the *dvitīyā*, appears to me unwarranted. Dr. Kielhorn believed that the *śrāddha* ceremony was actually performed on a Saturday, while the *dvitīyā* of Phālguna in 793 fell on a Sunday and not on a Saturday. The second *tithi* of the dark fortnight of Māgha, on the other hand fell on a Saturday. I agree with him in this respect but I do not see why the month should be considered a mistake and not rather the day. My own idea is that Karna's father died on a *dvitīyā* and hence the *śrāddha* must be performed on that date, but as in the year 793 it fell on a Sunday, which is not an auspicious day for such ceremonies, it was performed a day before, and while *dvitīyā*, the anniversary day, could not be altered it had to be associated with the week day on which the ceremonies actually took place. This is in accordance with the present-day practice in the Jabalpur District, where Karna ruled.

That Yaśaḥkarṇadēva was wont to make gifts on *Samkrānti* days would appear from his Jabalpur plate record, in which it is stated that the grant was made on the occasion of the Makara *Samkrānti*.¹ Here the date according to the Nāgpur Museum transcript of the lost plate is "Monday, the 10th of the dark fortnight of Māgha 829 at the time of the Uttarāyana *Samkrānti*." In this case too the details work out for Monday, the 31st December A.D. 1078 for the expired Kalachuri year 829, but the Makara *Samkrānti* had taken place a week earlier, viz. on Monday, December 24th. As will be shown further on, this appears to be a more probable date for the Jabalpur plate than the one worked out by Dr. Kielhorn, who was unaware of the date contained in the transcript, and who only tried to make the week day fit in with the day of the Lunar month and the *Samkrānti*.

But whatever the differences between the day and the date, I think there is no mistake in the year of the Khairhā inscription, and the new information that we gather from this record is accordingly that in 1073 A.D. king Karṇa had ceased to reign and that his son Yaśaḥkarṇa had come to the throne. If we were to assume the date of the Jabalpur plate to be 1122 A.D. as calculated by Dr. Kielhorn, this would give an unusually long reign to Yaśaḥkarṇa, even if we consider the fact that Karṇa had abdicated the throne in favour of Yaśaḥkarṇa and that thus the latter may be expected to have had a longer reign than others. Our record shows that Yaśaḥkarṇa had defeated the king of Andhra and crushed the power of several of his enemies before it was written. It is therefore very likely that he had been in occupation of the throne for at least 4 or 5 years prior to this, and if we suppose that he lived for about the same period after he made the Jabalpur grant, his reign would extend to about 60 years and his age to about 80 years, supposing his installation to have taken place at the age of 20. To a boy of lesser age a great king like Karṇa would not have entrusted the government of his kingdom, however law-abiding² son he may have been.

The new dating of the Jabalpur plate seems to contradict the theory³ that during Yaśaḥkarṇa's reign part of the Chēdi dominion had passed into the possession of the Kanauj kings. That theory is based on an inscription of Gōvindachandradēva, who in the Vikrama year 1177 (A.D. 1120) sanctioned the transfer of some land which had originally been granted by Yaśaḥkarṇadēva. There is nothing in the inscription⁴ to show that the transfer was made in the same year in which the district wherein the transferred land was situated passed into the hands of Gōvindachandra. In fact the context appears to show that it was otherwise. The district may well have been taken by the Kanauj king in the reign of Yaśaḥkarṇa's successor, who would certainly have refrained from confiscating his father's gift, and to the original donee it must have remained a gift of Yaśaḥkarṇa for all times.

There is a somewhat vague reference to two important historical events in verses 11 and 23. If I have correctly interpreted verse 11, there is an allusion to the conquest and restoration of the Kuntala country to its king by Gāṅgēyadēva. This kingdom included the Banavāsi, Hāngal, Puligere, Belvola, Kūṇḍi, Belgaum, Kisukāḍ districts, etc., in the Hyderābād State and the Bombay Presidency and seems to have been the raiding ground of the neighbouring kings in the same way as the old Chakrakōṭya in Bastar.⁵ The Chālnukya king Tailapa⁶ claims to have subjugated it about 973 A.D., Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva⁷ I. is recorded to have defeated the Kuntala king about 1070 A.D., and a century later Ballāla II.⁸ of the Hoysala dynasty established his supremacy over that country.

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 2.

² *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 303.

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 179.

⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 128.

⁵ Verse 16.

⁶ *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 124.

⁷ Duff's *Chronology*, p. 91.

⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 160.

It appears that after Tailapa's raid Kuntala was raided by Gāṅgēyadēva. This must have been done before 1049 A.D., as at that time Gāṅgēya had ceased to reign. The subjugation of a kingdom so far away from Tripuri indicates the greatness of its victors at that time. It is such bold enterprises which seem to have prepared the way to the conquest of Telāṅgāna by Gāṅgēya's son Karṇadēva, who assumed the title of *Trikulīṅgādhipati* or Lord of Trikaṅga. That this remote country did not accept the Tripuri yoke submissively, is apparent from verse 23, in which great Karṇa's son Yaśaḥkarṇa is stated to have extirpated the ruler of Andhra and to have worshipped the latter's own God Bhīmēśvara near the Gōdāvarī with presents apparently looted from his enemy's treasuries. This conflict appears to have taken place in the present Gōdāvarī district, where the sacred shrines of Bhīmēśvara are to be found. The principal one is that of Drākshārāmam in the Rāmchandrapuram Tāluka. The Gōdāvarī District Gazetteer (1907)¹ gives the following information about it. "The real centre of the religious interest of Drākshārāmam is the temple of Bhīmēśvarasvāmi. It contains a particularly big *lingam* some fourteen or fifteen feet high. This is supposed to be a part of the *lingam* which broke into five pieces and fell at five holy places, viz. at Bhīmavaram or Bhīmārāma in Cocanada, Pālakollu or Kshirārāma in Kistna, Amarāvati or Amarārāma in the Guntūr District, and Kumārārāma, which is not identified. It is supposed to have been erected by the sun and worshipped by the seven sages who made the seven months of the Gōdāvarī. So it is sufficiently holy. The seven sages are supposed to have each brought water from their respective rivers underground to the tank at Drākshārāmam which is called the *sapta Gōdāvarī*, seven Gōdāvaris. There is a sacred bathing ghāt in this tank which confers in a condensed form all the sanctity which is to be obtained by separate baths in each of the seven rivers. Like many other holy places in this and other districts, the town is called the southern Benāres. It is supposed to have been founded by the sage Vyāsa and a *rāvi* tree and a *lingam* planted by him are still shown. So great is its sanctity that a night's halt in it is believed by some to render future births unnecessary The temple is a rather handsome two-storeyed building. Its erection is ascribed by popular tradition to an unknown Chōla king. In the porch round the shrine in the upper storey are black granite Chālukyan pillars, a great rarity in this district It contains a great number of ancient inscriptions The earliest appears to be dated in A.D. 1055, or during the reign of the Rājārāja whose capital was at Rājahmundry."

From this description, I feel little hesitation in identifying the Bhīmēśvara whom Yaśaḥkarṇa worshipped with the Bhīmēśvara of Drākshārāmam. The temple was in existence in the times of Yaśaḥkarṇa, as its inscriptions show. It was one of the holiest places in the Andhra country and well worthy of a royal visit. It may perhaps be urged against this that the context seems to show that the god was enshrined on the bank of the Gōdāvarī, as the latter is described in verse 23 as *abhyarṇa-gatā*, but Drākshārāmam is about 14 miles away from the river. In my opinion *abhyarṇa* does not necessarily indicate such a close proximity as to require the situation of the temple on the bank of the Gōdāvarī. A distance of 14 miles is a negligible item in the description by one living hundreds of miles away from the locality. I think in the words *srōtaśvaraiḥ saptabhiḥ* of verse 23, there is certainly an allusion to the traditional seven streams or mouths² of the Gōdāvarī, said to have been made by the seven great *rishis* and considered very holy. Even if it be held that the context refers to the *sapta Gōdāvarī* tank at Drākshārāmam, it does not affect the conclusion that it was in that holy place that Yaśaḥkarṇa paid his thanksgiving on gaining a victory over the Andhra king, who

¹ p. 250.

² These are named the Kāśyapā or Tulyā (the Tulya Bhāga drain), the Atri (the Coringa river), the Gautamī, the Bhāradvājā, the Viśvāmitra or Kauśika, the Jamadagni and the Vaśiṣṭhā. Three of these do not exist now; see *Godavari District Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 64.

may have been either Rājārāja (1022-62) or more probably his brother and successor, Vijayāditya VII., who occupied the Vēṅgī throne with some interruption till 1077 A.D. It was the latter's rule which was disturbed by outside invasion,¹ the Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. having attacked him twice. In one of the South Indian inscriptions Vijayāditya is described as a warrior 'whose broad hands held weapons of war' and the same thing is perhaps alluded to in our inscription where in verse 23 'the play of arms of the ruler of the Andhra's' is spoken of as 'disclosing no flaw.' The dates of Vijayāditya and Yaśaḥkarṇa fit in so well that there seems little doubt that the former was the Andhra king referred to.

With regard to geographical names occurring in the record Tripurī is the well-known Tewar 8 miles from Jabalpur, in the middle of which there is still a Śiva *linga* going under the name of Tripurēśvara or the lord of Tripura or Tripurī. Karṇāvatī (v. 14) has now been wiped out of existence. It was about a mile from Tripurī and the site is still known as Karanbēl—a name with double signification, retaining the memory of the founder in the first half and giving the distinguishing mark of the site in the second half, there being a jungle of *bēl* trees planted to supply leaves to the numerous Śiva *lingas* once enshrined there. The Kuntala and Andhra countries have been referred to before. Prayāga and Kāśī, the Gōdāvarī and Kālīṅga are too well known to require any description. With regard to the village Dēulā Paṁchēla and to Dēvagrāma, *pattalā* in which it was situated, I am indebted to Rai Bahādūr Paṇḍit Jānaki Prasād, Secretary to His Highness the Mahārāja of Rēwah, for instituting an enquiry in the Rēwah State, from which it appears that close to Khairhā there are 2 villages named Dēogavān and Dēogain, the former being a corruption of Dēvagrāma and the latter a diminutive of the same, where there are a number of very old wells and water reservoirs together with remains of old buildings. I am therefore inclined to think that Dēogavān, close to the village Arjhulā, with which it appears to have been amalgamated but again separated by the Settlement Department of the State, represents the head quarters of the *pattalā* (a *pargana* like sub-division) Dēvagrāma. Its great extent is indicated by the division of the old town into two villages, Dēogavān and Dēogain, the bigger portion being given a masculine and the smaller a feminine name, like husband and wife, though two yet one.² Dēulā Paṁchēla, for which we should now expect some such form as Dēorā, is not traceable in the vicinity of Khairhā or Dēogavān, though there are several villages of that name in the adjoining district of Jabalpur. There are no materials available to show the extent of a *pattalā* in olden times, but if it included large areas, one of the Dēorās of the Murwārā tahsil in the north-east corner adjoining the Baghēlkhaṇḍ border may be identified with the village granted in this record. The meaning of the word *Paṁchēla* added to it, would then be significant. *Paṁchēla* was the tract of country to the east of the East Indian Railway line from Sihorā in the middle of the Jabalpur district, to its northern border, the whole of which abuts on Baghēlkhaṇḍ. Sir William Sleeman³ in mentioning the 52 *garhs* of the Gōṇḍ king Saṅgrām Shāh, says that Pachēlgarh was the country lying between the rivers Burma (Bearnā) and Mahānadi (*chhōṭī*) or the Pargana of Kombee (Kūmbhi) which corresponds to the tract referred to above.

A word with regard to the third portion of this record, which contains an unusually large number of benedictive and imprecatory quotations. Mr. Pargiter⁴ remarks that it was a common practice in making grants of land in Ancient India for the donor to emphasize the gift and endeavour to secure its permanence by inserting in the deed of the grant one or more verses which were considered as sacred regulations regarding gifts of land. Such verses either affirmed

¹ See *Godavari District Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 21.

² Such names are very common in that part of the country, for further examples of which see the *Jabalpur District Gazetteer*, p. 122.

³ *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, 1837, p. 645.

⁴ *J. R. A. S.*, 1913, p. 240.

the beneficent nature of such gifts, or proclaimed the number of blessings which accrued to those who made such gifts and those who scrupulously respected them, or denounced the inequity of those who deprived grantees of the land given and declared the punishment which awaited such evil doers. In our record there are no less than 16 verses of this class, but this method of guaranteeing the enjoyment of the grant by the grantee was not only confined to India but is spread over a wide territory and is found even in the documents of grants made by the early Anglo-Saxon kings. My attention was first drawn to this by Mr. C. E. Low, C.I.E., who kindly translated for me one of the documents in Latin issued by Ethelbert King of Kent, granting land and right of fishing to the Abbot of Laminge, who was at the time of granting (740 A.D.) Cuthbert, now Archbishop.

The following which is a free translation of an extract¹ shows the spirit of the age:—"But because care must be taken that no one may presume in future to deny our donation of this day's date and call it doubtful, it is my pleasure to execute this document, by which I forbid not only all my successors and heirs, but even myself, that they should not dare to act in any way at any time other than has been arranged by me: which if by chance they neglect to observe, and fill the days of the present life without worthy satisfaction, let them know that they are incurring the wrath of the Almighty and are cut off from the fellowship of all the saints, since they have attempted to dishonour the most holy place of the most blessed virgin. But those who take care to increase this (grant) and demand nothing contrary to it, let them hear the voice of the most merciful Judge saying to the righteous: "Come, ye blessed of my father, receive the kingdom which has been prepared for you since the beginning of the world." Verses 25, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39 and 40 of our inscription express similar ideas, in an oriental style.

TEXT.²

First Plate.

1 चो³ नमो व्र(व)ह्मणे(ः) ।

‘जयति जलजभा(ना)मस्तस्य नाभीसरोजं जयति जयति तस्माज्जातवानज(ज)-
सुतिः । अथ जयति स तस्यापत्यमचिस्तदस्त्वस(स्त)दनु जयति अथ प्रा-

2 तवानश्विवन्तुः⁴ । [१*] ‘अथ वो(वो)धनमादिराजपुत्रं गृह्णामातरमजवा-
[न्श्व]वन्तुः⁵ । तनय(यं) जनयाव(व)भूव राजा गगनाभोगतडागराज-
हंसः । [२*] ‘पुत्रं पुरुरवस-

¹ The original is as follows:—Utrum quia cauendum est ne hodiernam donationem nostram futuri temporis abnegare ualeat et in ambiguum deuocare presumptio, placuit mihi hanc paginem condere per quam non solum omnibus meis successoribus atque heredibus set etiam mihimet ipsi interdico ne aliter quam a me constitutum est nullo tempore quippiam agere audeant. Quod si qui forte obseruare neglexerint et abeque digna satisfactione presentis uitae impleberint dies, sciant se omnipotentis domini iram incurrere et a societate sanctorum omnium segregatum. Quoniam sanctissimam beatissimae virginis Marise locum deonestare conatus est. Qui uero haec agenda custodierint nihilque inrogarent, aduersi auribus percipiant vocem clementissimi indicis iniquitatis ad plures: Venite benedicti patris mei percipite regnum quod uobis paratum est ab origine mundi. (See *Marle's Handbook to the Land charters and other Saxon documents*, p. 35, Kemble, No. 86 B. i, 8.)

² From impressions supplied by Dr. Vogel and the original plates.

³ Expressed by a symbol.

⁴ Head ‘मज्जिवन्तुः’.

⁵ Head ‘मज्जिवन्तुः’.

⁶ Metre: Mālini.

⁷ Metre: Anupachchhandanika.

⁸ Metre: Vasantatilaka.

- 3 मीरसमाप स्रु[र्द]वस्व समजलरासि(ग्रि)रसायनस्य । आसीदनन्यसमभाग्यस-
(ग्र)तोपभोग्या यस्वीर्षसी(ग्री) च मुकलचमिहोर्च(र्व)रा च ॥ [३*]
¹अच[१*]न्वये
- 4 किल स(ग्र)ताधिकसति[मि]धयूपोप[रु]हयसुनोक्तविविक्तकीर्तिः । सप्ताब्धि(ब्धि)-
रत्नरस(ग्र)नाभरण[१*]भिरामविस्त्रं(ग्रं)भरासु(ग्र)भरतो भरतो व(व)भूव ॥
[४*] ¹हेलागृही-
- 5 ता(त)पुनरुक्तसमस्तसत्रो गोत्रे जयत्यधिकमस्व [स] कार्ल(र्त्त)वीर्यः । अथैव
हैहयनृपाव्यपूर्वपुंसि राजेभि(ति) नाम शश्ल[अ]षि चक्षमे यः
।। [५*] ²स हिमाच-
- 6 स इव रु(क)लचू(चु)रिवन्ममसूत³ चमावृ(भृ)तां भर्ता । सुक्तामणि-
भिरिवामलहसैः पूतं महीपतिभिः ॥ [६*] ¹तत्रान्वये नयवता(तां) प्रवरो
न(नृ)पेन्द्रः [पौ]रंदरी[मि]व पुरी
- 7 त्रिपुरां(रीं) पुनानः ॥ (।) ⁴आसीन्नातन्वृपगन्धगज[१*]धिराजनिमाधकेसरियुवा⁵
युवराज[दि]वः ॥ [७*] ¹सिंहासने नृपतिसिंहमसुथ स्रुमाकरूपवनिभर्तुर-
मात्यमुत्थाः ॥ (।)
- 8 कीकलमर्षवचतुष्टयवीचिसंघसंघट्टवच[तु]रंगचमूपचारम् ॥ [८*] ⁶इन्दुप्रभां
निंदति हारगुच्छं जुगुप्सते चंदनमाक्षिपन्ती । [य]त्र प्रभौ दूरतरं
प्रयाते वियोगिनीव प्रति-
- 9 भाति कीर्तिः ।। [९*] ⁷भरकतमणिपट्टप्रौढवक्षाः स्मिताक्षो नगरपरिबदैर्घो-
(र्घ्यं) लंघयन्दीर्घयेन ॥ (।) शिरसि कुलिस(ग्र)पातो वैरिणां वीरलक्ष्मी-
पतिरभवदपत्यं यस्य गाङ्गे-
- 10 यदेवः ।। [१०*] ⁸स वीरसिंहासनमौलिरत्नं स विक्रमादित्य इति प्रसिद्धः ।
यस्मादकस्मादपयानमिच्छन्कुन्तलः कुन्तलतां व(व)भार ॥ [११*] ¹प्राप्ते
प्रयागवट्ट(ट)मूलनिवेश(ग्र)वन्धो⁹,
- 11 सार्धं शतेन गृहिणीभिरसुच मुक्तिं ॥ (।) पुत्रे¹⁰स्य खड्गदलितारिकरीन्द्र-
कुम्भमुक्ताफलैः स ककुभोर्षति [क]र्षदेवः ॥ [१२*] ¹कनकसि(ग्रि)-
खरवेङ्गदैजयन्तीसमीर-

¹ Metre: Vasantatilaka.

² Read °अक्षी.

³ Metre: Āryā.

⁴ Read °वृष°.

⁵ This is probably the engraver's mistake for °मदाव°. Both the Jabalpur and Kumbhl plates read as sug-
gested (see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 3, and *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 117).⁶ Read °निर्माषि°, as suggested by Prof. Kielhorn, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 3, n. 16.

⁷ Metre: Upajāti.

⁸ Metre: Mālinī.

⁹ Read °वन्धो.

¹⁰ Read पुत्री.

- 12 म्लपितगगनखेलखे(रखे)चरीचक्रखेदः ॥(1) किमपरमिह कास्यां(श्यां) यस्य
दुग्धावि(वि)वीचीवलयव(व)हलकीर्तिः कीर्त्तनं कर्षमरुः ।[1 १३*] ^१अय
धाम अयसो वेदविद्याव-
- 13 लीकन्दः स्वःसवन्त्याः किरोटं [1*] ब्रह्मस्तंभो^२ येन कर्णावतीति प्रत्यष्टापि
क्ष्मातलत्र(त्र)क्ष्मला(लो)कः ॥ [१४*] ^३चाजनि^४ कलचुरीणां स्वामिना तेन
हृणान्वयजलनिधिलक्ष्मां(क्ष्मां) श्रीमदा-
- 14 वल्लदेव्यां । शशभृदुदयस(श)ङ्गाकुम्भ(क्षुम्भ)दुग्धावि(वि)वेलासहचरितयशःश्रीः
श्रीयघः(शः)कर्षदेवः ।[1 १५*] ^५चन्द्रार्कदीपवति पर्वतराजपूरुषकुंभावभा-
सिनि महावि(वि)चतुष्कमध्ये [1*]
- 15 चके(क्ते) पुरोहितपुरस्कृतिप्ल(पू)तकर्मा धर्मान्म(त्त)नो ऽस्य हि पितैव
महाभिषेकं ।[1 १६*] ^३न खलशलभगोष्ठीपक्षपातस्य पात्रं न खलु
कलुषचर्याकज्जलाद्भारकारः^६ ।
- 16 कलयनि(ति) कलिनामन्युद्गमं य[स्त्रि]यामातमसि जयति जम्बू(म्बू)दी(दी)प-
रत्र(त्र)प्रदीपः ।[1 १७*] ^७चिन्तामणिकुम्भशक्तियुग्मक्रोडे स्याद्यदि कामधे-
नुदुग्धं [1*] दृ[स्त्रे](दृश्येत) दृसो(शो)स्तस्य दा-
- 17 तुः(तुः) मो(सा)दृस्यं(श्यं) धवलारुणेक्षणस्य ।[1 १८*] ^८यः ककुप्कुञ्जरो(रा)-
लानस्त[म्भ]सत्र(त्र)क्ष्मचारिणः । क्ष्मोपान्तेषु जयस्तं[भा]नुदस्तंभयदुर्चकैः
।[1 १९*] ^९यो ब्र(त्र)क्ष्मणां पाणि[षु] पंचषाणि दा-
- 18 ता निधत्ते पयसः पृषन्ति [1*] तैरेव दृष्टानामवधूय ते च रत्नाकरेपि
प्रथयन्त्यव[जा](क्षां) ।[1 २०*] ^{१०}महीभर्ता महादानैस्तेस्तुलापुरुषा-
दिभिः । गरिम्णा [मि]ररत्यर्थं क्ष-
- 19 तार्थयति योर्थिनः ।[1 २१*] ^{१०}स्वर्गराजगजदन्तरुचोनि क्षीरनीरनिधिसं(शं)ससु-
(शु)चोनि ॥(1) सा(शा)ङ्गितल्पफणिकंचुकभाशि(भांसि) स्फोततां दधति
यस्य य-

^१ Metre: Śālinī.^२ Read ब्रह्म°.^३ Metre: Mālinī.^४ Read चाजनि This is another instance of the engraver's ignorance, which culminates in the name of the king written as यघःकर्षदेवः for यशःकर्षदेवः in the following line.^५ Metre: Vasantatilaka.^६ Read कज्जलीद्भारकारः.^७ Metre: Bhadravirāj. The third pāda wants a syllable. The defect can be remedied by reading दशोसदःस्व as suggested by Prof. Kielhorn, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 4.^८ Metre: Anushtubh.^९ Metre: Indravajrā.^{१०} Metre: Svāgatā.

S KONOW

- 20 सां(शां)सि ॥ [२२*] ^१अन्ध्राधीस(श)सरन्ध्रदोर्विलसितं ^२स्वच्छब्रमुच्छिन्दता
येनाभ्यर्च्यत भूरिभिः स भग[वा*]न्भीमेस(श्व)रो भूष[णैः] । ^३यस्याभ्य-
र्च्यगता प्र-
21 नृ[त्य](त्त)ल[ह]रीभूवलिगोदावरी (।) ^३गायत्युन्मदहंसता(ना)दमधुरैः सो(स्रो)-
त[ः]खरैः सप्तभिः ।। [२३*] ^४कुर्वन्महीं ब्रा(ब्रा)ह्मणसादरिच्छत्रनिव(व)-

Second Plate.

- 22 हर्णः । सार्द्धं परसु(शु)भा(रा)मेण यः स्पर्द्धामधिरोहति ।। [२४*] स च
परमभट्टारकमहाराजाधिराजपरमेस्व(श्व)रश्रीवा-
23 मदेवपादानुध्यातपरमभट्टारकमहाराजाधिराजपरमेस्व(श्व)रपरममाहेस्व(श्व)रत्रिकलिं-
गाधिपतिनिजभु-
24 जोपार्जित्तास्व(श्व)पतिगजपतिनरपतिराजत्रयाधिपतिश्रीमद्यसः(शः)कर्णदेवः ॥ श्रीग-
(म)हादेवी । महाराजपुत्रः [।*]
25 महा[मं]त्री । महामात्य[ः*] । महासाव(म)न्त[ः*] । महापुरोहितः । महा-
प्रतीहारः । महाक्षपटलिकः । महाप्रमात्रः । म-
26 हास्व(श्व)साधनिकः । महाभा(भां)डागारिकः । महाध्यक्षः । एतानन्यांश्च
प्रदास्यमानग्रामनिवासिजनपदांश्चाह्वय यथाहं सस्मा(स्मा)नयति वो(वो)-
27 धयति समान्नापा(प)यति विदितं(त)मेतदस्तु भवतां यथा संवत् ८२३
फाल्गुनमासि सु(शु)क्लपक्षे चतु[र्द]श्यां(श्यां) रवौ संक्रांती(तौ) वासुदेवो-^६
28 देसे देवग्रामपत्तलायां देउलापंचेलग्रामाः(मः) ससीमापर्यन्तः चतुराघाटविसु-
(शु)द्धः । सजलस्थलः साम(म)मधूकः । सगर्तोपरः । स-
29 निर्गमप्रवेश(शः) । सलवणाकरः । सगोप्रचारः । सजाङ्गलानूपः । वृक्षा-
रा[मो*]ङ्गेदोद्यानतृणादिसहितः । कान्वस्य(स)गोत्राय आप्रवण-
30 जामदग्नित्री(त्रि)प्रवराय व(व)हृ[च*]सा(शा)खिने सीआपौत्राय च्छीतपद्म-
पुत्राय गंगाधरस(श)र्मेणे ब्रा(ब्रा)ह्मणाय मातापित्रोरात्म[न*]श्च पुण्य-
31 यसो(शो)भित्तुद्वये ग्रामोयमस्माभिः सा(शा)सनत्वेन संप्रदत्तः । अत्र चाभ्यर्थना
दातुर्भवति [।*] ^७सर्वान्येन्माविनः^७ (।) पार्थिवेन्द्रान्भूयं
32 भूयो याचते रामभद्रः । सामान्योयं धर्मसेतुर्नृपाणां काले काले पालनीयो
भ[वद्भिः] ।। [२५*] ^८व(व)हृभिर्वसुधा भुक्ता राजभिः सग-

^१ Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.^२ Read स्वच्छन्द°.^३ These words are quite clear in the estampages. ^४ Metre : Anushtubh.^५ Read °द्विद्विष्टे. There is a short stroke with a small bar to the right at the end of l. 27.^६ Metre : Śālini.^७ Read सर्वानेताम्मा°.

- 33 रादिभिः । यस्व यस्व य[दा] भूमिस्तस्व तस्व त[दा] फलं ।[२६*]
 'सुवर्णमेकं गामेकां भूमेरप्येक[मं]गुलं [१*] हरत्वरकमाप्नो[ति*] याव-
 दाह(भू)तसं-
- 34 प्लवं ।[२७*] 'तडागानां सहस्रेण अस्व(श्व)मेधस(श)तेन च । गवां
 कोटिप्रदानेन भूमिहर्ता न सु(शु)ध्यति ।[२८*] 'स्वदत्ता' पर-
 दत्तान्वा यो हरेत वसुंध-
- 35 रां । स विद्यायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पिढभिः सह मज्जति ।[२९] 'फालकृष्टां
 महीं दद्यात्सवी(वी)जां सस्यसा(शा)लिनीं । यावत्सूर्यकृतांलोकान्ताव-³
- 36 त्स्वर्गे महीयते ।[३०] 'षष्टिं वर्षसहस्रा[णि] स्वर्गे वसति भूमिदः ।
 आच्छेत्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेतु(त) ।[३१] 'वारिहीने-
 प्वरखेषु सु(शु)[ष्क]कोटर-
- 37 वासिनः [१*] कृष्णसर्पास्तु जायन्ते ब्र(ज)ह्मदेवस्वहारिणः ।[३२*] 'अन्यायेन
 हृता भूमिरन्यायेन तु हारिता । हरतो हारयन्त(त)श्च दहत्यासप्तमं
 कुलं ।[३३*] 'अ-
- 38 अत्कुलक्रमगताः ससुदाहरन्ति अन्यैश्च दानमिदमभ्युपमोदनीयं । लक्ष्मि-
 (क्ष्मी)श्वला श(स)लिलद्दु(बु)द्दु[द*]वक्षरायां दानं फलं परमतः प्रतिपा-
- 39 लनीयं ।[३४*] 'प्रजाहितार्थं स्थितम्; प्रक्षेप्ता धर्मेषु विद्वानु(न) प्रतिपाल-
 येतु(त) । यो लोभमोहाद्वरते दुरात्मा सो ऽन्धो ब्रजेद्दु(द्)र्गतिमासु(शु)
 कष्टां [॥ ३५*]
- 40 'यानीह दा(द)त्तानि पुरा नरेन्दैर्दानानि धर्माय्यशस्कराणि [१*] निर्मात्स्व-
 व[१*]न्तिप्रमितानि तानि को ना[म] साधुः पुनराददीत ।[३६*]
 'भूमिं यः प्रति-
- 41 गृन्हा(ह्ना)ति यश्च भूमिं प्रयच्छति [१*] उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणी नियतं
 स्वर्गगामिनौ ।[३७*] 'सं(शं)खो भद्र[१*]सनं च्छत्रं वरास्त्रा(श्वा)
 वरवारणाः । भूमिदानस्य चि-
- 42 न्हा(ह्ना)नि फलमेतत्पुनरंदर ।[३८*] 'अस्मिन्वंसे(शे) परिचीणो यः
 कश्चिन्वृ(न्वृ)पतिर्भवेत(त्) ॥ (१) तस्याहं हस्तलम्बोस्मि सा(शा)सनं न
 व्यतिक्रमेत् ॥ [३९*] 'द्वाताम्भ-
- 43 विश्वममिदं वसुधाधिपत्यमापातमात्रमधुरो विषयोपभोगः । प्राणास्तृणाग्रजलवि-
 (वि)न्दुसमा नराणां (१) धर्मः सखा परमहो
- 44 परलोकयाने ।[४०*] धर्मलेखित्रीवाष्कूकेन लिखितं(त)मिति ॥ मंगलं
 महाश्रीः[.] ॥

¹ Metre : Anushtubh.

⁴ Metre : Vasantatilaka.

² Read स्वदत्ता परदत्ता वा.

⁵ Metre : Upejāti.

³ Read 'कृतालीकसाव'.

⁶ Metre : Indrava.

TRANSLATION.¹

Om !

Om ! salutation to Brahmā—

(Verse 1.) Glorious is (the god) whose navel is a lotus (*i.e.* Vishṇu), glorious is the lotus which is his navel (and) glorious is (the god) born from that lotus (*i.e.* Brahmā). Glorious also is his offspring Atri, and glorious is the friend of the ocean who took his birth from Atri's eye (*i.e.* the moon).

(V. 2.) Now the king who is the swan in the lake of the expanse of heaven (*i.e.* the moon) begat as his offspring Bōdhana, the son of (that) primeval king (*rāja i.e.* moon) (and) son-in-law in the house of the friend of lotuses (*i.e.* the sun).

(V. 3.) This son of the god who is the elixir produced from the seven seas obtained, as the son of his own body, Purūravas, who had both Urvaśī and the earth here for his faithful wives to be enjoyed by him with their hundreds of unrivalled blessings.

(V. 4.) In this family forsooth was born Bharata, whose pure fame is proclaimed by the Yamunā, hemmed in by more than hundred posts of horse sacrifices (offered by him), Bharata, who delighted in the welfare of the earth, made lovely, by the ornament, the jewelled girdle of the seven seas.

(V. 5.) Highly glorious is in his family that Kārtavīrya who, though he had no need of them, wielded with ease every weapon, (and) who allowed the title of king (*rāja*) only to the Moon, the ancestor of the family of these Haihaya princes.

(V. 6.) Resembling the Himālaya, the lord of mountains, that lord of princes begat the Kalachuri race, which is purified by rulers of spotless conduct, as (the *vaṁśa*, bamboo) with pure round pearls.

(V. 7.) In this family was a prince, foremost of the prudent, who purified the town of Tri-purī so that it was like Indra's City—Yuvārājādēva, who destroyed the lords of princes blinded by passion, as a young lion does powerful infuriated elephants.

(V. 8.) The chief ministers of that ruler of the earth placed on the throne his son Kōkalla, a lion-like prince, the progress of whose armies, consisting of four parts (*viz.* elephants, chariots, horsemen and soldiers on foot), was checked (only) by their encountering the masses of waves of the four oceans.

(V. 9.) That lord having gone far away, his fame shows like a forsaken woman; deriding white sandal, it reproves the lustre of the moon, and is a reproach to a string of pearls.

(V. 10.) His son was Gāṅgēyādēva, a thunderbolt falling on the heads of enemies (and) the lord of the fortune of heroes, with a chest broad like an emerald tablet, (and) with smiling eyes, (and) with his two arms surpassing the length of a city bar.

(V. 11.) The crest jewel of crowned heads, he became famous under the name of Vikramāditya, wishing to run away from whom with dishevelled hair (the king of Kuntala) who was deprived of his country came to possess it again.²

(V. 12.) When, fond of residing at the foot of the holy fig tree of Prayāga, he had found salvation there together with his hundred wives, his son Karpādēva honoured the quarters with the pearls from the frontal globes of the majestic elephants of his enemies, cleft by his sword.

¹ In the first 24 verses I have adopted Dr. Kielhorn's excellent translation of the Jabalpur plate, with such alterations as the clearer and better readings of this inscription have necessitated.

² The meaning of the second line of this verse is very obscure. The writer evidently plays on the word *kuntala* and has brought about what is called *cirōdhābhāsa* when he says *akuntalaḥ kuntalatām babhāra*, *i.e.* a hairless person bore hairiness (an apparent contradiction). The eulogist evidently seems to convey that Gāṅgēyādēva was so noble that he restored the Kuntala country to its king who was defeated and was running away with dishevelled hair (a second pun on the word *akuntala*).

(V. 13.) Of him whose fame is like the circle of waves of the milky ocean, need we say more than that here at Kāśī there is a temple (erected by him), Karmāmṛu, (so lofty) that the wind of the flags which wave from its golden spires lessens the fatigue of the damsels of heaven, when playing in the sky.

(V. 14.) He set up the pillar of piety, called Karmāvatī, the foremost abode of bliss, the root of the creeping plant—knowledge of the Vēdas, the diadem of the stream of heaven, the world of Brahman on the surface of the earth.

(V. 15.) That lord of the Kalachuris begat on the illustrious Āvalladēvi, (another) goddess of fortune produced from the ocean of the Hūṇa family, the illustrious Yaśaḥkarmadēva, the glory of whose fame is co-extensive with the billows of the milky ocean which rose (when he arose), mistaking him to be the rising moon.

(V. 16.) Of this law-abiding (son) the father, whose acts were purified by the respect which he paid to the family priests, performed himself the great inauguration ceremony in the midst of the four great oceans, made resplendent, as by a full jar, by the king of mountains, and illumined by the moon and the sun.

(V. 17.) Glorious is that jewel lamp of Jamhudvīpa which sends forth its rays in the darkness of night of the Kali age, never filled with partiality to wicked people (as an ordinary lamp is filled with) the fallen wings of night moths (and) never emitting the lampblack, base conduct.

(V. 18.) If the milk of the cow of plenty were (put) within the two oyster shells trimmed with the gems which grant every desire, then there would be seen a likeness with the eyes of that bountiful (king) whose eyes are both white and red.

(V. 19.) He erected high pillars of victory near the ends of the earth, as companions of the posts to which the elephants of the quarters are fastened.

(V. 20.) This bountiful (lord) puts five or six drops of water into the hands of the Brāhmanas and they with these already quench their thirst and afterwards show their contempt even for the mine of precious stones (i.e. the ocean).

(V. 21.) In weight (like the mountain) Mēru, this ruler of the earth exceedingly gratifies supplicants by bestowing on them (gold) equal to his own weight and by other great gifts.

(V. 22.) Bright like the tusks of the elephant of the king of heaven, pure like the shells of the ocean of milk, (and) lustrous like the skin of the snake which is the couch of Viṣṇu, his fame has become super-abundant.

(V. 23.) Extirpating with ease the ruler of Andhra (even though) the play of (that king's) arms disclosed no flaw, he revered with many ornaments the holy Bhīmēśvara, passing close to whom the Gōdāvarī, with dancing waves as her eyebrows, sings (his praises) with the seven notes of her (seven) streams sweet like the cries of the intoxicated flamingo.

(V. 24.) Crushing the power of his enemies and making over the earth to the Brāhmanas he engages in a course of rivalry with Paraśmrāma.

(Lines 22-31.) And this the illustrious Yaśaḥkarmadēva, the Paramabhaṭṭāraka, Mahārājādhirāja, Paramēśvara, who meditates on the feet of the illustrious P. M. P. Vāmadēva (Śiva); the great worshipper of Mahēśvara, the lord of Trikaṇḍa, who acquired (the title of) the overlord of the three kings, viz. the master of the horse, the master of the elephant, the master of men, by the force of his own arms, having called together the illustrious Queen Consort, the Prince (heir-apparent), the Prime Minister, the Chief Councillor, the Generalissimo, the Chief Priest, the Great Warden, the Chief Keeper of records, the Chief Interpreter, the Grand Equerry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Head Overseer, these and other inhabitants of the village about to be granted, duly honours, explains (and) orders (as follows):—Let it be known to you that on (the occasion of) the Saṁkrānti on Sunday the 14th of the bright fortnight of the month Phālguna in the year 823, the village Dēulā Paṁchēla, (situated)

in the *pattalā* *Dēvagrāma* is granted by Us in the name of *Vāśndēva*, by a charter, to the extent of its limits, with boundaries marked on its four sides, with lands and water, mangoes and *Madhūka* (*bassia latifolia*) trees, with hollow ground and saline soil, with (right of ingress) and egress, with salt-pits, with pasture for cows, with forest and river bank lands, with tree groves, creeper and plant gardens, grass, etc. to the *Brāhmaṇ* *Gaṅgādhara-śarmaṇ*, son of *Chhītapāi* (and) grandson of *Sīā* of the *Kāva gōtra*, with the three *pravaras* [*Kāva**], *Āplavana* and *Jāmadagni*, belonging to the *Bahvricha* (*Rigveda*) -*śākhā* (branch), for increasing the religious merit and fame of (our) mother, father and ourselves. And now this is the prayer of the giver :—

(V. 25.) Thus does blessed *Rāma* again and again conjure all these and future protectors of the earth :—Common to men is this bridge of religious merit to be guarded by you from time to time.

(V. 26.) By many kings, *Sagara* and others, has the earth been enjoyed : Whosoever at any time has been the soil, his at that time has been the fruit of the previous bestowment (thereof).

(V. 27.) He who deprives (a *Brāhmaṇ*) of even a single gold coin, a cow or a finger of laud, abides in hell until the deluge.

(V. 28.) The confiscator of land is not expiated by (excavating) a thousand tanks, by (performing) a hundred horse sacrifices (or) by the gift of ten million cows.

(V. 29.) He who resumes land whether given by himself or by another, is born an insect in ordure (and) grovels there with his ancestors.

(V. 30.) He who gives land furrowed by the plough together with seed and abounding with crop, abides in heaven so long as the sun continues to give light to the world.

(V. 31.) The giver of land dwells sixty thousand years in heaven, the confiscator and he who consents to such an act, live so many years in hell.

(V. 32.) They who seize property dedicated to Gods or *Brāhmaṇs*, are born as black serpents residing in dry caves in woods destitute of water.

(V. 33.) (If) laud (is) wrongly appropriated or wrongly caused to be appropriated, the usurper and his agent burn (in perpetual fire) until the 7th generation.

(V. 34.) Those of our lineage declare that this gift should be approved by others. Fortune (of men) is fickle like bubbles of water on this earth ; gift alone is its fruit, therefore it should be preserved.

(V. 35.) For the good of the people the laws have been established. The wise one should keep them in justice. The reprobate who from avarice or delusion shall usurp, will promptly incur a painful hell down below.

(V. 36.) The gifts which have been here granted by former princes producing virtue, wealth and fame are comparable to the remains of offerings to the gods. What good man could resume them ?

(V. 37.) He who receives land and he who gives, both are doers of meritorious acts and certainly go to heaven.

(V. 38.) A conch, a couch, an umbrella, good horses, and good elephants are the indication of land gift. This is the fruit, O *Parandara*.

(V. 39.) If any king is born in this family whose treasury is exhausted, of him I beg with clasped hands,—“let him not resume this grant.”

(V. 40.) This sovereignty of the earth totters like the wind and the clouds ; the enjoyment of realm is sweet but for an instant ; the breath of man is like a drop of water on the tip of a blade of grass. Only religious merit is the friend on the journey to the other world.

(L. 44.) Written by the illustrious *Vāchghhūka* writer in (the department of) religion. Let great happiness attend.

No. 25.—MAHADA PLATES OF YOGESVARADEVAVARMAN.

By B. C. MAZUMDAR, M.R.A.S.

This charter was unearthed in the year 1890 at a place not far from the village Mahadā in the Feudatory State of Sōnpur. The name of the village Mahadā occurs in the text of the grant. The Mahārāja of Sōnpur, B. M. Sing Deo Bahadur, has been good enough to hand the plates over to me for publication.

There are altogether three plates, of which the first has only been inscribed on the reverse. The height of the plates is $3\frac{3}{4}$ ", and the length of the first plate $8\frac{7}{8}$ " and of the second and third 9". There is at the upper edge, about the middle of the side, a small circular ring hole, through which a plain copper ring was passed, the ends of which had been left unsoldered. The weight of the plates including the ring is 63 tolas.

The characters in the main agree with, or strongly resemble, the modern Bengali letters. The letters *ka*, *ha*, *pa* and *ya* resemble those old letters which have been retained in modern Nāgarī, while letters such as *śa* (e.g. l. 7), *tya* (l. 8) and *tha* in *stha* (l. 12) strongly remind of Modern Oṛiyā characters. Orthographical mistakes such as *-śadva-* for *-śabda-* (l. 1); *-singha-* for *-siṃha-* (l. 4) are such as are characteristic of modern Oṛiyā writers. We also find the modern Oṛiyā pronunciation of *ri* as *ru* in *-rugvāda-* (l. 18). This pronunciation commenced to prevail from the time of the influence of the Gāṅga-Rājās in Orissa.

The grantor is Śrī Yōgēśvara Dēvavarman (l. 24), grandson of Sōmēśvara Dēvavarman, and the son of Śrī Dhāraṇa (or Vāraṇa) Dēvavarman¹ (ll. 15, 16 and 17). He is said to have been the ruler of Baudh² (l. 5), and his ancestor is said to have come from Ayādhya, —a scion of the Solar dynasty (lines 2 and 3) belonging to the Kāśyapa-gōtra. Two emblems have been claimed by the grantor for his family—one, a lion on the banner (l. 4), and the other a *drīja-rāja* (l. 6).³ It has been mentioned (l. 1) that the kings of this family had attained the *pañchamahāśabdas*. This designation marks them as feudatories.⁴ The grantor is said to have also the title *gaja* (line 33), though virtually he was a lion (l. 34). It may be noted that *Gajapati* has long been the title of the Rājās of Purī and Khorda.

The grantee is a Brāhmaṇa Madhnsūdana (l. 17) of the Vatsa-gōtra, a *hōtri*, and a student of the Rīgvēda with the Brāhmaṇas (l. 18). The names of his father and grandfather were Purushōttama and Gadādhara (lines 14 and 15) respectively. All these names are very generally given to men at the present day in Orissa.

Of the six villages granted, the principal village is **Champāmalla**, identified by me with Chāmpā-māl in Sōnpur. Of the 5 villages (*Pañchapallikā*) granted along with Champāmalla, **Mahadā** and **Mēdhā** (modern names) could only be identified. The grant was made to secure the good will or grace of the god Vaidyanātha (l. 23), on whose lotus-like feet the grantor has been described to be a bee (l. 9). There is only one temple in the State of Sōnpur which is dedicated to Vaidyanātha.⁵ This is the finest temple that exists in Sōnpur. The local tradition is, that Rājā Anāgabhimā-Dēva of Pnri built it. The grant was made on the bank of the river Mahānadi called Chitrōtpalā in this record. The name Chitrōtpalā for Mahānadi is widely and popularly known; and Rājā Sir Sudhal Deo, the late Feudatory Chief of Bāmra, gave the

¹ It is difficult to decide whether the name begins with *dha* or *va*, as both the letters look alike in this record.

² A tributary state adjoining the State of Sōnpur.

³ By *drīja-rāja* the bird peacock is meant and not the moon, as in the crest of the present kings of Band.

⁴ See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 216, n. 3.

⁵ Situated on the bank of the river Tēl in the village which is also called Vaidyanātha, about 12 miles from Sōnpur.

title *Chitrōtpalā* to his poem describing the Mahānadi, which was composed and published years ago. In the bed of the Mahānadi (within a stone's throw from the palace of the present Mahārāja of Sōnpur) there is a hillock called Laṅkēśvari bearing an inscription in letters resembling those engraved on the plates of the Sōmavamśi-Guptas. I could not decipher this inscription, as the letters have become faint and illegible by being constantly washed by the river. I identify this Laṅkēśvari as the Laṅkāvarttaka of this record (l. 13).

A word regarding the probable date of this record. It need hardly be pointed out that the plates of Yōgēśvara Dēvavarman are later than those of the Sōmavamśi-Guptas who flourished between 1000 and 1100 A.D.¹ As the present rulers of Sōnpur have been ruling the state in an unbroken continuity from the time of the first ruler Mahārāja Madangōpāl² from about 1615, the Dēvavarmans must have flourished previous to the 17th century. We get it in the local tradition that the State of Sōnpur was acquired by Madangōpāl, when the Rājās of Purī declined in power and the new Rājās of Baud held the State of Sōnpur under them. We know that from about 1565 A.D., the Purī Rājās declined in power, and shortly after that date Mukunda Dēva died. It was nearly 40 years after this time that the present rulers of Sōnpur acquired the state. The present rulers of Baud are of the Kāśyapa-gōtra, claim descent from the Sōar dynasty and have got a peacock³ as the family emblem. But on reference to the genealogical tree of the Baud family (kindly supplied to me by Mr. J. Rāo, Dewan of the State), the names of the rulers mentioned in this record are not met with.

I do not think that the present rulers of Baud are descendants of Sōmēśvara, for if it had been so, the genealogical tree would not have omitted the names of Sōmēśvara, his son and grandson. On reference to the list of names of the rulers of Baud, it does not appear to be likely that the present Rāj family commenced to rule Baud more than two decades before the date of Madangōpāl of Sōnpur. It is probable that the ancestor of the present rulers of Baud usurped the territory previously held by three rulers in succession, from Sōmēśvara to Yōgēśvara. I shall not be far wrong, if I make Yōgēśvara Dēvavarman a contemporary of Mukunda Dēva of Purī. First, the facts I have set forth do not stand against the possibility of what I have suggested. Secondly, the second verse in the Indravajrā metre (ll. 33 to 35) refers, I suspect, by way of a pun to Mukunda Dēva.

It is there stated (lines 33 to 35) that Mukunda (Vishṇu) having entrusted the government to the grantor, was sleeping in the ocean with a light heart. We know that the Rājās of Purī extended their influence so far as Sōnpur; we cannot also dismiss the local tradition, that the temple of Vaidyanātha was built by Anāgabhimā Dēva. That the Rājās of Purī lost their dominion to the west and to the south after the death of Mukunda Dēva, is also very well known.⁴ There was no necessity of mentioning it in the charter that the grantor got the kingdom to rule from god Mukunda, if he was not really under an overlord. Of many names of Vishṇu the name Mukunda was selected perhaps to refer to the Rājā who was really the overlord of Yōgēśvara Dēvavarman.

The grant is dated in the 33rd year of the glorious reign of the grantor's grandfather, Sōmēśvara-Dēva, on the 7th day of the bright fortnight of Māgha, while the sun was in Makara and the moon in Mīna, in the Rēvatī-yōga. [Mr. Sewell has been good enough to calculate which dates in the course of the 16th century would fulfil all these requirements. There are three of them, viz. Sunday, 9th January 1508, Sunday, 10th January 1535, and Sunday, 11th January 1562. Only the last one can be meant if there is an allusion to Mukunda Dēva in l. 35.—S. K.]

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 333.

² See *Bengal District Gazetteers*, Vol. XVI, Sambalpur, p. 21.

³ Cf. n. 3, p. 218.

⁴ See *Bengal District Gazetteers*, Vol. XIII, Purī, p. 31.

TEXT.

First Plate.

- 1 Ōm¹ svasti [i*] Pañcha-mahāsadvā(bda)-samanvita^{Mahā}mahi-maṇḍalē.
 2 śvara-aridurddhara-vara-bhuj-āsi-bhāśva(śva)ra-prachanḍa-prōdyad-di-
 3 nakara-kula-nandana-kalikāl-ānvaya-Kāśyapa-gōtra-
 4 k-āvē(va)ninātha-kamala-vara-bhūṣaṇa-siṅha(mha)-dhvaja-lāñchha-
 5 va(na)-[Va]ūra(dha)-pura-var-ādhiśvara-Ajō(yō)dhyā-vinirggata-si-
 6 ṅghā(mhā)sana-maṇi-makuṭa-paṭa-varddhana-d[v*]ija-vā(rā)ja-lā-
 7 [ñchha]na-śatru-dhvaja-paṇḍarakāsha-² śatru-maṇḍalika-[sa*]mudvahana-daṇḍa-
 8 satya-mārttaṇḍa-dēva-śrī-Vaidyavā(nā)tha-pada-pa-

Second Plate; First Side.

- 9 nīkaja-bhra(m)mara-mah[ā*]bhūpati-nru³-chakravartti-śrī-Sōmē-
 10 śvaradēva-chūdā-varddhamāna-ji(vi)jaya-rā[jya]-samva[tsa]ram vūra(?)
 11 kachūvarkamuṇḍam⁴ 33 śrī(di)-Māghē māsē śukla-pakṣhē tithau
 12 saptamyām Makara-ssthitē savitari Minarāśi-ssthita(tē) chandramasi
 13 Ravi(vau) Rēvatyām-amṛita-yōgē Chitrōtpalāyās-tirē Lla(La)mkāvartta-
 14 ka-sannidhan Vatsa-sagōtrasya Gadādhara-nāmna[h*] putrāya Vatsa-sagō-
 15 trasya Purushōttu(tta)[ma*]-nāmnaḥ putrāya Kāśye(śya)pa-sagē(gō)trasya śrī-Sōmē-
 16 śvaradēvavarmanah pautrah Kāśyapa-sagōtrasya śrī-Dhārāṇa-

Second Plate; Second Side.

- 17 dē[va*]varmmaṇah putrah Vatsa-sagōtrāya Madhusa(sū)dana-nām[n*]ē vā(brā)-
 18 hmaṇāya āsa[t*]trānta-hantra-vēda-Ru(Ri)gvēda-mantra-vrā(brā)hmaṇ-ādhyā-
 19 yinē Mahādā-Atrāṇḍēlā-Mēḍhak-ākhyā-dvē-Kōkaṭidēva-
 20 pañchapallikā-sahitaṁ Champāmalla-grāmaṁ chatuḥ-sīmā-pa-
 21 ri[ch*]chhinna[m*] sa-jala-sthala[m*] sa-machcha(matsya)-kachchap-ādika[m*]
 sa-viṭap-āranyaṁ
 22 nidhi-vāṁphaya⁵-sahitaṁ sarvy-ōpadrava-va(vi)va[r*]jitaṁ ayum . . .⁶sa-
 23 hitaṁ āyur-ārōgya-rā[jya]-vivri[d*]dh[y]artha[m*] śrī-Vaidyanātha-dēvasya priti-

Third Plate; First Side.

- 24 kāma[h*] śrī-Yōgēśvaradēvavarmmā pradadē [||*]
 25 Bhūmim yah pratigrihṇāti yaś=va(cha) bhūmim prayachchhati [i*] u-
 26 bhau dvau puṇya-karmmaṇau niyatau svargya(rgga)-gāminau ||
 27 Mā bhūd=aphala-śaṅkā vah paradatt=ēti pārthiva(vāh) [i*] sva-
 28 dattāt=phalam=ānantyaṁ para-datt-ānupālānē || Gām=ēkām
 29 suvarṇam=ēkām bhūmēr=apy=a[r*]ddham=a[ngu]la[m*] [i*] haran=narakam=āpnō-
 30 ti yāvad=ābhūtasamp[la]vaṁ || Yad-vairi-bhūpāla-vilāsini-
 31 nām=utkshipta-hānē(rē)shu payōva(dha)rēshu | āsru-pravāhaḥ prithu-chā=

¹ Expressed by a symbol.² Read perhaps *puṇḍarikākarsaka*.³ Read *ari*.⁴ These words are unintelligible to me. The final *muṇḍam* probably represents the Telugu numeral for "three."⁵ Read *-bāṁphaya*. This word is a Sanskritised plural of the modern Oriyā word *bāṁphi* "well" which is, in its turn, derived from Sanskrit.⁶ I cannot make out this word.

३ अथ सिद्धि मन्त्रः ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 २ विरञ्ज रिद्वैरवैरुजो शिराञ्जूर धृष्टपुत्रा द्रुपदि
 न क र कुल न क न कलि काला वृयताऽप्यजाज
 ४ का वतीमाय केमल वरुह यण सिद्धि पुत्रलाजै
 वरुहचयूर वरा वीञ्जूर अजा द्या विनि मृगुह
 ६ द्यनमि नमो लि म क द्य द्य व द्य न दिङ्ग वाजले
 ८ वं न जा कुल वरुह को सङ्ग कुल मुली नमो वरुह वरुह
 स चिन्ता कुल वरुह विद्या वाच्ये कुल

ii.

१० क उरु मरुतः ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 १२ अथ सिद्धि मन्त्रः ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 १४ क उरु मरुतः ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 १६ अथ सिद्धि मन्त्रः ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

iii.

१८ क उरु मरुतः ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 २० अथ सिद्धि मन्त्रः ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 २२ क उरु मरुतः ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

२४
 २६
 २८
 ३०

...
 ...
 ...
 ...

३२ वयसि विनिवसु कृत्य ० समाप्तमस्तु ३२
 ३४ वा रुयति विनिवसु ० समाप्तमस्तु ३४
 ३६ वयसि विनिवसु कृत्य ० समाप्तमस्तु ३६
 ३८ वयसि विनिवसु कृत्य ० समाप्तमस्तु ३८

Third Plate; Second Side.

- 32 va(pa)-ya[sbtī][r*] vin=aiva sūtrēṇa samāsasañja || Yasy=ā-
 33 nvayē bhūpatir=ēsha jātaḥ yaśo-gaja¹ ity=āhita-
 34 rāja-sirībaḥ [i*] Yasmina(n) vinikshipya dhuran=dharitryāḥ
 35 snsvā(shvā)pa vārdhdau mnditō Mukundaḥ || Yasy=āvarōdha-
 36 stana-chandanānām prakshālānād=vāri-vihāra-kālē | Chi-
 37 trōtpalā Svarṇavati[m*] gat=āpi (l) Gaṅg=ōrmmi-sa[m*]saktam=iv=ā-
 38 vibhāti² ||

No. 26.—RATAUL PLATE OF CHAHADADEVA.

BY DAYA RAM SAHNI, M.A.

The fragmentary copper-plate which is discussed in this note was acquired for the Director-General of Archæology in 1911 by Mr. J. R. Pearson, I.C.S., District Officer of Meerut. The circumstances which led to its discovery were described in a forwarding note. It is stated that this inscribed fragment belonged to a copper-plate which was found, some thirty years ago, by a resident of the village of Raṭaul, Tahsil Baghpat, District Meerut, while he was excavating a piece of land belonging to him in order to dig out old bricks. The plate, which is said to have been imbedded in a domical structure nine or ten feet below the surface, was broken to pieces by the diggers and all the other fragments are said to have been lost. This is much to be regretted, for, as it will appear from the sequel, the inscription incised on the plate was of considerable interest.

The surviving fragment is deposited in the Museum of Archæology at Delhi, and measures 10½" in width at the top by 3½" in height. It is complete only on the upper side, but a rough estimate of the total breadth of the fragment may be formed with the help of the missing portions of the verses that remain. It is impossible, however, to find out the entire height or the total number of lines as it is not known what portion of the plate is broken off at the bottom.

The extant portion of the document consists of parts of six lines. Of the seventh line the top bars of some letters and superscript vowel strokes of three syllables remain. The inscription is engraved in the Nāgari characters of the beginning of the 13th century A.D. The height of the letters in the first line varies from $\frac{9}{16}$ " excluding the vowel-marks to $\frac{1}{16}$ " with them, and from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " in the remaining five lines.

In respect of orthography we observe that the words have been spelt with accuracy throughout with the exception of the omission of the *anusvāra* before *dur* in *kulaikēdur*-, in line 3 and the substitution of *śā* for *sā* in *-sātkrītā* in line 2. No distinction has been made between the letters *v* and *b*. It is noteworthy that the rules of *sandhi* have been nowhere disregarded. The doubling of *chh* in *āchchhēttur* (line 2) and of *n* in *svasminn=ālānitō* (line 4), etc., show that the author and the scribe were well versed in grammar. The consonants before and after *r* have been doubled in some cases and left unaltered in others, in accordance with the optional character of the rule concerned. The *avagraha* is not indicated.

The language of the inscription, as far as it goes, is metrical Sanskrit with the exception of the first line. The remaining five lines contain portions of six verses which were numbered. The first verse, which is in the Āryā metre, covers the entire extant portion of line 2. Of its

¹ We must scan *gaj-ēty-*.² Cf. *Rāghvaṇṣa*, VI, 48.

first foot (*pāda*) ten *mātrās* out of twelve survive, so that the loss on the left side is two *mātrās* or one long or two short syllables. It may also be assumed that the inscription opened with a short benedictory formula. The last foot of the verse wants four or seven *mātrās* according as the metre employed was Āryā or Giti. The second verse terminates in line 3 and has lost the first thirteen syllables of the first half. This and the next two verses are in the Śloka metre. The fourth verse presumably ended in line 4. The next or fifth verse, which terminates in line 6, is in the Śārdūlavikrīḍita metre. The portions which remain include the last five syllables of the first foot, the whole of the second quarter and the last thirteen syllables of the last. Of the last verse the first five syllables only remain.

The object of the document was presumably to record a gift of land to one or more Brāhmaṇas. This may be inferred, in the absence of the grant portion, from the first verse which affirms that the grantor and the grantee earn an everlasting bliss, whereas the land bestowed upon a Brāhmaṇa becomes a danger to him who appropriates it. That the donor was the chief heir-apparent, the illustrious Chāhaḍadēva, whose name is engraved in large characters in the top line, needs no demonstration.¹ The remainder of the inscription contains a part of the genealogy of Chāhaḍadēva. Verses 2 and 3 enlogise a ruler whose name is missing. He is described as the 'sole moon of the Chāhamāna race' and the 'lord of the land of Śākambhari.' Verse 4 records that after that ruler Arṇṇorāja bore the burden of the world.' The first half of the fifth verse praises a son of Arṇṇorāja who is described as 'having focussed in his own abode the prosperity of the quarters after he had conquered it.' We meet with no other proper name until we come to verse 6, where we find the name of Prithvirāja.

We proceed to fill up the gaps in the above account. The name between Arṇṇorāja and Prithvirāja is readily ascertained from a short inscription on a pillar of an ancient building at Madanpur which records the conquest of Bundelkhand by Prithvirāja, the son of Sōmēśvara and grandson of Arṇṇorāja in Vikrama Samvat 1239.² It is obvious that the Prithvirāja of our inscription is the great Chāhamāna prince of Delhi and Ajmer. The name of Arṇṇorāja's predecessor was Jaidēv according to the transcript published by Kavi Rāj Shyāmal Dās of Mewar of the important rock inscription at Bijhōli.³ This transcript is faulty in many respects and it was, no doubt, for this reason that the late Prof. Kielhorn preferred to publish an imperfect dynastic list of the Chāhamānas in his Synchronistic table for Northern India.⁴ I understand that Mr. Bhandarkar is intending to re-edit the inscription. In the meantime we are fortunate in having another valuable record to refer to. I mean the important historical manuscript poem entitled the *Prithivirāja-vijaya* written by a Kashmir Paṇḍit and now preserved in the Deccan College at Poona. Mr. James Morison⁵ has proved the authenticity of this work both from internal evidence and from that of inscriptions.⁶ This poem, which contains a contemporary narrative of Prithivirāja's career, begins with a complete genealogical account of his race. According to this, Arṇṇorāja's father was Ajayarāja. We now see that what Kavi Rāj Shyāmal Dās's Paṇḍit read as Jaidēv in the Bijhōli inscription must in reality be Ajayadēva, an ordinary variant of Ajayarāja.

We now come to Chāhaḍadēva himself who issued the copper-plate. The last extant verse of our inscription begins with the genitive singular of 'Prithvirāja,' which might suggest that a son of this ruler was mentioned in this verse. This seems plausible in view of the fact that

¹ In mediæval grants the sign-manual of the granting ruler is often carved at the top or bottom of the document.

² *Archæol. Surv. of India*, Vol. X, p. 98, and Vol. XXI, pp. 173 f.

³ *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. LV, Part 1, p. 30.

⁴ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, Appendix I.

⁵ *Vienna Oriental Journal*, Vol. VII, pp. 188 ff.

⁶ Mr. Morison mentions only two inscriptions, namely, the Bijhōli rock inscription and the Harsha stone inscription which supplies the names from Gūvaka to Vighararāja II. To these Gen. Cunningham added the Madanpur pillar inscription, *Archæological Survey of India, Reports*, Vol. X, Plate XXXII; No. 10.

Hasan Nizāmī in his *Tājū-l-Maāsir* states that Prithvirāja had a very able son who, after his father's execution, was appointed to the government of Ajmer.¹ The *Hamīra-Mahākāvya*, which according to Kirtane contains a historic narrative from Prithvirāja to Hammīra, makes Harirāja the successor of Prithvirāja at Ajmer, though it is not apparent how he was related to him.² In the dynastic table extracted from the *Prithvirāja-vijaya* by Mr. Morison, Harirāja appears as the younger brother of Prithvirāja. No son of the latter seems to be recorded in this poem.

We see from what has been said above that the surviving portion of the inscription supplies no clue as to the place of Chāhadadēva in the Chāhamāna pedigree. Nor do the Sanskrit poems referred to in the preceding paragraph mention his name. It is true that in the genealogical tree of the Chāhamāna tribe published by Tod, Chāhadadēva (spelt Chahirdeo) is shown as the younger brother of Prithvirāja. But as Tod's account of the Chāhamānas is based on the *Prithvirāja Rāsā* which has been proved to be a forgery,³ we cannot accept this information as correct unless it is supported by some more reliable source. For the present, the question must remain an open one.

There is one thing, however, about this prince which seems to be fairly certain, namely, that he is in all probability the same as the ruler of that name who flourished at Narwar (ancient Nalapnra) in Gwalior State in the first half of the 13th century A.D. We shall examine the evidence in the following paragraphs.

General Cunningham has shown from an inscription discovered by him in the ancient fort of Narwar that the rulers of that place included a line of five chiefs the last of whom, Gaṇapati, was reigning in 1298 A.D. (Vikrama Samvat 1355).⁴ The genealogy of this family opens with Chāhadadēva, whose coins bear dates Vikrama Samvat 1295 to 1311 (A.D. 1255).⁵ There is, however, an earlier ruler named Malayavarmadēva whose name figures in numismatic works under the Narwar family. His coins bear dates Samvat 1280, 1283 and 1290 and have been found at Narwar, Gwalior and Jhansi. Gen. Cunningham was of opinion that Malayavarmadēva was a ruler of Narwar but that he belonged to a different dynasty and was ejected from Narwar, by Chāhadadēva who was consequently the founder of the above-mentioned family of Narwar.⁶

Now, as the Chāhamāna Chāhadadēva of the inscription under review flourished just about this time, if we are to judge from the type of characters used in it, I am inclined to think that the founder of the Narwar family was no other than his namesake of the Chāhamāna tribe. When precisely Chāhadadēva or his family migrated to Narwar, cannot yet be determined. It may have happened after the downfall of Prithvirāja when his followers escaped from Delhi and Ajmer in large numbers. The Muhammadan historians tell us very little about this period. But we learn from the *Hamīra-Mahākāvya* that not long after the defeat of Prithvirāja the Chāhamānas were turned out of Ajmer, when they retired to Ranathambhōr, which continued in their possession until Hammīra-dēva was slain and the town captured by Alāu-d-dīn in 1299 A.D.⁷ It is surprising that the *Hamīra-Mahākāvya*, as it exists,⁸ does not

¹ Elliott, *History of India*, Vol. II, p. 216. According to Tod (*Rajasthan*, II, p. 451) Prithvirāja had a son by name Rainsi who was slain in the battle with Shāhābu-d-dīn.

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 61-62. *Rajasthan*, II, p. 451.

³ *Journal of Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. LV, Part I, pp. 5 ff.

⁴ *Archæological Survey of India, Reports*, Vol. II, p. 315, and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXII, p. 81.

⁵ Cunningham, *Coins of Mediæval India*, pp. 92-93 and Pl. X.

⁶ Later, Cunningham changed his opinion and declared that Malaya may have belonged to the same family. The latter view seems to me to be unlikely.

⁷ This last event is narrated by Muhammadan historians in detail. Cf. *Tārīkh-i-Fīroz Shāhī* in Elliott, *History of India*, Vol. III, pp. 171-179.

⁸ Mr. Kirtane made his analysis from a copy which is dated in Vikrama Samvat 1542, i.e., 196 years after the death of Hammīra.

No. 27.—TWO CAVE-INSRIPTIONS AT DALAVANUR.

BY PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D.; HALLE (SAALE).

These two well-preserved inscriptions are engraved on a pillar in a rock-cut cave at Dalavānūr in the Tinjivānam taluka of the South Arcot district. They were first brought to notice by the late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya in his *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1904-05*, p. 47. I edit them from inked estampages received from Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri.

The first inscription (A) consists of a single Sanskrit śloka, each pāda of which, as in the Mahēndravādi cave-inscription,¹ occupies a separate line.

The second inscription (B) is divided in two sections, of which the first is written in Tamil verse, and the second in Tamil prose.

The alphabet of A is Grantha of exactly the same type as at Mahēndravādi. The Tamil inscription B exhibits less archaic forms and, as suggested by Mr. Venkayya, was probably engraved at a later date than A. The following Grantha letters occur in B:—śrī (l. 1), śa (l. 7), śva (l. 8), [b]ra (l. 11), and dāsan (l. 13 f.).

The inscription A states that the cave which contains it was made on the hill at the order of a king Narēndra or Śatrumalla and named (after himself) Śatrumallēśvarālaya, i.e. 'the Īśvara (Śiva) temple of Śatrumalla.' Śatrumalla is known to have been a surname of the Pallava king Mahēndravarmān I., who reigned about the beginning of the seventh century.² Perhaps Narēndra, 'the Indra among men,' is a mere variant of the name Mahēndra, 'the great Indra,' and Narēndra Śatrumalla has to be identified with Mahēndravarmān I., whose inscriptions show the same alphabet as A.

The first section of B states in Tamil the same fact as A, viz. that Narēndra founded the Śatrumallēśvarālaya. It gives the name of the locality as Venṇeṭṭu and confirms the surmise that Narēndra belonged to the Pallava family by calling him 'the king (who wore) a beautiful garland of tonḍai,' and Pōttaraiyaṇ, i.e. 'the Pallava king.'³ The second section of B records the name of the composer of the preceding Tamil stanza.

A.—SANSKRIT INSCRIPTION OF NARENDRA SATRUMALLA.

- 1 Daṇḍ-ānata-narēndrēṇa
- 2 Narēndrēṇ-aisha kāritaḥ [1*]
- 3 Śatrumallēṇa śailē-smin⁴
- 4 Śatrumallēśvarālaya[h] [11*]

TRANSLATION.

Narēndra Śatrumalla, who has humbled kings by (his) army, caused to be made on this hill this (temple named) Śatrumallēśvarālaya.

B.—TAMIL INSCRIPTION MENTIONING THE PALLAVA KING NARENDRA.

First Section.

- 1 Śrī [11*] Tonḍaiy-an-dār
- 2 vēndaṇ Narēndira-

¹ Above, Vol. IV, No. 19.² Above, Vol. VI, p. 320.³ For Tamil pōttu = Sanskrit pallava see *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. II, p. 341, note 1.⁴ Read. emēn.

- 3 Ppöttaraiyaṇ Ve-
 4 ṇbeṭṭin=ṇeṇb[ā]-
 5 l miga magiṇdu ka-
 6 ṇḍāṇ śara-mikka-ve-
 7 ṇ-jilaiyaṇ Śa-
 8 tturumallēśva-
 9 rālaiyaṇ=eṇr=Ara-
 10 ṇukk=iḍam=āgav=āṅṇ¹ [||*]

Second Section.

- 11 Ivv-ūr [B]ram-
 12 mamaṅgalavaṇ
 13 Śellaṇ Śivadā-
 14 san śolliya-
 15 du [||*]

TRANSLATION.

First Section.

Prosperity! The king (who wore) a beautiful garland of *tonḍai*,² Narēndra-Pōttaraiyaṇ, whose cruel bow bristled with arrows, made with great joy in the south³ of Venbeṭṭu⁴ (this temple) named *Śatrumallēśvarālaya*, to be the residence of Hara (Śiva).⁵

Second Section.

Brahmamaṅgalavaṇ Śellaṇ Śivadāsa of this village composed this.

No. 28.—KUDIMIYAMALAI INSCRIPTION ON MUSIC.

By RAO BAHADUR P. R. BHANDARKAR, B.A., L.M. & S. (Bo.), INDORE.

This inscription, which I edit from an inked estampage supplied by Rao Sahab H. Krishna Sastri, was discovered in the year 1904 at a place called Kudimiyāmalai in the Pudukkōṭṭai State, Southern India. It is written on a rock on the slopes of the hill behind the Śikhānāthasvāmin Temple. Close to it on its right side is a rock-cut shrine called Mēlaikkōvil, in front of which is a *maṇḍapa*, constructed of cut stone. The inscription at the right end of the 6th and 7th sections is covered by the basement of this *maṇḍapa*, but it is easily seen that only the last few notes in each sub-section (line) are lost, in addition to the words *śamāptāḥ svarāgamāḥ*.

¹ In this stanza *tonḍai* (l. 1) seems to rhyme with *kandāṇ* (l. 5 f.).

² Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, whom I consulted on this passage, divides *tonḍaiyaṇḍār* into *tonḍai* + *ea* + *tār* and remarks as follows:—"The garland (*tār*) is one of the usual insignia of the kingly office. Sometimes the personal noun *tārāṇ* is used for 'a king.'"—*Tonḍai* or *āḍonḍai* is the name of a creeper (*Capparis horrida*) which, as tradition asserts, furnished the materials for his garland to the Pallava or ruler of Tonḍai-maṇḍalam, just as the palmyra (*paṇai*) to the Chēra, the *ātti* (*Bauhinia racemosa*) to the Chōḷa, and the *śim* tree (*śimbu*) to the Pāṇḍya.

³ The syllable *pāl*, which follows the noun *teṇ*, is one of the many affixes of the locative case.

⁴ This name may be composed of the Tamil *ceṇ*, 'white,' and Kannaḍa *beṭṭu* (usually *beṭṭa*), 'a hill'; or the second portion of the word, *peṭṭu*, may be identical with Tamil *paṭṭu*, a frequent ending of village-names.

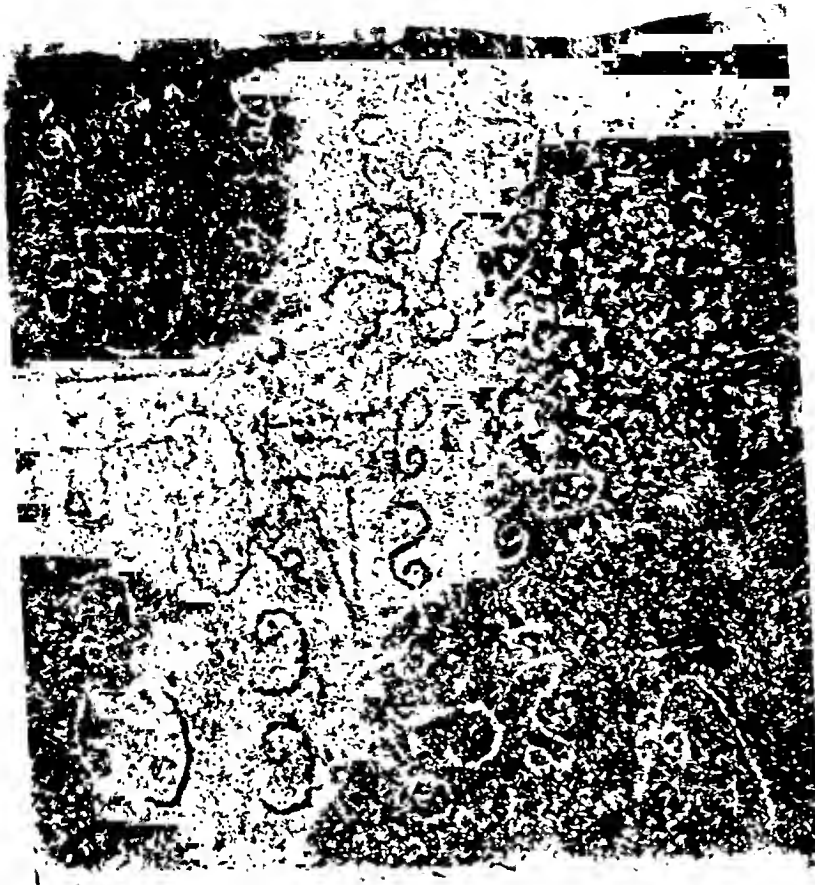
⁵ The last word of line 10, *āṅṇ*, is a mere expletive.

Cave-inscriptions at Dalavanur.

A. - Sanskrit inscription of Narendra Satrumalla.



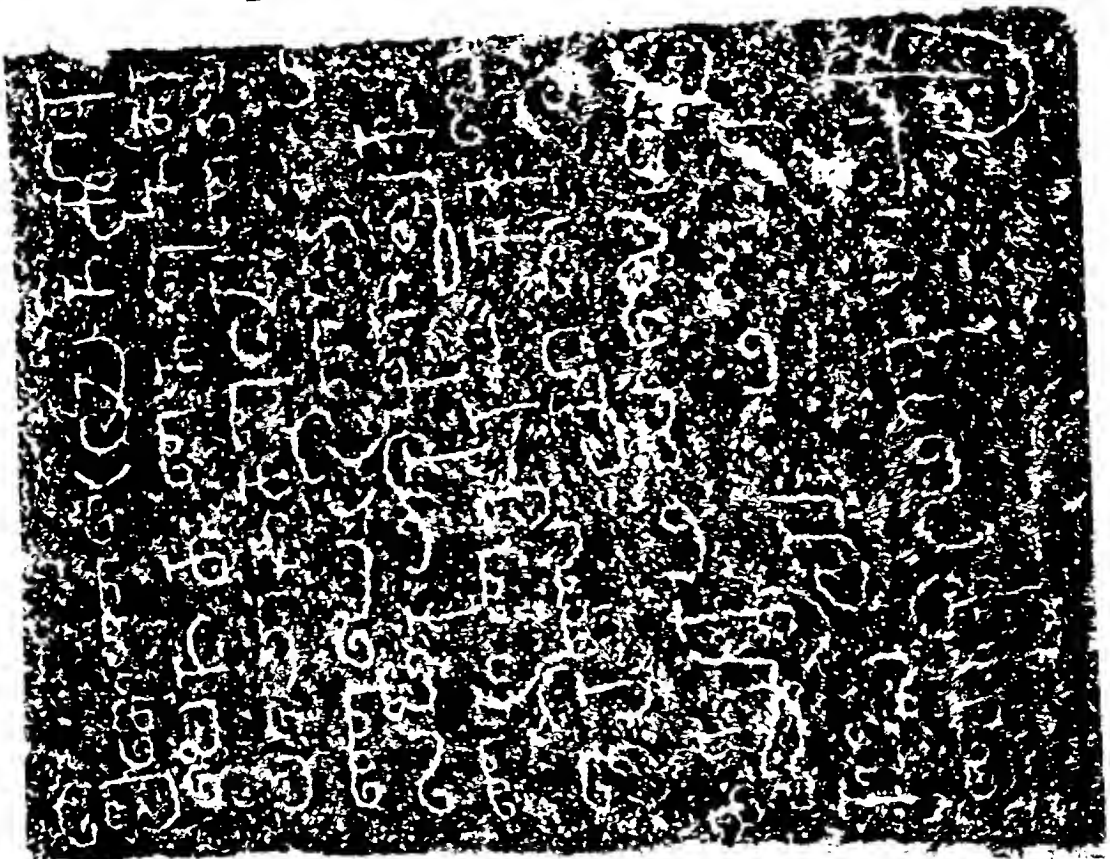
B.— Tamil inscription mentioning the Pallava king Narendra



scale 2

12

11



21

1

5

10

15

The characters seem to belong to the 7th century. They closely resemble those of the early Chalukya period. In particular, it may be noted that the letter *ē*, as in Pallava inscriptions of this period, is almost identical with *ba*. Other peculiarities to be noted are, (1) the use of a small *ma* below the line to indicate a final *m* in the first line of the heading of Section I; (2) the two dots of the *visarga* are sometimes joined by a line, as in l. 2 of the same heading, and (3) the *ā-mātrā* of *hā* in the same line is represented by a stroke above, and not to the right of *ha*. The dots above the letters, which mark the notation, are in several cases doubtful, and in the absence of a clue to their meaning (see below) I have only kept such as were broad and deep.

The most ancient Sanskrit work, which treats of music, is the *Bhāratiya-nāṭya-sāstra*. This treatise, as it has come down to us, shows signs of having been handled and re-handled, and all its parts are not of the same age. The chapters treating of music are among those which show this re-handling to a very marked degree, and for reasons which I have given elsewhere¹ they cannot be assigned to an earlier period than the 4th century A.D. This work while defining different modes of music (*jātis*), does not give actual examples in notation, so that it is impossible for us to obtain a clear notion of the music of that period.

The next treatise available to us is the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara* by Śārṅgadēva, written between A.D. 1210 and A.D. 1247. Though the author of this work gives examples in notation of the modes of music (*jātis*) defined by Bharata, he evidently does so on the authority of some previous writer or writers, though he does not name them. This is clear from the fact that after giving such an example he adds that the music resembles some particular kinds (*rāgas*) existing in his own time. Incidentally it may be mentioned that these examples of *jātis* often do not agree with Bharata's definitions, so that they must be regarded as belonging to a later period. Anyhow in the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara* we have, in notation, music belonging to the author's own period as well as that of some previous period; and examples of the latter the author must have borrowed from earlier works available to him. As a matter of fact many writers on music intervened between Bharata and Śārṅgadēva, but though the latter gives a string of their names, their treatises are unknown to us except in a few scattered quotations given by later authors. In short, at the present day the earliest music in notation available to us is that given in the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*. Unfortunately the attitude of the author of this work is to explain away discrepancies by interpreting ancient rules so as to make them agree with the actual practice of the day, as I have pointed out elsewhere,² so that only a few of such discrepancies are actually noted by him.

In these circumstances, it is easy to imagine the great value of the discovery of any noted music belonging to a period earlier than that of the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*. The Kudimiyāmalai inscription supplies such music. The inscription is in characters of about the 7th century A.D., i.e. about six centuries before Śārṅgadēva, the author of the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*. It is divided into seven sections corresponding to the seven³ classical *rāgas* of the time, viz. (1) *Madhyamagrāma*, (2) *Shadjagrāma*, (3) *Shādava*, (4) *Sādhārīta*, (5) *Pañchama*, (6) *Kaiśikamādhyama*, and (7) *Kaiśika*. Each section consists of a collection of groups of four notes, arranged in sub-sections of sixteen, each sub-section taking up one line of the inscription. Of course, only those notes are used which are proper to the particular *rāga*. Each group in a sub-section ends in the same note. The note in which a particular *rāga* must be ended is called the *nyāsa* (*final*). That sub-section, which consists of groups having the *nyāsa* for their ending note, is put the last in a section. The other sub-sections are arranged according to the position of the ending note in the Hindu gamut *sa, ri, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni*: a sub-section consisting of groups ending in *sa* preceding one of groups ending in *ri* and so on.

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XLII, pp. 158 f.² *Loc. cit.*³ See below.

The notes employed in the music of this inscription are as follows :—

sa ra ga a (antara) ma pa dha na ka (kākalī)

The relative vibration-frequencies of these notes determined from the data in the *Bhāratiya-nāṭya-śāstra* are¹ respectively

1	$\frac{10}{9}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{15}{8}$	$\frac{15}{8}$
C	D ₁	E _b	E ₁	F	G	A ₁	B _b	B ₁

In the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara* these notes had the same value, but it seems that the values $\frac{6}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$ for *ga* and *ni* respectively had probably come into use also,² which differ from the other values only by a comma. We can, therefore, with certainty, accept these values for the various notes in this inscription. The alternative values of *ga* and *ni* will not affect the character of the music.

In the notation of this music two points deserve special notice :—(1) Each note is expressed by a combination of the initial consonant in the name of the note with the vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, or *ē*, e.g. we have *sa*, *si*, *su*, *sē*; *rā*,³ *ri*, *ru*, *rē*, etc. Following the same rule, for the note *antara*, which begins with the vowel *a*, we must have the modifications *a*, *i*, *u*, and *ē*; and for the *kākalī*, *ka*, *ki*, *ku*, and *kē*. But in this inscription, we find *a*, *u*, and *ē*, and *ka*, *ku*, and *kē* only. The *i* and *ki* are wanting. In old Hindu music the *antara* and the *kākalī* received the same treatment and it is therefore to be expected that of *i* and *ki*, if one should be excluded, the other would be excluded on identical grounds.

I am not able to say what the different vowel endings are intended to indicate, but any one can see that it has no affinity with the similar nomenclature invented by Gōvinda Dikshīt at a later period.⁴ The music in the inscription appears to be intended for the *vīṇā*, since it has been given the title *chatushprahārasavarāgamāḥ* or authoritative texts of notes produced by four *striking*s (of the string); and I think the vowel endings may indicate the particular ways of striking or plucking the string, such as are mentioned in various old works on music, e.g. the four *sāraṇās* mentioned in the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*, p. 485.

(2) The second point in the notation deserving notice is the dots on the tops of some of the notes. I cannot suggest any explanation of this sign. I do not think, however, that it indicates the lowest of the three octaves as it does in the notation of the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*.

The seven *rāgas* in which the music is written did not exist at the time of the *Bhāratiya-nāṭya-śāstra*, for none of them are mentioned in the chapters of that work specially devoted to music. That work, as has been already remarked, has received numerous re-haulings, and what is still more noteworthy, many quotations said to have been derived from it cannot be found in any of the manuscripts available to us. Thus Kallinātha quotes the following verses as from Bharata in his commentary on the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*:—

tathā ch=āha Bharataḥ |
pūrvarāṅgē tu śuddhā syād bhinnā prastāvanāśrayā |
vēsarā mukhya(kha)yōḥ kāryā garbhē gauḍi vidhīyatē |
sādharit(ṛaṇ)=āvamarshe syāt saṁdhau nirvahanam(nē) tathā ||

These verses are nowhere to be found in Bharata's work. Indeed Kallinātha ought to have seen that they go contrary to the teaching of that author, as he has himself noticed pre-

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, pp. 254 ff.

² The grounds for this statement will appear in a subsequent article in the *Indian Antiquary*.

³ The name *riśabhā* begins with a vowel, but the consonant *r* is used in the case of that note.

⁴ Chionu Swami Mudaliyar's *Oriental Music*, pp. 14 ff.

⁵ *Saṃgīta-ratnākara* (Ānandāśrama series), p. 165.

viously that Bharata speaks of four *gītis* only, viz. the *māgadhi* and others,¹ which are quite different from these five. The alleged quotation proceeds further thus,—

mukhē tu madhyamagrāmaḥ shadjaḥ pratimukhē tathā |
garbhē sādharitāś=ch=aiva hy=avamarshē tu pañchamaḥ ||
samhārē kaiśikāḥ prōktaḥ pūrvanāgē tu shāḍavam(vah) |
chitrasyāśādaśāṅgasya (?) tv antē kaiśikamadhyamaḥ |
śuddhānām vinivyōgō=yam brahmaṇā samudāhṛitaḥ ||

These verses lay down the rules as to when the seven *śuddha rāgas* are to be used in a *nāṭaka* (drama), and these are the very seven *rāgas* in which the music of this inscription is written. Though these verses are quoted by Kallinātha as from Bharata, that work has only got the following :²—

tataś cha kāvyabandhēshu nānābhāvasamāśrayam |
grāmadvayaṁ cha kartavyaṁ yathā sādharanāśrayam ||
mukhē tu madhyamagrāmaḥ shadjaḥ pratimukhē bhavēt |
sādharitam tathā garbhē vimarsē ch=aiva pañchamam ||
kaiśikam cha tathā kāryam gāna[m] nirgrā(rva)haṇē budhaiḥ |*
sainivṛttāśrayam ch=aiva rasabhāvasamanvitam ||

In the first place let it be noted that only five names, likely to be understood as being those of the above mentioned *rāgas*, occur in these verses. Secondly, the manuscript A³ reads *madhyamaḥ* for *pañchamam*, which further reduces the number. The manuscript A, I may remark, is on the whole more trustworthy than those on which the printed edition is based. Thirdly, it must be remembered that none of these names occur as belonging to *rāgas* in the special chapters of the work treating of music. All this at once makes one think that the names, as used here, do not belong to *rāgas* at all, and this conjecture is borne out by the explicit statement contained in the first *śloka*, which Kallinātha has not quoted. From this *śloka* it is evident that the rules in the following verses are not for the use of *rāgas* of those names, but for the two *grāmas* and the *sādharana* mentioned in an earlier part of the work. Thus, music in the *madhyama-grāma* is to be used in the *mukha* portion of a *nāṭaka* and again in *vimarsa* (or *avamarsha*), music in the *shadja-grāma* in the *pratimukha*, music in the *sādharana* (*sādharitam* is thus a mistake for *sādharanam*) in the *garbha*, and music in the *kaiśika* in the *nirvahaṇa*.⁴

It is thus clear that the seven *rāgas* of this inscription did not exist in the time of the *Bhāratīya-nāṭya-śāstra*. When they came into existence is not known, the present inscription being their earliest record. They occur in the *Samgīta-ratnākara*, a treatise of a much later date (see above), and in a work called the *Nārādī-śikshā*, the date of which is not known, but which is presumably based on a certain work of Nārada, referred to in the *Samgīta-ratnākara*. What is more, the *Śikshā* mentions only these seven *rāgas*, whereas the *Ratnākara* mentions many others, thus showing that the former represents music of an earlier period.

I shall now proceed to discuss whether the music of the inscription agrees with the definitions of the seven *rāgas* as given in the two works. It must be remembered that out of the various modifications of these *rāgas* given in the *Ratnākara*, we have to deal with the *śuddha* variety only, e.g. *śuddha sādharita*, *śuddha kaiśika*, etc. In the *Śikshā* there is no mention of any modifications.

1. *Madhyama-grāma*.—According to the *Ratnākara* this *rāga* contains the *kākalī* (B of the European music, if C represents the *shadja*) instead of the *nishāda* (Bb). According to the

¹ Loc. cit., p. 151, *Bharataḥ punar māgadhy-ādayaś chataśra ēva gītīr uktavān*.

² See p. 406 (ed. Kāvya-mālā).

³ See Ind. Ant., Vol. XLI, p. 158, n. 2.

⁴ For *sādharana* and *kaiśika* see *Bhāratīya-nāṭya-śāstra*, pp. 306-309. For the five *sandhis* (*mukha*, *pratimukha*, etc.), see pp. 211-212.

Śikshā, however, this *rāga* contains the latter note. The music of the inscription agrees with this. Further, the *Śikshā* says that in this *rāga* the note *dhaivata* is *durbaḷa* (weak), which is borne out by the inscription. For, there are no combinations of notes ending in *dha*. A weak note is never made the *nyāsa* (final) or *apanyāsa* (a secondary resting note, the *nyāsa* being the final resting note). The final is *ma* (*F*).

II. *Shadja-grāma*.—According to the *R.* this contains the notes *antara* (*E*) and *kākalī* (*B*); but according to the *Śikshā* it contains the regular notes *gāndhāra* (*E_b*) and *nishāda* (*B_b*). The inscription again agrees with this. But though the *Śikshā* says that the *nishāda* is only 'touched a little,' we have groups of notes ending in that note. The final is *ma* (*F*).

III. *Shādava*.—According to the *R.* this contains the notes *antara* (*E*) and *kākalī* (*B*), whereas the *Śikshā* says it contains the *nishāda* (*B_b*) and says nothing about the other note, and we must therefore assume it to be the usual *gāndhāra* (*E_b*). In the inscription we find the *antara* (*E*) and *nishāda* (*B_b*). We have no groups of notes ending in the *antara*. Nor have we groups of notes ending in *pa* and *nī*. The *R.* notices that *pa* is 'weak.' The final is *ma* (*F*).

IV. *Sādhārīta*.—According to the *R.* this *rāga* contains the notes *gāndhāra* (*E_b*) and *nishāda* (*B_b*), but according to the *Ś.* we ought to have *antara* (*E*) and *kākalī* (*B*). The inscription agrees with the latter. There are no groups ending in *antara* and *kākalī*. The sub-section of groups ending in *dha* precedes the one ending in *pa*, for which I have no explanation to offer. The final is *ma* (*F*).

V. *Pañchama*.—According to the *R.* this contains *antara* (*E*) and *kākalī* (*B*) notes; but according to the *Ś.*, *antara* (*E*) and *nishāda* (*B_b*). The inscription agrees with the latter. There are no groups of notes ending in the *antara* (*E*). The final is *pa* (*G*).

VI. *Kaiśika-madhyama*.—According to the *R.* this contains *gāndhāra* (*E_b*) and *kākalī* (*B*) and leaves out *riṣabha* (*D*) and *pañchama* (*G*).¹ The *Ś.* simply says that the notes are the same as those of the *Kaiśika*, but the final note (*nyāsa*) is *madhyama* (*F*). In the *Kaiśika* it is *pañchama* (*G*). The *Ś.*, in its definition of the *Kaiśika*, only makes a special mention of the *kākalī* (*B*), and we must therefore presume that the other notes, if they occur, must be the ordinary ones and among them the *gāndhāra* (*E_b*). Thus there is an agreement of the two works. The inscription, however, shows *antara* (*E*) and *kākalī* (*B*). There are no groups ending in these notes.² The note *pa* (*G*) is altogether wanting, which agrees with what the *R.* says in its definition of the *rāga*. But the note *ri* (*D*) does occur, though according to *R.*'s definition it should be absent. In the *ākshiptikā*, however, given as an example in the *R.*, both *ri* (*D*) and *pa* (*G*) are found, though they are absent in the *ālāpa* and the *karāṇa* given in that work. The final is *ma* (*F*).

VII. *Kaiśika*.—According to the *R.* this *rāga* contains the *kākalī* (*B*), the other notes being the usual ones. The *Ś.* also says the same (see above). In the inscription, however, we find the *antara* (*E*) instead of the *gāndhāra* (*E_b*). The final is *pañchama* (*G*). In group 4, l. 33, we have *amimarē* which is a mistake, probably for *apamarē*, since nowhere else in the inscription does the same note occur consecutively.

It will thus be seen that there are discrepancies in the three works as to the nature of the *rāgas*. Even in the days of *Mataṅga*, a writer previous to *Śārṅgadēva*, the author of the *S. R.*,

¹ The *ālāpa* and *karāṇa* given in the *S. R.* agree with this, but the *ākshiptikā* does not. Further the *grāha* or initial note is said to be the *shadja* of the *tāra* octave (the highest of the three octaves). In the examples it is the *shadja* of the *mandra* (lowest) octave, probably a misprint.

² In the *Bhāratīya-nāṭya-sāstra* the *antara* and the *kākalī* are described as weak notes to be used under great restriction, and that they can never occur as finals. If we examine the inscription we find that this rule apparently holds good here also (see Sections IV, V, VI) except in Section VII. Even in this section it will be noticed that these notes are not the absolute finals (*nyāsas*) but only *apanyāsas* (intermediate resting notes), the real final of the *rāga* being the *pañchama*.

such discrepancies existed, as can be seen from certain quotations from that author which have come down to us. But on the whole the inscription agrees more with the *Nāradi-sikshā* than with the *S. R.*, which must be explained, I think, by the former work representing an earlier period of music. Further, the author of the *S. R.* consulted works on music from *various parts of the country* (see below), before writing about the music of an older period than his own, and he made a selection of definitions—on what principle we do not know. The music in the inscription, on the other hand, must have been current at the time of its composition in the district in which the inscription is found. We have seen that this music is in much better agreement with the *Nāradi-sikshā* than with the *S. R.*, which was influenced by musical treatises of different parts of the country (see the introductory *śloka*s and frequent references to the Southern Indian music in the *S. R.*). Mr. Chinnuswami Mudaliar in his *Oriental Music* says that the Southern Indian Music is founded on the teachings of Nārada, whereas that of Northern India rests on the basis of Hanūmat's teachings.¹ Mr. Mudaliar gives no authority for his statement; perhaps it is a tradition. If so, the better agreement of the inscription with the *Nāradi-sikshā*, which we have noticed, would seem to lend colour to it, though a similar comparison with the treatise of Hanūmat (which is no longer extant) is necessary before one can make a definite statement. Of course, this refers to older times. The more modern Indian music from the 16th century onwards has been greatly influenced by the music of the Arabs, in all parts of the country.

This treatise, according to the colophon, was composed by some king, who was the pupil of Rudrāchārya. It is impossible to say whether this Rudrāchārya be the same as Rudraṭa mentioned by Mataṅga (*vide S. R.*, p. 82).

SECTION I.

सिद्धम् ।² नमः (।) शिवाय(ः) ॥

मध्यमग्रामे चतुष्पहारस्वरागमाः

1	संनेपुंस	गिनेगिस	नेधुनेस	मुपुनेस
	मिरगिस	रुंगेनुंसुं	सगिनेस	नेसुपेसुं
	मिगनेस	पेसुनेस	रमिगसे	धुनेगिस
	नेपुनेस	पिमपिसे	गधुनेस	सुनेपु
2	नपेरुंगे	मिगरग	नेसरमि	धुनेरमि ।
	सगिनेसुं	पेसुंरमि	[सुं]पेरुंगे	गिसरमि
	सनेरमि	रुंगेनुंगे	पिगरम	नेपुंरमि
	सुंगेरंगे	गरमिग	पिनेरमि	सेरमिम ॥
3	पुंस[सुं]पे	गिसनेपुं	नेसनेपुं	मनिमपि
	धु[नि]सुपे	संसुनेपुं	निमनिप	रेगसुपे
	धुसु[नि]पुं	मिधुनेपुं	सधुनेपुं ⁴	नेससुपे
	गुपेसुपे	सगिनेपुं	नेधुनेपुं	गिससुपे ॥

¹ Of course, this is to be understood to mean that the two authors have recorded the music of their respective provinces.

² The *akshara* रु and the vertical stroke after it are entered below the line. The headings are all written in the left-hand margin.

³ धु seems to be corrected from सि.

⁴ Originally उ was engraved in place of ने.

4	नेपुंधुने निमपनि मिगसेनु सनेधुने	मुंसधुने नेसधुने सेगसेनु [मुं]गिधुने	रगिधुने मुंनेधुने गसेमुंने निमधेन	गिसधुने समिधुने पुंसगुने पेसुंगिने ॥
5	मुंसपेमुं नेगिसमि धेसनेमुं रगिसेमुं	गिनेसमुं मुंपेसमि गसेपिम नेसनेमुं	नेमिसमि रगिपेमुं सुंगेसुंमं निसेपिमं	सधुनेमुं मिसपेमुं मिधुनेमुं रुमेगुमे ॥
समाप्ता[:*] [स्व][रागमा:]*				

SECTION II.

षड्ग्रामे चतुष्पदारस्वरागमाः

6	सगिधेस गिनेधुसे समंगिस रुंगेधुसे	सुंरुंगेसुं पुंसधेस पुंधुनेस धिमगेसुं	मिगधेस पेनपेसुं नेरगिस सपुं[धेस]	धेसेपेसुं सगिपेसुं धिनेपुंस नेपुंगिस ॥
7	सुंरुंगे पुंनेगिर धेसगिर धुनेसरि	गेंधुसुंरे धेसनेर पिसेगिर नेपुंसेर	गिधेगिर धिमगेरुं पुंगिधेरुं धेरुंगिर	गसेगिर रधेगिर न[पे]गिर गिरधेरुं ॥
8	गुंपेरुंगे धुसेरगि रुंगेसुंगे धुसेमिग	गिधेरगि सपेरुंगे पिसेरगि नेपुंसेग	सधेरगि मिरमिग समिरगि धिपसुंगे	धेसुंरगि धेगिसमि [धे]गिरगि गपेसुंगे ॥
9	नेपुंरपि मुंधेनपे पुंसनेपुं पसेगपि	पुंधुनेपुं रगिनेपुं धेनगुंपे धुसेगपि	गिधु[नेपुं] गिरनेपुं [सर]गिपे धेसगुंपे	नपेगुपे नेसरपि पिरगुंपे गिसगुंपे ॥
10	धुनेपुंधे गुंपेनधे धुंसुंगेधुं सुंरुंगेधुं	गपिगधे पिसेगधु पेसुंन[धे] गेसुंगेधुं	गिसनेधु सेगनेधु रगिपुंधे सगिपुंधे	[नेपुं]गिधे समिगधे पिरगिधे मिर[गिधे] ॥

¹ प is corrected from पि.² The ग is preceded by an ē-mātrā in addition to the i-mātrā.

11	नेगिधुने पुंगिधेन पुंधुसेनु पुंनु]धुने	धुसेधुने धेगिधेन रेगसेनु गपिधेन	गिपुंधुने गिधुसने गिसगिने पेसगिने	सपुंधुने र[धे]सने गसेपुंने पिगधुने ॥
12	गुंनधेमुं रुंमेसुंमे गुरुंमे पिरेगमि	सगि[धे]मुं गिस[धे]मुं रुंनधेमुं मुंगिधेमुं	गिधेसमि नेसधेमुं गधुनेमुं रेगधेमुं	सेरगमि मरेगमि मिगधेमुं सपुंधेमुं ॥
समा[ता][: स्वरागमा:*				

SECTION III.

षाडवे चतुष्प्रहारस्वर[†*]गमाः

13	सधुनेस रुंउंमे[सुं] मुंनेधुसे धेनरिसे	मुंधुनेस मेसुंपंस रधुनेस मुंधेरसे	नेधुरसे अमिपेसुं धेमंरिस सरंधुंसे	मिनेधुस रिसधुसे रिधेरिस मिरधुसे ॥
14	रुंधेमरि अमिधेर नेधुसेर धुनेसेरि	धेनधेरुं धुंसुंमेरुं मुंधेसरि धेरुंमिर	मिरधेरुं मेसुंमेरुं समुं[धे]रुं मिरमेरुं	सरिधेरुं रिसधेरुं धिणमरे रमिसेर ॥
15	मेसुंरेधुं सनेमुंधे से[र]मुंधे मुंधेनधे	सुंरुंनधे [रुं]मेनधे नधेमुंधे रिसनेधु	सधुनेधु मिरनेधु उंमेनधे नेमुनेधु	रिसमुंधे सेमुनेधु मि[र]मुंधे सधेमुंधे ॥
16	नेधुने[मुं] धुनेउंमे पधिणम पुंधेनम ¹	रिधेनमुं [अ]सेअमि [रे]सुणम नधेउंमे	मसेअमि मेरुंउंमे धुनेउंमे मिधुसेमुं	धुसेअमि धिमसेमुं धिमुणम धे[रुंउंमे] ॥
समाप्त[†: स्वरागमा:*				

¹ The ङ sign which is attached to this letter is probably due to a mistake.

SECTION IV.

साधारिते चतुष्पहारस्वरागमाः

17	सपुंकेस	मुंधेपुंस	धेपुंकेस	रिसपे[सुं]
	कसिपेस	सुंरुपेस	धेरुपेस	रिधेपुंस
	पुंधुकेस	मैरुंमेसुं	मिसेरसे	रपुंकेस
	मैरुपेसुं	मिरक[से]	अमिरसे	पुंधेर[से] ॥
18	सेपुंधेरुं	समैसुंरे	मिमधुरे	पुंधेसरि
	उमैसुंरे	धसिधेर	धेरुंधेरुं	सधेसरि
	पुंधेमिर	धे[पुं]धेरुं	मिपुंधेरुं	सधेमिर
	मिरसुंरे	सुंरुमै[रं] ¹	धि[म]धेर	धेपुंसरि ॥
19	धेसपुंधे	पुंकेसधे	सपुंसधे	रिसपुंधे
	सुंरुंसधे	रिकेसधे	मिरसेधु	केसपुंधे
	रपुंसेधु	केरि[प]धे	मुंसपुंधे	धिरेपंधि
	सेरपुंधे	रुंधेपुंधे	सधेपुंधे	मिरपुंधे ॥
20	पुंसधेमुं	धेसधे[पुं]	मएधिप	रिसधेपुं
	संधेरुपे	रुपेरपि	धेरुंधेपुं	मएमपि
	² [से]पुंधेपुं	धेसरुपे	उमुंधेपुं	धिपरेपुं
	मि[रे]धेपुं	केसधेपुं	अमिरुपे	मुंस[धे]. ³
21	पुंसधेमुं	मिरसेमुं	सेमुंअमि	अमिसेमुं
	सधेउमै	रिसधेमुं	पुंधे[स]मि	धेपुं . . ³
	.[पि]एम	सुरेधिम	रेपुंधेमुं	मि[सुं]धेमुं
	सधुसेम	पुंकेसमि	मैसुधेमुं	धि . .[सुं] ⁴

SECTION V.

पञ्चमे चतुष्पहारस्वरागमाः

22	पुंनेधुसे	रपिमसे	पिमपेसुं	ने[उं]मैसुं
	समिरसे	धुनेमिस	नेसपेसुं	रिसमैसुं
	सधेरिसं	नेपुंरिस	पुंसेरसे	धिअमिसे
	नरुपेसुं	नेरमिसे	धुरपि[से]	मिअमै[सुं] ॥

¹ The letter in brackets may possibly be रुं.² The stone is here broken. The missing letter must be a variant रु, probably रुं ; after it, the usual symbols of punctuation (see above).

Stone damaged here.

³ The stone is here mutilated. The letter immediately following धि may possibly be ने. The usual words ending a section (see above) are also wanting.

23	मुंपेसरि रुंउंमं धेनपेवं रंनपेवं	नेमुंपेवं मधेसरि रिसमं धेन[मं]वं	सधुनेर नेधुनेर मपिमरे पिअमिरे	पिमसेर पिरसेर पुंधुनेर स[उं]मं [u*]
24	पेमुंरमि पिरपेमुं रुंपेमुं सेरअमि	रुंमंउंमं पिमसेमुं नपेउंमं रसेरमि	मपिअमि नपेरुंमं मिसेरमि धुसेपिम	नेरसेमं रुंधउंमं नेपुंनेमुं पिरसेमुं ॥
25	धुनेसधे रधुनेधु अमिरधे से[मुं]पुधे	नधेपुंधे नेरिसधे मुंपुंनेधु रुंमंसधे	पिरमिधु मुंपेमुंधे सेरमुंधे रमिपुधे	नेपुंनेधु रिसरिधे पिसनेधु धिनेमुंधे
26	नेरुधेन पुंरधुने [र]मिधेन मुंपुंधेन	उंमुंधेन सुरिधेन रिपुंधेन धेरुंसने	रिसधुने पेमुंधेन धेरुंधेन धिपुंधुने	रनेधुने मिरधुने रुंउंमंन सरिधेन ॥
27	[र]अमपि मपिरेपुं [र]मिउंपे रिपुंनेपुं	मंउंमुंपे ने[उं]मुंपे रुंनमुंपे धेरुंनपे	रिसनेपुं रुंपेउंपे मिअमपि सुपमपि	रधुनेपुं धिअमपि धेनरिपे र[ने]मुं□धे*

SECTION VI.

कैशिकमध्यमे चतुष्पहारस्वरगमाः

28	समुंकेस रि[स]केस धुंसेरिस [सुं]रुंकेस	मुंधेकसि सुंमंधसि धेरिकेस मिरकेस	धेमुंकेस धेमुंकेस रिसरेसं रमिकेस	मिरमिसे अमिकेस सं ^१ रि ^२ केस मं[सि] . .
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Originally रि was written and then corrected to र.

also possible.

* Stone broken. The missing portion must be the usual punctuation.

* Originally सुं was written and then corrected to सुं.

* The form of this letter is somewhat abnormal. It is possibly सं.

29	धिमसेर सकेसरि धुकेसरि संमंरें	धेरिसरि मंघेमिर केसधेरुं रमिधे[रुं]	रुंधेसरि के[स]मिर रिकेसरि रिधंमैरुं	सरिसंरें मिकेसरि धेरुसरि सके ..
30	धुकेसधे केसमंघे समंघे धिरमधि	मि[संमं]धे उंमंस[धे] धिएमधि धेरुंसधे	मधिसेधु रिधेसधे धेसमंघे मंकेसधे	सेकुसेधु सउंमंघे सुंधेसधे मधि ..
31	संमंरुंमै समंघेमं [रुं]मंधमै मधिरुंमै	रिसधेमं केसधेमं सधेरुंमै धंमैरुंमै	केसउंमै धिमएम रिकेसमु ¹ मिकेसमु	धुरेंसुंमै धुसेधुम धेकसिमं धे[स] ..

SECTION VII.

कैशिके चतुष्पहार[स्व]रागमाः

32	सउंमैसुं रिधुकेस रुंमंधसि केसरिस	रिकेरिस धुकेरिस मैधमैसुं उंमंधेस	धेमंधेस केसधुसे सिधमैसुं धिसुंमैसुं	मुंकेरिस अमिकेस सकेरिस क[सि] ..
33	मंघेमिर मिरमैरुं उंमंकेर [के]रसेर	पिसेमि[र] सकेमिर मिअधिर मिसेधिर	मैउंमैरुं सुंमैपंरुं अपिसेर सुपेंसुं[र] ²	अमिमरे धेपुंसरि पेरुंधे[र] म[पि] ..
34	[सुं]रुं उं मपिमए रसेमिअ रपमए	सिधमैउं धु[से]मि[अ] कुंसेमिअ रुंउंमैउं	मैध[मैउं] धि[मके]उं मिअमैउं मस ..	मिअकेउं धेरुंमैउं मैरुं[मै]उं
35	सेकुसेमुं सेमपेंमं उंमैरुंमै उंमं[धे]सु	रपेंउं[मै] रपंरुंमै सरिपेंमुं रिधेरुं[मै]	[सुरेंसुं]मै पिरे[अ]मि धिपएम अपिए ⁴ .	पिएपिम रुंधसुंमै एमपिम

¹ Possibly सुं.² Possibly रें.³ Possibly रें or रुं.⁴ This wanting letter must be a variant of सुं.

Kudimiyamalai inscription on music.

[Illegible text]	2
[Illegible text]	4
[Illegible text]	6
[Illegible text]	8
[Illegible text]	10
[Illegible text]	12
[Illegible text]	14
[Illegible text]	16
[Illegible text]	18
[Illegible text]	20
[Illegible text]	22
[Illegible text]	24
[Illegible text]	26
[Illegible text]	28
[Illegible text]	30
[Illegible text]	32
[Illegible text]	34
[Illegible text]	36
[Illegible text]	38

36	समिरधे	रुकेमधे	मिअमि[धि]	[पे]मुरधे
	रु[मि]रधे	मिअ[प]धु	[कु]मरिधे	[र]मि[र]धे
	रुउमधे	सिधेसुधे	[अ]पिमधि	धेमुंस[ध]
	[पु]एमधि	धेपुमधि	....	....
37	केरसे[क] ¹	समुंसके	सुरुंसके	रिधुसके
	सुरु[मं]कु	रमिसके	रिक्सके	एमसेकु
	मधिसेकु	धिमसेकु	सेअमिके	धुरसेकु
	सधु[स]के	मिरसे[क]	....	....
38	धु[के]सपुं	[के]स[मु]पे	सरिमुपे	रिसरुपे
	मु[के]समुं	[के]सउपे	सम[ए]पुं	रिकेमपुं
	सधेसपुं	मिधु[र]पुं	[के]सरुपे	मुपेरपि
	सेकुसेपुं	मिसेमपि	....	....

श्रीरुद्राचार्यशिष्येण परम-

माहेश्वरिण रा[ज्ञा] शिष्य-

हितार्थ³ कृताः स्वरागमाः ॥

⁴ [E]ttirukum ēlirukum [i]vai uriya: ॥

No. 29.—SONPUR PLATES OF KUMARA SOMESVARADEVA.

By B. C. MAZUMDAR, B.A., M.R.A.S.

This document, as will appear from its detailed description, consisted originally of *four* plates engraved on one side only, but in the place of the second and the fourth plates—now missing, two plates engraved on both sides were substituted, and one concluding line was attempted unsuccessfully to be engraved on the reverse side of the plate which was originally the third plate. When this document was unearthed by a cultivator in his field in 1908, the four plates now edited were found strung on a circular ring (supporting the seal), cut open at the lower end in such a manner, that all the plates could be taken out of the ring. The seal is rather peculiar, as it does not contain any legend and as it is fashioned in imitation of a lotus. The inner side of the seal is hollow. The lower external ring of the seal consists of fifteen petals, and the middle ring contains fourteen petals. On the top surface there is a seated figure with the right arm outstretched to the knee, within the enclosure of a blossoming creeper. The figure seems to represent a goddess, and, if so, she is the representation of Lakshmi. I may state, however, that the posture indicating peaceful meditation is hardly consistent with the figure of any goddess.

¹ Possibly कु.

Possibly सि.

³ Read °तार्थ.

⁴ The four following words are written in Tamil characters of about the same period. Literally translated they mean: "These (*svaras*) are appropriate (also) to eight and seven."

In order to describe the plates, I shall call the first one A, the plate beginning with *vibhīścha* B, the plate beginning with *janapadān* (engraved on both sides) C, and the plate smallest in size D. Though B is a little heavier in weight and is slightly dissimilar to A at the corners, it seems to be a genuine portion of the original document. Though the document is not concluded on plate B, it appears from the context that one or two sentences only were engraved on another, concluding plate, which is now missing. As this plate begins with *vibhīścha*, it is certainly in continuation of a missing plate which had *bhā* as its last letter. Neither plate C nor D is its next preceding plate. It therefore appears that the original grant consisted of four plates, the second and the last of which are missing.¹

When the original grant was first tampered with, the ring was cut open, and the plate C and another new forged plate (subsequently removed) must have been put in. My reasons for this supposition are, that in the first place the plate B cannot be linked with C, and in the second place the text after *sukhēna pratirastaryam* (plate C, l. 21) is missing. That plate D is a later careless forgery by the son of the grantee named in plate C, is perfectly clear. The very words occurring on plate C have been repeated with some variations in plate D. The name of the grantee in plate C (ll. 18, 19) is Udayakara, son of Vidyākara, grandson of Jayakara (miswritten Vrayakara, compare line 11 of plate D) and great-grandson of Lakshmidhara, while the grantee appears in plate D as the son of Udayakara, bearing the name Bhābhakara Śarman. The reasons for these changes or forgery are not of course now apparent.

This copper-plate grant, as it is now edited, was found buried in a field, recently brought under cultivation, in the year 1908 in the village of Kēlgā in the Uttara-tira division of the Fendatory State of Sōnpur. The river Mahānadi flows right through the State of Sōnpur, and the portion lying to the left or the north of the river is called the Uttara-tira division, while the portion to the right or to the south is named Dakshina-tira. It is to be noted that the village granted has been described to be situated in the Uttaravalli-vishaya in the 8th line of the genuine plate A. The village Kēlgā, where the plates were unearthed, is about 18 miles to the north of Sōnpur town; and about seven miles from this village of Kēlgā is a village called Achēṇḍa which I identify with Attēṇḍa mentioned in the 9th line of plate A. It may also be noted that the village Kamalapura mentioned in plate C (l. 17) as well as in plate D (l. 10) is also in the Uttara-tira and is within a short distance from the village Kēlgā.²

If we abstract from a slight difference in size (due wholly to irregularity in giving proper shape to the plates), the plates A and B may be said to be alike, having been engraved at the same time by one engraver with letters fully similar. The first plate (A) is thinner, and is broken slightly at the right hand upper corner. The weight of plate A is $25\frac{1}{2}$ tolas and that of B is $35\frac{1}{2}$ tolas. There is a crack in the middle of plate A extending from *ra* of *paramēśvara* (l. 6) to *hē* of *māhēśvara* (l. 5). Both these plates (irregularly shaped) measure generally 8 inches \times 4 inches. On the reverse side of plate B (at the top) a few letters in one line were attempted to be engraved; but they are not quite legible because of imperfect impression. Plate C was made almost similar to plates A and B. It measures $8\frac{1}{4}$ " \times $4\frac{1}{4}$ " and has a weight of 37 tolas. The fourth plate or plate D is wholly dissimilar to the other plates. It measures 7" \times $4\frac{1}{8}$ " and has a weight of $33\frac{1}{2}$ tolas. The hole perforated at the

¹ [It is I think more probable that there were only three plates, and that the words inscribed on the reverse of plate B are the last ones of the original grant. The first half of the line forms the continuation of the last line on the obverse. The last half of the line probably gave information about the writer. The missing plate was probably inscribed on both sides.—S. K.]

² [Kamalapura is perhaps a Sanskritisation of Kēlgā.—S. K.]

top is also of a smaller diameter. All the four plates, together with the seal which adheres to the ring, weigh 140 tolas.

The letters engraved are similar in the main to the letters of the plates of the Trikalīṅga Guptas. There is, however, sufficient evidence to show that they are of a later time. The compound letters *ṛṇṇa* (l. 1, plate A), *chchha* (l. 3, plate B) in the genuine plates resemble wholly the modern Oṛiyā letters; while the letters *ṇga*, *ṇka* throughout and *rū* in l. 10, plate A, resemble the modern Bengali compound letters. The mistakes made by the engraver in engraving *ta* for *gu* (l. 3, plate A) and *ti* for *bhi* (l. 5, plate B), when copying from the original lines given to him, show that the letters given to the engraver resembled the modern Bengali letters; otherwise such mistakes could not occur. The forged plates contain many words such as *randāpanā* (l. 7, plate C), *gauḍa* (l. 9, plate C), etc. which have been used in their popular Oṛiyā sense. The letter *ra* in plates A, B and C is on its way to be evolved into the form of modern Oṛiyā *ra*. The forged plate D shows an earlier form of *ra*.

This grant, issued from the town of Sōnpur (Suvarṇṇapurāt, plate A, l. 1), makes a mention of a *Paramamāhēśvara Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara Sōma-kulatilaka Trikalīṅgādhipati Śrī-Mahābhavagupta-rāja-dēva* to start with. But from the manner in which this mention is made, it is difficult to say which Mahābhavagupta is referred to. It is not clear whether Śrīmud-U[d*]dyōta, who is called a Kēsarin, is really a lineal descendant of the Guptas. The Brahmēśvara temple inscription at Bhuvanēśvara¹ of the twelfth century A.D. mentions this Uddyōta Kēsarin. It is quite evident that the Kōsala country (ll. 4 and 9, plate A), within which the Sōnpur State was still then included, was being governed by the governors of the Guptas; for the whole tract of the Kōsala country is said to have been granted (*prasādīkṛita*) by Uddyōta Kēsarin to Abhimanyu Dēva (ll. 4 and 5, plate A), and we learn that Kumārādhirāja Sōmēśvara-dēva of the Lunar race was the lord of the Sōnpur tract then known by the name Paśchima-Laṅkā (ll. 5 and 8, plate A), at the time of this grant. The people of Sōnpur know it by tradition that once the State had such a name as Paśchima-Laṅkā. A small rock in the bed of the Mahānadi within a stone's throw from the palace of the Mahārāja is called Laṅkēśvari, and this Laṅkēśvari has been referred to as Laṅkāvarttaka in the Mahāḍa copper-plates of Yōgēśvaradēvavarman.² The Ratnapur stone inscription of Jājalla Dēva³ mentions the fact that this Rāja of Dakṣiṇa Kōsala defeated the Rāja of Andhra-Khimiḍi in Ganjām and also a neighbouring Rāja, Sōmēśvara by name. I am inclined to identify the latter with the Sōmēśvara of this grant.⁴

I have given practically the translation of Plate A. Plate B contains only those imprecatory verses which are met with in other copper-plate grants; as such they do not require to be translated. Besides the name of the grantor and his ancestors, there is nothing of such importance in plates C and D that it is necessary to translate them. The grantee and his ancestors belonged to the Hārita gōtra, had five *rishis* for their *pravara* and were students of the Mādhyandina Kāṇva-śākhā,

TEXT.

Plate A.

- 1 Ōm⁵ svasti [[*] Śrī-Suvarṇṇapurāt || || Paramamāhēśva(śva)ra-Paramabha-
- 2 ṭṭāraka-Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēśvara-(||) Sōma-kula-tilaka-Tri-
- 3 kālīṅg-ādhipati-śrī-Mahābhavatapta⁶-rāja-dēva-pād-ānudhyāta-(||) śrī-

¹ Journ. Beng. As. Soc., Vol. VII, pp. 558 ff. ² See above, p. 219. ³ Ep. Ind., Vol. I, pp. 82 ff.

⁴ [Rai Bahadur Hira Lal identifies him with the Nāgavarṇśī king Sōmēśvara of the Kuruppal stone inscription; above, Vol. X, p. 26.—H. K. S.]

⁵ Expressed by a symbol.

⁶ Read -Mahābhavagupta-.

- 4 mad=Udyōta¹kēsari-rāja-dēva-prasādikṛita²-Kōsala-rājy-ābhisi³
 5 kta-sri-Abhimanyudi(dē)vasy-ātita-rājyē (||) Paramamāhēśvara-Pa-
 6 ramabhaṭṭāka-Kuma(mā)rādhirāja-Paramēśvara⁴-Paśchimalaṅk-ādhi-
 7 pati-Sōma kuḷa-kamala-kalikā-vikāsa-bhājyara⁵-kumvara-sri-
 8 Sōmēśvaradēva-pādāḥ kusalinah⁶ || Uttaravalli-vishaya-sam⁷
 9 Kōsalā-rā[ḥ]a[*]-khaṇḍīya-(||) Attēṇḍā-grāmē (||) prativāśiṇō vrāhma-
 10 ṇa-pu(h)raḥsaṇ (||) bhōgi-bhōgirṇṇa-pramukha-samasta-

Plate B; First Side.

- 1 vibhīś=cha bhūpatibhiḥ⁸ dānam=idam=asmadīya[m] (||) dharmma-gauravād-asmad-anurō-
 2 dhāch=cha (||) svadānam=iv=ānupālaniyam || tatbā ch=ōktaṁ dharmma-sāstī⁹ || Bhūmim
 yah
 3 pratigrihṇāti (||) yas=cha¹⁰ bhūmim prayachchhati [*] ubhau tau puṇyakarmāṇau niyataṁ
 svargga-
 4 gāminau || Āsphōṭayanti pitarō valkayanti (cha) pitāmahāḥ || (l) bhūmidātā ku-
 5 lē jātaḥ sa nas=trātā bhavishyati || ¹¹Vahutir=vvasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ Sagarāditiḥ¹² || (l) ya-
 6 sya yasya tadā bhūmis=tasya tasya tadā phalam || Mā bhūd=apḥala-saṅkā¹³ vah para-da-
 7 tt=ēti kīrtanāt || (l) svadattāt=phalam=ānautyam paradatt-ān[u]pālāt || Svadattām pa-
 8 radattām=vā yō harēd¹⁴=vasundharām || (l) sa vishbhāyām kṛimir=bhūtvā pitṛibhiḥ saha
 9 pachyatē || Gām=ēkām svarṇam=ēkañ=cha bhūmēr=ary=arddham=aṅgulaṁ [*] haran=
 narakam=āpnō-
 10 ti jāvad=āhūti¹⁵-samplavam || Iti kamala-dal-āmva-vandū¹⁶-lōlām śriyam¹⁷=anu-
 11 chintya manushya-jivitañ=cha [*] sakalam=idam=udāhṛitaṁ [cha] vudhā¹⁸ na hi sa tadā
 [pu]¹⁹

Plate C; First Side.

- 1 janapadān(a) yathā-kāl-ādhyāyinaś=cha maṇḍalapati-(||)vishaya-
 2 pati-(||) khaṇḍapati-(||) daṇḍapāsikādina²⁰ samasta-rāja-pād-ōpajīvinō
 3 yathārham (||) mānayanti || vōdhayanti²¹ || samāshpāpayanti || viditam=astu
 4 bhavatā[m*] || uparilikhita-grāmō=yam (||) prasiddha-chatuḥ-sim-āvachchhina²²
 5 sa-jala-sthalaḥ || sa-matsya-kachchhapah || sa-viṭap-āranyah | sa-
 6 nidhiḥ || s-ōpanidhiś=cha || ²³s-āmva-madhuvan-ākīrṇah || suvarṇapadaṇḍa-
 7 ahidaṇḍa- || vandh-daḍḍa- || vandōpanā- || vijayavandāpanā- || tṛiṇ-ōdaka-
 8 sāsanārdhika- || charavalivarda-²⁴ || āndhāruvā- || pratyandhāruvā-padāti-jī-

¹ Read -Udyōta-.

² Read -ābhishikta-.

³ Read -bhūśvara-kumār-.

⁴ Read -samhādika-Kōsala-rājya-.

⁵ Read -sāstrē.

⁶ Read -Bahubhi-.

⁷ Read -saṅkā.

⁸ Read -ābhūta-.

⁹ Read -sriyam-.

¹⁰ Of the words engraved on the reverse I can only read *śaikh parakīrtitayō vilōpyāḥ*. Beā! na hi puruṣaiḥ

¹¹ Read -pāsikādina.

¹² Read -chchh-.

¹³ Read -āmva-.

¹⁴ Read -buddhā-.

¹⁵ Read -prasādikṛita-.

¹⁶ Read -Paramēśvara-.

¹⁷ Read -kusalinah.

¹⁸ Read -patibhiḥ=dānam=.

¹⁹ Read -yaf=cha.

²⁰ Read -dibhiḥ.

²¹ Read -harōta va-.

²² Read -āmbu-bindu-.

²³ Read -buddhā-.

²⁴ Read -balivarda-.

C b

12
14
16
18
20

D *a*

2
 4
 6
 8
 10
 12
 14

D b.

१६
 १८
 २०
 २२
 २४
 २६
 २८

- 9 vya-ādattā- || antarāvaddi- || bhaṭṭishyat(a)-kar-ādi-sabitah || gō-gauḍa-
10 samētah || sa-khaṇḍapāliyah || sarvva-vādhā-vivarjita¹ || tāmvrāsā-

Plate C; Second Side.

- 11 sanēn=ākarikṛitya || saliladhārā-puraḥsaram || ā-chandr-ārka-kṣhiti-kāla-
12 sama-bhōg-āntam || mātāpitṛor=ātmanas=cha² puṇya-yasō-bhivṛiddhaye || bhagava-
13 ntaṁ Mahāsvara³-bhaṭṭārakam=uddisya || mahāsandhivigrahi-r[ā*]ṇaka-nāyaka-śrī-
14 Mahipatibhaṭṭa śrī-Aniruddha || anayōḥ pari-hṇatna⁴ || pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rā-
15 jyē || prathama-samvatsarē || Māghamāsiya- || pūrṇatithau || Kumāra-Hāritra-gō-
16 trāya || pañchārsha-pravarāya || Mādhyandina-⁵Kaṇṇa-sākḥ-ādhyāyine || Sāvatti-maṇḍa-
17 liya || Mahuvāli-vinirgatāya⁶ || Kamalapura-vāstavyāya || bhaṭṭaputra-La-
18 kṣhmīdhara-prapautrāya || bhaṭṭa-Vra(Ja)yakara-pautrāya || bhaṭṭa-Vidyākara-putrāya
19 bhaṭṭaputra-Udayakarasarmma⁷ samya[g*] dattō 'smābhiḥ || Ātrēya-gōtraiḥ
20 Āśhaya-pravaraiḥ || atō-sya vidhōyī-bhūya yathā-diyamāna-bhōga-bhāga-
21 kara-nīkar-ādikaṁ samupanayadbhiḥ bhavadbhiḥ sukhēna prativastavyam

Plate D³; First Side.

- 1 pramukhaḥ cha(ch=ā)nyūni śimanta-janapadāḥ | shashṭhigābhura-pramāya-
2 taḥ | yathārha[m*] mānayati | samāśis.ti || vilitam=a-tu bhava-
3 tā[m*] ⁸Rōṅgaḍā maṇḍala Vuravuḍāgrāma Gudhvamāla-khaṇḍa-kshētra-Kahna-
4 pura-khaṇḍa-kshētra Thaviśa(?) -gr[ā*]mē chatu[h*]-simāyānaḥ | nidhy-ōpanidhi-hasta-
(sti)-
5 danta-v[y*]āghra-cha[r*]ma-nānā-vanēcharaḥ sajalasthala samachchhakachehapa
6 sakhaṭa¹⁰-viṭapa sakhallā¹¹-un[n*]ata sapadr-āraṇyaka¹² || sagulmalla-
7 tā || sa-amvramadha(dhā)ka || satantahka satālakaiḥ nānā-vṛiksha śā-
8 sanī-kṛitya pratipādita || Kumāra-Hāritra-gō-rāya pañcharisha-
9 ya-pravarāya || Mādhyandina-Kaṇṇa-sākḥ-ādhyāy[i*]nē Sāvatha-maṇḍala¹³.
10 Mahuvāli-vinirgatāya || Kamalapura-vāstavyāya || bhaṭṭapu-
11 tra Jayakara-prapautrāya || bhaṭṭa-Vidyākara-pautrāya || bhaṭṭa-putra-
12 Udayakara-putrāya || bhaṭṭaputrā[ya*] Bhābhakaraśra(śa)rmaṇē || vilhi-va(vi dhānē-
13 na sa[m*]vidhāya | tāmvrā-śāsanēna p[r*]atipādito=yam | pāramparya-k[r*]am-āga-
14 ta-sarva-vachanēna || ya-

¹ Read -bādhā-vivarjitas=tāmvrāśāsanēn-

² Read Mahāsvara-bhaṭṭārakam=uddisya.

³ Read -Kāṇṇa-sākḥ-

⁴ Read 'śarmanē.

⁵ Read -yasō-

⁶ Read parijūaplyā.

⁷ Read -vinir°.

⁸ The whole plate is extremely faulty in respect of language and spelling. That is why some letters, though apparently distinct, could not be properly read. Only a few mistakes have been corrected, and the numerous mistakes in the common benedictory stanzas have been left unnoticed.

⁹ The reading and identification of these names are very difficult. *Rōṅgaḍā*, if this be the correct reading, I cannot identify; villages with names such as *Burabaga*, *Kurabaga*, etc. are found far off, but none in the neighbourhood; *Gudhvamālakhaṇḍakshētra* perhaps denotes a plot of land which is *māl* in character. In the Sambalpur District we find four general classes of land—*māl*, *bāhāl*, *bērna* and *āt*; cf. *Bengal District Gazetteers*, Volume XVI, Sambalpur, p. 107.

¹⁰ -khaṭa- is a sanskritized form of *khaḍ*, straw.

¹¹ -khaila- means 'a pit.'

¹² -padrā- is perhaps the vernacular *padā* which is used in the district with the meaning of "fallow land."

¹³ The ā-stroke is written at the beginning of the following line.

Plate D; Second Side.

- 15 thā kāṇḍāt=kāṇḍ[ā*]t=prarōhanti yō satēna pratanōshi || ēvaṁ rā¹ cha śāsa-
 16 nēna pratipāditaṁ || evaṁ vadhāḥ(buddhvā) parāvahma(parārdham cha) paratō
 vāmśakārēṇaḥ
 17 thayāyasmād-anurā dharmma-(||)gauravā na tē(kē)na vi (||) anyāpa(alpāpi) vādhah ka-
 18 raṇiya || tasyāgēkō=s[t]i dharmmavēta || śāsēdñpādhama hina dā- |
 19 tā savi(vi)jāṁ sasyamēdini || jāvat=surya-kathā lōkē tāvat=sargē māda-
 20 yata || vēdavākamayā jā(ji)hvā vadanti || yā dēvatāḥ || bh[ñ*]mi-dattā tathā-
 21 nyē cha āha | mōha(hē)na mā hara yathāyāṁ patitaḥ Śakra | tena vēvṛiti
 22 sapati | evaṁ bhūmikṛita dāna | sasē (śasyē) sasē (śasyē) prarōhiti || Āditya-
 23 Varuṇō=Vishṇu | Vrahmā Sōma-Hutāśanaḥ Śa(Śn)lapānis=tu bhagavān(a) | a-
 24 bhinandanti bhūmidam || asōṭayamti pitarah || pavalganti pitāmahāḥ ||
 25 bhūmidatā kulē jātā || sa tē datā bhavishyati || vahubhi vasudhā dattā²
 26 rājāna Sagarādibhiḥ || mā rōdhahpalatāṅka ya paradatta prapālita²
 27 yasya yasya [ya*]dā bh[ñ*]mi | tasya tadā palam tasmanvayā na hatavyam | sā-
 28 svatiḥ=gatim=āp[nu]yāt || svadattā paradattām=vā yō harēti vasundhara.

No. 30.— DANTEWARA SANSKRIT AND HINDI INSCRIPTIONS OF DIKPALADEVA;
 SAMVAT 1760.

By RAI BAHADUR HIRA LAL, B.A., NAGPUR.

The two steatite slabs on which the above inscriptions are engraved, are found in the temple of the goddess Dantēśvari of Dantēwārā, a village situated on the junction of the Śāṅkhini and Daṅkini rivers—about 60 miles south west of Jagdalpur, the present capital of the Bastar State, under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. They were first brought to light by Colonel Glasfurd, Deputy Commissioner of the now defunct Upper Gōdāvari District in which Bastar was formerly included. About the year 1862 Colonel Glasfurd wrote a detailed report on this Dependency, which was published as Selection No. 39 from the Records of the Government of India in the Foreign Department. In this report, on pp. 99 and 100, an eye copy of these inscriptions is given, apparently as read by a Marāṭhā clerk, for at the end of one of them there is a note in Marāṭhī, stating that 'the remaining 5 lines were not decipherable.' The transcripts of both the Sanskrit and Hindi inscriptions are very defective, as already remarked by me on a former occasion,³ where I have given the substance of the records. I now edit the two inscriptions from excellent impressions taken by Mr. Venkoba Rao of the Madras Archæological Department.

The inscriptions are engraved on 2 loose slabs each about 21" x 15". The Sanskrit record covers a space about 14" square and contains 23 lines. The average size of letters in the first 5 lines is $\frac{9}{16}$ " and in the rest $\frac{7}{16}$ ". The Hindi inscription, which is surmounted by a figure of a dragon usually found profusely carved on the temples locally known as Hemāḍpanthī, also contains 23 lines covering a space 14" x 13½", the average size of letters being $\frac{3}{8}$ ". In both, the characters used are Nāgarī, the notable orthographical peculiarities being the representation

¹ This rā seems to have been cancelled.

² The ā-stroke is written at the beginning of the following line.

³ See above, Vol. IX, pp. 164 ff.

of *b* and *v* by the same sign and the use of the letter *śh* for *kh* as in lines 15 and 22 but not invariably, cf. *likhitam*, l. 22. The use of *ja* for *ya* as in *jātrā* (l. 20) and the antiquated sign for *jh* as in *rījhe* in l. 13 of the Hindi inscription are noteworthy. The composition is not free from spelling mistakes. It was made by the Rajaguru Phagavāna Miśra, a Maithila Pandit, who seems to have been fond of jingles, which he has managed to introduce both in Sanskrit and Hindi, so that, if the record is not verse it would be conceded that it has at least an element of poetry in it. The principal record is the Sanskrit one, which however contains a verse quoted from the *Pratāparudrīya*.

The second record only purports to be a Hindi version of the first 'in view of the fact that in the Kali age there are very few Sanskrit-knowing men.' It may be noted that the one is not the exact translation of the other, and the Hindi record gives certain additional information which is not included in the Sanskrit inscription. The variations are however very few and for all intents and purposes the two records are identical in substance.

The object of the inscription is to record the occasional ceremony of *kuṭumbayātrā* made by king Dikpālādēva to the shrine of the goddess Dantāvalā in the Śaivāt year 1760, corresponding to A. D. 1702. The ceremony lasted for 5 days beginning on the 14th of the bright fortnight of Chaitra and ending on the 3rd of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha.¹ It is stated that on this occasion several thousands of buffaloes and goats were killed, whereby the waters of the Śāṅkhinī river became red like *kuṣuma* for 5 days. This appears to have been a recognised feature of the ceremony, as Colonel Elliott writing in 1856 said²:—'When any marriage is celebrated in the Rāja's house or when the Rāja first mounts the throne the whole family of the Rāja go to visit the goddess and at that time not less than a thousand sheep and buffaloes are sacrificed. This is called *kuṭumbayātrā*.' It is not clear from our records what the occasion was for the *yātrā* in Śaivāt 1760, but from the context it may be inferred that it was for thanksgiving for victory over the Navaraṅgapura fort and for the birth of an heir-apparent, referred to below, on p. 250.

The inscription gives a genealogy of Dikpālādēva for 10 generations beginning from Annamarāja, the first king who settled in Bastar. He is stated to have been a brother of Kākati Pratāparudra of the lunar race descended from the Pāṇḍava Arjuna. The original home of the family was in Hastināpura, whence they migrated to Oraṅgal (Warāṅgal), where they ruled for a long time until the country was invaded by the Musalmāns. Being pursued by the latter Annamarāja fled to Bastar, where he established himself as king. Of the first seven successors of Annamarāja no information beyond their names is given. The Hindi inscription however mentions a queen who built tanks and gardens. Of the 8th Virasimhadēva it is stated that he ruled for 67 years and that he married a Chandēlla princess Vadanakumaridēvi. Their issue was Dikpālādēva who again married in a Chandēlla family the princess Ajabakumari, daughter of Rāo Ratanarāja of Vardī. The result of this union was the heir-apparent Rakshapālādēva, who was born when his father was only 18 years of age. Dikpālādēva is stated to have stormed the fort of Navaraṅgapura and to have established there an Oṛiyā Rāja.

As regards the genealogy given in these inscriptions I have discussed the matter in the notice of Bastar inscriptions,³ and need not repeat it here. There seems to have been a confusion between Pratāparudra of the Conjeeveram inscriptions who flourished about 1316 A.D. and another of the same name who apparently was ruling in the 15th century and was ousted by Ahmad Shāh Bahmani in 1422 A.D. Our inscription seems to refer to the earlier Pratāparudra,

¹ The English equivalents of these dates as calculated by Mr. Gokul Prasād, Tahsildār of Dhantari, are Tuesday, the 31st March, and Saturday, the 4th April 1702 A.D., respectively.

² *Selections from the Records of the Government of India* (Foreign Department), No. XXX, p. 24.

³ See above, Vol. IX, pp. 164 ff.

because it is of him that the stories of possessing 9 lakh archers and other extraordinary things are told. The confusion is accentuated by the fact that both the kings were conquered by Musalmāns, and as Annamarāja fled through fear of the Muhammadans, he is wrongly relegated to the times of the most celebrated of the Pratāparudras instead of the weaker one. If Annamarāja be identified as brother of the earlier Pratāparudra whom the Musalmān historians call Luddardēo,¹ the period of 400 years (1302² to 1702 A.D.) would have to be allotted to 10 generations with about 40 years each, which is improbable. Unfortunately the name of the king whom Ahmad Shāh ousted is not given, but apparently it was Pratāparudra, which has been a favorite name in the family.³ Annamarāja was apparently the brother of this latter Pratāparudra, on whose defeat he fled towards Bastar. The story of his flight as told by the people of Bastar recounts how he prayed his household goddess to assist him, whereupon she directed him to advance saying that she would follow him; as long as he heard the tinkling of her anklets behind him, he was to proceed, and he was certain of overcoming all who stood against him, but if he looked behind himself once, fortune would desert his arms. A Nāgavaiśī Rāja was at this time in possession of the Bastar country, and Annamarāja proceeded against his chief towns Bhairamgarh and Bārsār and took them. He then marched forward, when, in crossing the Dañkini river, the goddess's feet sank deep in the sand: not hearing the tinkling of the anklet Annamarāja turned round; upon this the goddess became angry and reproached him with his want of faith. At last she relented and said that he might go and conquer all the country within 5 days' journey, but that she could not further accompany him and would remain where she was.

Annamarāja went forward and the goddess, who from this time was called Dantēśvari, took the form of a poor beggar girl and worked with Bhaṇḍārī Naik, to whom she afterwards revealed herself, and to this day the descendants of the Naik hold office about her temple in Dantēwārā. Annamarāja conquered the whole of the Bastar territory and selected Madhātā as his capital, while he built a temple at Dantēwārā for the goddess. His successors further improved it by making additions and repairs and endowing it magnificently. There is a free grant estate consisting of 138 villages for its maintenance. Such was the influence which the goddess exercised on the minds of her devotees that Colonel Glasford⁴ writing in 1862 noted, 'Nothing is done, no business undertaken without consulting her; not even will the Rāja or Diwān proceed on a pleasure party or hunting excursion without consulting "Mai" (mother). Her advice is asked in matters of the most trivial nature; flowers are placed on the head of the idol and as they fall to the right or to the left, so is the reply interpreted as favourable or otherwise.' It is notorious that human sacrifices were offered to her until about 1842 A.D., and that when the Rāja was once summoned to Nāgpur, as many as 25 grown-up men were offered to ensure safe journey. It is however singular that our inscriptions, which mention the unusual ceremony of *kuṭumba-yātrā*, an occasion of profuse spilling of blood, should not at all refer to any human victim being sacrificed at the time. It is indeed the bloody aspect of this goddess which seems to have given her the name of Dantēśvari, as one of the fierce forms of Dēvī is Raktadanti or bloody-toothed. Her representation in the temple is merely that of Mahishāsuramardini, killing the buffalo demon. The folk etymology connects her with Draupadi, of whom she is said to be an incarnation.⁵ According to the legends of the Rāja's family she has changed her name several times. When the family ruled at Delhi, she was called Dilyēśvari, when they removed to Mathurā, she became Bhnvanēśvari, and when they migrated to Warāṅgal, she assumed the

¹ Briggs, *Fire-hta*, Vol. I, p. 371.

² Duff's *Chronology* gives 1294 A.D. as the date of Pratāparudra's accession to the throne; see p. 208.

³ It may be noted that this is only a surmise on the assumption that the genealogy given in the inscription is correct and does not omit any names. Mr. Krishna Sastri suggests that the Pratāparudra of our inscription may be another person belonging to the Gajapati dynasty of Orissa, who is believed to have been powerful in Telingana in the sixteenth century A.D.

⁴ *Report*, p. 98.

⁵ Elliott's *Report*, 1856, p. 22.

name of Māṇikyēśvarī, which was changed to Dantēśvarī when they fled to Bastar. It is noteworthy that the tutelary goddess of the Nāgavamśī kings whom the present family succeeded was Māṇikyādēvi.¹ Inscriptions found in the state show that she had shrines at Bhairamgarh and Bārsūr, which are not very far away from Dantēwārā, then known as Tādālāpāl² or Tāḍa Lamkā (the town or island of palms). It is possible that there was one at the latter place also, and apparently this was the first place Annamarāja stopped at before he set out to conquer the surrounding country to get a footing in it.

Looking to the spirit of the age it appears very natural that he should have prayed to the local goddess for success and not improbably made a vow to make offerings, which on account of his having finally achieved success must have been unusually large. Only a tremendous number of victims could be accepted by the goddess in that particular form, and this being Raktadanti, the name Danti, Dantēśvarī or Dantāvalā must have suggested itself as most appropriate to call her by. Had he brought the goddess with him, he would probably have enshrined her at the capital he selected for his residence and would probably have maintained her old name. The change was necessitated not only for the reason stated above, but to avoid the name which was dear to his enemies and therefore unpleasant to the conqueror. The Mūsalmaṇs usually changed the names of the great cities they conquered, for instance, the name of Warāṅgal was changed to Sultānpur, when Ulugh Khān took it.³

With regard to geographical names Navaraṅgapura is a town⁴ in the Vizagapatam District and gives its name to the northernmost tahsil stretching into the Central Provinces and Bengal between the States of Bastar and Kālāhandī. The Rānī of Navaraṅgapura, a relative of the Jeypur family, who were at one time retainers of the Gajapati kings of Orissa and came over to Jeypur about the 15th century A.D., still resides at Navaraṅgapura. Oraṅgal is the well known Warāṅgal in the Nizām's dominions separated from Bastar by the Gōḍāvarī. Hastināpura and Daṇḍakāraṇya are classical names, the former being the capital city of the Kauravas, for which the great war of the *Mahābhārata* was waged, and the latter the forest in which Rāma spent a good deal of his time during his exile.⁵ I am unable to trace Vardī of the Chandēllas.

SANSKRIT TEXT.⁶

- 1 ॥ श्री दन्तावला देवी जयति ॥ श्री सोमदंशपांडवार्जुनकुले का-
- 2 ॥ कतीप्रतापरुद्रनामा राजा श्रीरंगलदेशे समभवत् ॥ यस्येदं पदं । 7न-
- 3 ॥ वल्लभधनुर्धराधिनाथे पृथिवीं शासति काकतीयरुद्रे ॥ अभवत्(त्)
- 4 ॥ परमग्रहारपीडा⁸ कुचकुंभेषु कुरंगलीचनानां ॥ तस्यैकदा रूसव-
- 5 ॥ शिमंजातीपद्रवात⁹ ॥ नष्टराज्यस्य शिवसायुज्यं प्राप्तस्य ॥ भ्राता अन्न-

¹ See above, Vol. III, p. 316.

² Gōḍas still use this name.

³ Elliott's *History*, Vol. III, p. 233.

⁴ See the *New Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Art. Nowrangpur.

⁵ The Bastar country is stated in the inscription to be 'near the Daṇḍakāraṇya'; and this is in a way suggestive. It has been usually held that Nāsik was included in Daṇḍakāraṇya and that it was from that place that Sītā was carried off by Rāvaṇa. If Bastar was near Daṇḍakāraṇya, Nāsik could not have been within it. In 1847 I visited a place named Parṇasālā on the banks of the Gōḍāvarī just on the southern boundary of the Bastar State, where the tradition is very strong that Sītā was abducted from that place. For many reasons I felt convinced that the claim made was a correct one. In the Marāṭhī journals a controversy on this point was raised which elicited many cogent reasons for holding this view.

⁶ From an impression prepared by Mr. Venkoba Rao.

⁷ Metre : Vasantamālikā.

⁸ Note the double sense of *agrahāra*, 'donation of land,' and 'excellent necklace.'

⁹ Read °द्रवात°.

- 6 ॥ मराजनामा यवनभयात् निजदेशं परित्यज्य दंडकारण्यनिकटवस्तरदेशे¹
 7 ॥ राज्यं चकार ॥ तद्वं(तद्वं)शे हंमिरदेवनामा² राजा जातः ।
 ततपुत्रो³ भैरवराजदेवना-
 8 ॥ मा राजा जातः ॥ ततपुत्रो³ राजाधिराजः 'पुरुषोत्तमदेवो ॥ तत-
 पुत्रो³ जयतसिंहरायदेवो रा-
 9 जा जातः ततपुत्रो³ नरसिंहरायदेवो राजा जातः ॥ ततपुत्रो³ जग-
 दीशरायदेवो जातः ॥ तत-
 10 पुत्रो¹ 'विरनारायणदेवो महाराजो जातः ॥ 'ततपुत्रः समस्तप्रशस्ति-
 सहित[.]*] सुत-⁷
 11 समपालितचातुर्वर्ण्यसंतान⁸ चंद्रवंशजामहाराज्ञी-वदनकुमरि⁹ देवी-सहित¹⁰ संचितको-
 12 र्तिवितान ॥ 'श्रीविरसिंहदेवदेवो महाराजः (॥) सप्तषष्टिवर्षावधि महीं
 परिपाल्य वैकुं-
 13 ठं जगाम ॥¹² ॥ तस्य पुत्रो विविधविरुदावलीविराजमान मानोन्नत ॥
 ममरसा-
 14 हसीकमल¹³ ॥ 'तरवारिविदारितप्रतिमहीपगल्ल ॥ प्रचंडदोईडाकृष्टकोदंड-
 15 षं(खं)डितारातिवर्ग ॥ हेलागृहीतनवरंगपुरदुर्ग ॥ 'पट्टमहिषीमहाराज्ञीअ-
 16 जबकुमरिदेवीसहितरक्षितचिवर्ग ॥ श्रीभगव[.]नगुरुमंत्रोपदेशे संजातभ-
 17 र्ग ॥ पृथुराजावतार अष्टादशवर्षवयप्राप्तरक्षपालदेवकुमार ॥ स्वस्ति श्री-
 18 महाराजाधिराजो दिक्पालदेवदेवो¹⁶ यथार्थनामा शतवर्षावधि निष्कण्टकां
 19 महीं पालयति ॥ तेन चैकदा 'श्वपुरवासिजनेन सह दंतावलां समागत्य
¹⁸कुटुं-
 20 वजात्रा कृत ॥ तत्र 'वहुसहस्रमहिषकागशरीरसंघातरक्तप्रवाहैः शंखिनीं

¹ Read 'बस्तर'.² Read ततपुत्रो.³ Read वीर°.⁷ Here a letter was carved which seems to have been afterwards cancelled.⁸ Read 'चातुर्वर्ण्यसंतान'.¹⁰ Read 'सहितः संचितकीर्तिवितानः.¹² Here also a letter was apparently carved but was afterwards rubbed out.¹³ Read 'साहसिक°.¹⁵ Read 'राज्ञी°.¹⁷ Read स्वपुर°.¹⁹ Read बहु°.² Read हंमीर°.⁴ Read पुरुषोत्तम°.⁶ Read ततपुत्रः.⁹ Read 'कुमारौ°.¹¹ Read 'वीर°.¹⁴ तरवारि is a vernacular word for खड्ग or करवाल.¹⁶ Read दिक्पाल°.¹⁸ Read कुटुम्बयात्रा कृता.

श्रीरामावलीदेवीजयति॥ श्रीमामवशपांडवार्जुनकुलेका
 २ ॥ कातीप्रतापरुदनाभाराजनीरं गल्देशसमभवत्॥ यस्येदं पयोन
 ४ ॥ वत्समयदुर्धराचिनाथे पृथिं गीशासतिकाकतीयुहः॥ अभव
 ६ ॥ पामयहापीडोकचकुंभे पुकुरंगलोचनाती॥ तस्येकदास्वस्व
 ८ ॥ वि संजातोपदवात्॥ नष्टराज्यस्थिवक्ष्युज्ये प्राप्स्य॥ आता
 १० ॥ मराजनामयवनमया तन्निर्देशपरि ॥ अजदेडकारण निकटवसर
 १२ ॥ गज्यवका ॥ तद्वंज्ञे हंमिरदेवता ॥ माराजजातः॥ ततपुत्रो मेघवराजदेवता
 १४ ॥ आताजातः॥ ततपुत्रो राजाचिरोजः ॥ उवात्मदेवो॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो
 १६ ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो
 १८ ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो
 २० ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो
 २२ ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो ॥ ततपुत्रो जयंतर्हि गयदेवो

2 तावलावे वीजयाति। देवपाणीसहपु गतिविषाणयमहमहाजादिकपालदेवकी क
 2 लियामरसकृतकेववेजा रवेलेमरुदसपायमहभावालिचिरेमोमरेसीपु
 4 ममलुनकेसतानउज्जैनहसदापरदाडिऔरगलकेराजापुपुवमठकाकतीप्र
 4 तामहदाभराजापुजेजाकिवरेऔरदउरावचामुककेमकुरजेकेराज्यकवर्जवपीसितेरा
 6 जकेऔरअमराजवसारमहाराजीकेपुनगलदुडिके। तेकेहैतानहमीरदेवराजापु
 6 ताकेपुवरेमरेजदेवगजासिकेपुवपुनसकमेममहाजा। ताकेपुउजिसिहदेवराजा
 8 पुउनरसिहरायेदेवमहाजाजिके। तापुवीलहियदेईअनेकतालवराकडिलेहमहा
 8 दा। ताकेपुमजगदीशरायदेवराजातिकेपुवदिसाएगाएदेवमहाजा। ताकेपुव
 10 सीसिहदेवदिवाममामनवतारपुनतातासहजुनसहितदेवराजापुणालकईदेनि
 10 निवदनकुसमिमराग। निविदेतावलाकेप्रसादेतदिकपालदेवपुत्रपापु। ताकेपुवरे
 12 जावदिकपालदेवदेवकहैराजासीपिकेवैशाषीपुनपापुहंपाणयाभवाविरेकठगए।
 12 ताकेपुमसिस्त्रीमहाजापिरलभकलपुशसिरे। पुवराजकेअदतारवुडिगए।
 14 वसमीसोभाकामपनपर। रामदासकरेणजनेनअवलसुमैनुसीतसागररीजिकुन
 14 ताकेपुमोमषीकेयमप्रतापजालिसोराचरे। निरतिमहैपीचरेवपुसैनासरदार
 16 वपुसमहादेवजाचारवसाविदासतनाभाहजोतिदसदिकपालकेपुनआविपुति
 16 गजे। दिकपालदेवकजरेततेदिनादेवविआहकीलेवुदीकेचंदेनरावरतनराजाकेकन्या
 18 जलपुअरीमहातनीविदेनराव। वरेसपालदेवनामजवरापुपुवपु। तावहत्तातेनवरा
 18 ग। ताकेपुमसिकलवेदपुनजजायवसरापुकेकेदिनवरेपुदेकीजोडिआराजापु
 20 वले। पुनसकलपुवसि। ताकेअतदेवनाकेकुदमजाजकेसम्वत्सवहसेसावि।
 20 पुनसुदिन। आरहवेसावधि। ११ संवत्सैजाजकेतैमोहजासेसाविकेसाओतेकर
 22 ताकेपुवरेवरेपीचदिनसमितीनदीलालकेसमवर्जअणी। ईअर्थमोथिलगवाजसिअरा
 22 जापुपुवितजाभा। औसकृतदाउमपरमहलिबाभा। असराजाआदिकपालदेवदेवसमा
 मकलेपुगजहैहिअनराजा। पुमा

- 21 नदीं श्रीशितोदामकरीत । इत्यर्थे लिखितं प्रस्ये तिष्ठत्वाचंद्रतारकं ॥
दिकपाल-
22 देवसदृशो³ भूपो न भविता कलौ ॥ १ ॥ सम्वत् १७६० वैसाख(शाख)
वदि ३या लिखितं श्री-
23 भगवानमिश्रमैथिलपंडितेन⁵ ॥

TRANSLATION.

Victory to the goddess Dantāvalā. In the lineage of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna of the lunar race there was a king named Kākati Pratāparudra in the Oraṅgal country, about whom this verse (is prevalent). 'While this Kākatiya Rndra the lord of 9 lākhs of archers was ruling the earth, there was great pain caused by the excellent necklaces in the pitcher-like bosoms of the deer-eyed ones, (and no oppression of *agrahāras*).' On his attaining union with Śiva⁶ after losing his kingdom owing to the calamity of a shower of golden rain once falling (during his reign) his brother named Annamarāja, having left his country through fear of the *yavanas*, ruled over the Bastar country near the Daṇḍaka forest. In his family was born the king Hammīradēva; his son was named Bhairavarājadēva; his son was the king of kings Purushōttamadēva; his son was the Rājan Jayatasimharāyadēva; his son was the Bājan Narasimharāyadēva, his son was Jagadīśarāyadēva; his son was the Mahārāja Viranārāyanaḍēva. His son, the illustrious Mahārāja Virasimhadēva; possessed of every glory; who protected the progeny of the four castes like his own issue; a (veritable) flag of accumulated fame; accompanied by his great queen Vadanakumaridēvi of the family of the moon, went to heaven after ruling the earth for 67 years. His son, the illustrious Mahārājadhīrāja Dīk-pālādēva with appropriate name; resplendent with various titles; high in honour; brave and daring in war; who with his sword tore asunder the cheeks of his rival kings; who destroyed the group of his enemies with the bow drawn by his powerful arms; who captured the Navarāṅgapura fort with ease; who with his chief consort, the great queen, Ajabakumaridēvi protected the *trivarga*⁷; who became effulgent through the sacred precepts taught by the illustrious Bhagavānaguru; who was the very incarnation of king Prithu, (and) to whom was born Prince Rakshapālādēva on attaining his 18th year, is now ruling the earth without obstacle (for a period which may last) for 100 years. By him was once performed a *kuṭumbayātrā* (pilgrimage with family), having come to Dantāvalā with the inhabitants of his capital. Then he made the river Śāṅkhinī red by the streams of blood from the killing of many thousands of buffaloes and goats. For this purpose this is written on the plain slab; may it last as long as the moon and stars do. In the Kali (age) there will not be a king like Dīk-pālādēva. Written on the 3rd of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha (month) Samvat 1760 by the Maithila Paṇḍit Bhagavānamiśra.

HINDI TEXT.

- 1 दन्तावला देवी जयति ॥ देववाणी-मह प्रशस्ति लिखाए⁸ गयर⁹ है महा-
राजा दिकपालदेव-के क-
2 लियुग-मह संस्कृत-के वचवैष्णो¹⁰ थोरहो हैं ते-पांड दूसर पाथर-मह
भाषा लिखे(खे) है [1*] सोमवंशी पांड-

¹ Read श्रीशितोदामकरीत.² Metre: Anuṣṭubh.³ Read दिक्पालदेवसदृशो भूपो.⁴ Read सम्वत्.⁵ Read पंडितेन.⁶ That is, on his death.⁷ *Trivarga* here probably means *dharma* (virtue), *artha* (utility) and *kāma* (pleasure).⁸ Read लिखाए.⁹ Read पाथर.¹⁰ Read वचवैष्णो.

- 3 व-अर्जुन-के संतान तुरुकान हस्तिनापुर छाडि श्रीरंगल-के राजा भए
[1*] ते वंश-मह काकती प्र-
- 4 तापरुद्र नाम राजा भए जे राजा शिव-के अंग नउ लाष¹ धानुक-के
ठाकुर जे-के राज्य सुवर्न वर्षा भै ते रा-
- 5 जा-के भाई अन्नमराज ²वस्तर-मह राजा भए श्रीरंगल छाडि-कै ॥ ते-के
संतान हंभीरदेव राजा भए
- 6 ता-के पुत्र ³भैराजदेव राजा ॥ ता-के पुत्र पुरुसोत्तमदेव महं(हा)राजा ॥
ता-के पुत्र जैसिंहदेव राजा
- 7 ता-के पुत्र नरसिंहरायदेव महाराजा जे-कर महारानी लक्ष्मिमादेई
अनेक ताल वाग करि सोरह महा-
- 8 दान दीहे ॥ ता-के पुत्र जगदीशरायदेव राजा ॥ ता-के पुत्र विर-
नारायणदेव महाराजा ॥ ता-के पुत्र
- 9 वीरसिंहदेव देव नाम धर्म-अवतार पंडित-दाता सर्व-गुन-सहित देव-
ब्राम्हण-पालक चंदेलि-
- 10 नि वदनकुमरि महारानी-विषे दंतावला-के प्रसाद-ते दिकपाल देव पुत्र
पाए ॥ 'शतसठि वर्ष रा(स)-
- 11 ज्य करि दिकपालदेव देव-कहं राज्य सौपि-कै दैशाषी(खी) पूर्णिमा-महं
⁴प्राणायाम समाधि वैकुंठ गए ॥
- 12 ता-के पुत्र स्वस्ति श्री महाराजाधिराज सकल-प्रशस्ति-स[हित] पृथुराज-
के अवतार ⁵बुद्धि-गणेश
- 13 ⁶वल-भीम सोभा-काम पन-परशुराम दान-करण अर्जुन अचल-सुमेरु सील-
सागर रीम्मे-कु(न)-
- 14 वेर तेज-पौन घोम्मे⁷-यम प्रताप-अग्निनि छांडा⁸ धरे निररिति सहैघो धरे
वरुण सेना-सरदार हं-
- 15 द्र वध[दि]त महादेव आचार-ब्रम्हा विद्या-सेसनाग एह भांति दस दिक्-
पाल-के गुन जानि पंडित
- 16 वामन दिकपाल देव नाम धरे ॥ ते दि[क]पाल देव विश्वाह कीहे
वरदी-के चंदेल राव रतनराजा-के कन्या

¹ Read लाष.² Read वस्तर.³ Read भैरवराज⁹⁴ Read सतसठि. The स which is added at the end of the line after रा is perhaps meant as a correction of स in शत¹⁰.⁵ Read प्राणायाम.⁶ Read बुद्धि¹¹.⁷ Read बल¹².⁸ Read खीम्मे.⁹ Read खांडा.

- 17 अजवकुमरि महारानी विषैं अठारहें वर्ष रक्षपाल देव नाम जुवराज
पुत्र भए ॥ तव हज्जा ते नवरंग
- 18 पुरगढ टोरि फारि सकल वंद करि जगन्नाथ वस्तर पठै-कै फेरि
नवरंग पुर दे-कै ओडिया राजा थापे-
- 19 [र]वाजे ॥ पुनि सकल पुरवासि लोग समेत दंतावला-के कुटुम-जात्रा
करे मस्वत् सत्रह सै साठि १७६०
- 20 चैत्र सुदि १४ आरंभ वैशाख(ख) वदि इते संपूर्ण भै जात्रा कतेकौ
हजार भैसा वोकरा मारे ते-कर र-
- 21 कत-प्रवाह वह पांच दिन संधिनी^१ नदी लाल कुसुम वर्न भए ॥
ई अर्थ मैथिल भगवानमिश्र रा-
- 22 जगुरु पंडित भाषा औ संस्कृत दोउ पाथर-मह लिषाए^२ ॥ अस राजा
औ दिक्पाल देव देव समा-
- 23 न कलि युग न होहै आन राजा ॥ ॥ ॥

TRANSLATION.

(Lines 1—2.) Victory to the goddess Dantāvalā. There is a stone on which Mahārāja Dikpālādēva's *prastāvi* (eulogy) is written in the language of gods, (but as) the readers of Sanskrit are (very) few in the Kali age, therefore (this) second stone has been inscribed in the vernacular.

(Ll. 2—17.) The descendants of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna of the lunar race having left Hastināpura (when it went to) the Turks (Musalmāns) became kings of Oraṅgal. In that family there was a king named Kākati Pratāparudra, who was an incarnation of Śiva, the lord of 9 lākh archers, in whose reign golden rain fell. That king's brother Annamarāja became king of Bastar having abandoned Oraṅgal. His son was king Hammiradēva; his son Rājā Bhai[rava]rājadēva; his son Mahārājā Purushōttamadēva; his son Rājā Jaisimhadēva; his son Mahārājā Narasimharāyadēva, whose Mahārānī Lachhimādēī made several tanks and gardens and gave the sixteen charitable gifts; his son (was) Rājā Jagadīśarāyadēva; his son Mahārājā Viranārāyanadēva. His son named Virasimhadēva was the very incarnation of virtue, charitable to the learned, possessed of all good qualities, a protector of gods and Brāhmanas. He begat through the favour of Dantāvalā a son Dikpālādēva with his Mahārānī Vadanakumari of the Chandēlla family. Having ruled for 67 years he went to the region of gods by absorbing himself in devout meditation by suspending his breath, on the full moon day of Vaiśākha, after making over the kingdom to Dikpālādēva-dēva. His son, the illustrious Mahārājādhirāja, being possessed of all glory, the very incarnation of Prithurāja, a Gaṇēśa in wisdom, a Bhīma in prowess, a Cupid in beauty, a Paraśurāma in (sticking to his) vow, a Karṇa in charity, an Arjuna (in archery), immovable like Sumēru, an ocean of good conduct, was named Dikpālādēva by Paṇḍit Vāmana, knowing that he possessed the quantities of the 10 guardians of the quarters, (resembling) a Kubēra when pleased, Wind in swiftness, the god of death when displeased, fire in splendour, a Nirriti when wielding

^१ Read रुखिनी.^२ Read लिखाए.

a sword, a Varuṇa when carrying a noose (?), an Indra when commanding the army, Mahā-dēva when promoting destruction (?), a Brahmā in behaviour and a Śeṣhanāga in knowledge. This Dikpālādēva married *Mahārānī* Ajabakumari, daughter of the Chandēlla Rāo Ratanarāja of Vardī. Unto her was born an heir-apparent named Rakshapālādēva in his (or her) 18th year.

(Ll. 17—23.) He (Dikpālādēva) having stormed and destroyed the Navaraṅgapura fort and having imprisoned all (and) having sent Jagannātha to Bastar gave away Navaraṅgapura and established an Oṛiyā Rājā there. Afterwards he performed the *kuṭumbayātrā* to Dantāvalā with all the residents of his capital in Samvat seventeen hundred (and) sixty, 1760, beginning on the 14th of the bright fortnight of Chaitra and ending on the 3rd of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha. Several thousands of buffaloes and goats were killed, through the streams of whose blood the river Śāṅkhinī for 5 days assumed the colour of red flowers. This matter the king's preceptor the Paṇḍit the Maithila Bhagavānamiśra got written on two stones both in the vernacular and in Sanskrit. A king like the illustrious god-like Dikpālādēva there shall not be in the Kali age.

No. 31.—BHANDUP PLATES OF CHUITTARAJADEVA; A.D. 1026.

By J. F. FLEET, I.C.S. (RETD.), PH.D., C.I.E.

The record on these plates, which were found at Bhāṇḍūp, a village in the Sālsette tāluka of the Thāna District, Bombay, was first brought to notice, from the original plates, by Mr. W. H. Wathen in 1835, in JRAS, first series, vol. 2, p. 383; and a reading of the text, with a partial translation, was given by him in 1837, in the same journal, vol. 4, p. 109. Subsequently the plates came into the hands of Professor Bühler, who published a critical reading of the record, with a nearly full translation, in 1876, in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 5, p. 277, but omitted to give a facsimile. After that, the plates were lost sight of till 1913, when they came to light in London: they were then secured by Sir C. Hercules Read, and are now deposited in the British Museum. I edit the record again, from the original plates lent to me by Sir C. H. Read, in order to give the long-required facsimile illustration, and to make a few improvements in the general treatment of the record and its surroundings. The facsimile has been prepared from excellent ink-impressions which Mr. Cousens was good enough to make for me; and the illustration of the seal is from a drawing by him. The plates have always been known as "the Bhāṇḍūp plates"; the record is entered under this name as No. 307 in Professor Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Southern India, *ante*, vol. 7, appendix; and the name has become so well established that we need hardly change it now: but a more strictly appropriate designation of the record would be "the Nōura grant," as it registers the gift of a property at a village named Nōura, and is not really connected with Bhāṇḍūp.

The plates are three in number, each about $7\frac{1}{2}$ " in width by $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in height: the first and last plates are engraved on the inner side only; the second, on both sides. They are for the most part well preserved¹; and the inscription is quite legible all through: but in a

¹ The gaps above and below the ring-holes are the result of the ink-impressions having been made without cutting the ring; not of any damage to the plates.

few places a rather faint superscript \bar{e} or an *anusvāra*, discernible on the original plates, has failed to appear in the lithograph. The plates are strung on a ring about $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and $2\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter which passes through holes in them. The ring has not been cut. The ends of it are secured by the back part of a seal which is circular, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter. The face of the seal is surrounded by a beaded edge, and bears, in high relief, a representation of *Garuḍa*, the device on the banner of the Śīlāhāras (see line 18 of the text), shown as a man with an eagle's beak, squatting and facing full-front, with his hands joined palm to palm and held up before his chest, and with somewhat imaginative wings projecting from behind his shoulders: his head is surmounted by a tiara, and has a halo behind it. There is no legend on the seal. The weight of the three plates with the ring and seal is closely about 5 lbs. 4 oz.



Scale ·80.

The characters are Nāgari, of the usual Western India type of the eleventh century, well and uniformly formed. The average size of them is a little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ ". The interiors of the letters show, as usual, marks of working the engraver's tool. The plates are substantial; and so the letters, though reasonably deep, do not show through on the backs of the first and last plates. The characters include a form of the rather rare *jh* in *Jhamjha*, line 8, and *jhampi*, line 18. The forms of *dh* and *v* are very similar; and so also are those of *ch* and *r*, *p* and *y*, and *ś* and *s*. The *b* is always denoted by *v*; but the cases are few: I have not thought it necessary to mark them by correcting the text. The vowel \bar{e} , attached to a consonant, is made sometimes above the consonant, as in *labhatē*, line 1, sometimes on the left of it, according to the earlier practice, as in *kētu*, line 3: a similar remark applies to this stroke as part of \bar{o} ; contrast *Sivō* and *kal-ōpamā*, line 2. In line 34 we have forms of the decimal figures 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9: the 8, which somewhat resembles an inverted 4, is peculiar. The verses are punctuated with single and double marks of punctuation: this use of the single mark is rather exceptional for that time.—The language is Sanskrit, sufficiently accented all through. The introductory part, as far as line 16, is given in eleven verses; and in the subsequent part, in lines 27, 30, 47—50, and 54, there are some of the standard verses on the subject of the merit of making grants, the sin of confiscating them, etc. Verse 1 uses the word *yaka*, for *ya*, 'who,' for the sake of a rather feeble pun on the name Gaṇanāyaka, i.e. Gaṇapati. In line 18 we have the word *jhampin*, which is given in Monier-Williams' Sanskrit Dictionary as meaning 'a leaper, an ape,' from *jhampa*, 'a jump': it is used here in the sense of 'one who excels.'¹

¹ The expression here is *tyāga-jagaj-jhampin*. It occurs in other inscriptions, too, if I remember aright. But there are also variations:—

(1) *tyāga-jagaj-jhampa-jhampad-āchāryya*, in line 61 of the Khārēpāṭa Śīlāhāra plates of A.D. 1095, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 9, p. 33. For *jhampada*, of which the *jhampaḷa* and *jhampaṇa* which we have below seem to be variants, Monier-Williams gives the meaning '(in music) a kind of measure': this makes it equivalent to *jhampā-tāla*, which also means 'a kind of cymbal.'

In records of the Kādambas of Goa from the Kanarese country, we have the following, which I check and revise from ink-impressions:—

(2) *tyāga-jaga-jhampa-jhampaḷ-āchāryya*; in the Gōlihaḷli inscription, JBBRAS, vol. 9, p. 296, line 11.
 (3) *tyāga-jaga-jhampa-jhampaṇ-āchāryya*; in the Siddāpūr inscription, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 11, p. 273, line 11.
 (4) *tyāga-jhaga-jhampaṇ-āchāryya*; in the Kittūr inscription, JBBRAS, vol. 9, p. 304, line 8. Here, there is a temptation to regard *jhaga* as a mistake for *jaga-jhampa*; but it may be taken quite well as the word *jhaga* itself, which Kittel gives as meaning 'glittering, shining; notoriety, greatness,' and which is evidently connected with Monier-Williams' *jhaga-jhagāya*, 'to sparkle, flash.'

As regards orthography, we may note the following points :—(1) As remarked above, the record uses *v* for *b* throughout, in the few cases which are involved. (2) The dental sibilant is found very often for the palatal one ; and this has entailed many corrections, though, in cases of doubtful readings, I have given the benefit in favour of the record having the right sibilant, *ś* or *s* as the case may be : this feature is perhaps due to carelessness in writing or engraving more than to any orthographical peculiarity. (3) Except in *ṇḍ*, a nasal in combination is very often represented by the *anusvāra* ; and we have such contrasts as *raṇy-*, line 10, against *raṇga*, line 8, and *paṇcha*, line 23, and *paṇchadasyām*, line 34, against *paṇchabhīr*, line 53 : on the other hand, we find the nasal used, where the *anusvāra* would have been quite correct, in *samvatsar-*, line 33 (against *samvatsara* in the same line), and in *samvyavahār-*, line 40, and (in *saṁdhi*) in *trayan=tēna*, line 31, *dattām=vā*, line 54, *-āksharam=vā*, line 59. (4) Consonants are usually doubled after *r* ; but we have in even the first line *kāryēshu*, against *sarvva*.

The inscription is a record of the *Mahīmaṇḍalēśvara* or great feudatory prince *Chhittarāja-dēva*, a member of the family of the *Śilāhāras* of the Northern *Konkan* : and the object of it is to notify that he gave to a *Brāhmaṇ* a field at a village named *Nōura*. Verses 3 to 11, lines 3 to 16, present his pedigree, but are of no interest except for the names that they give ; they do not add any historical details : it may be noted that verses 1 and 2, and 3 to 9, are verses 1 and 2, and 4 to 10, in the *Thāpa* plates of A.D. 1017 ; and verses 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, and 11, are found again as verses 1 to 3, 10 to 12, and 17, in the *Khārēpāṭaṇ* plates of A.D. 1095.¹ Verse 3 claims the mythical *Jīmūtavāhana*, son of (the *Vidyādharma* king) *Jīmūtakētu*, as the founder of the family ; whence *Chhittarāja* has the title, among others, of “ born in the lineage of *Jīmūtavāhana* ” (line 17). But the first historical name is that of *Kapardin I*, in verse 4. The pedigree, as given in this record, is shown on the opposite page : for a continuation of it, and for dates and further information, reference may be made to my *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, in the *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, vol. 1, part 2 (1896), p. 538 ff., and to No. 302 and subsequent entries in Professor *Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Southern India*² : regarding the names *Pulaśakti*, *Vappuvanna*, and *Kēśidēva* see notes to lines 5, 8, and 14 of the text.

The family-name is presented in line 5 as *Silāra*, with the dental *s* (perhaps by mistake for the palatal *ś*) ; in line 15 as *Śilāra* with the palatal *ś* (perhaps by mistake for the dental *s*) ; and in line 17 as *Śilāhāra*, with, certainly, the mistake of *s* for *ś*.³ It is a moot-point whether the original form was *Śilāhāra* and *Silāra* or *Śilāra* was a corruption of it, or whether *Śilāhāra* is only a Sanskritized form of a vernacular name : in either case, however, the form *Śilāhāra* means “ food on a rock,” with reference to the “ lofty rocky slab,” “ the rock of execution or sacrifice,” of the story about *Jīmūtavāhana*, *Garuḍa*, and *Śaṅkhachūḍa*, to which allusion is made in verse 3 : about this, see note 2 on p. 265 below.

¹ For these two records see the next note, Nos. 306 and 309. The record on the *Thāpa* plates has after its verse 2 another verse invoking *Śiva* again.

² The full references for three of these records, which I have occasion to mention several times in my remarks, may be given here : they are :—

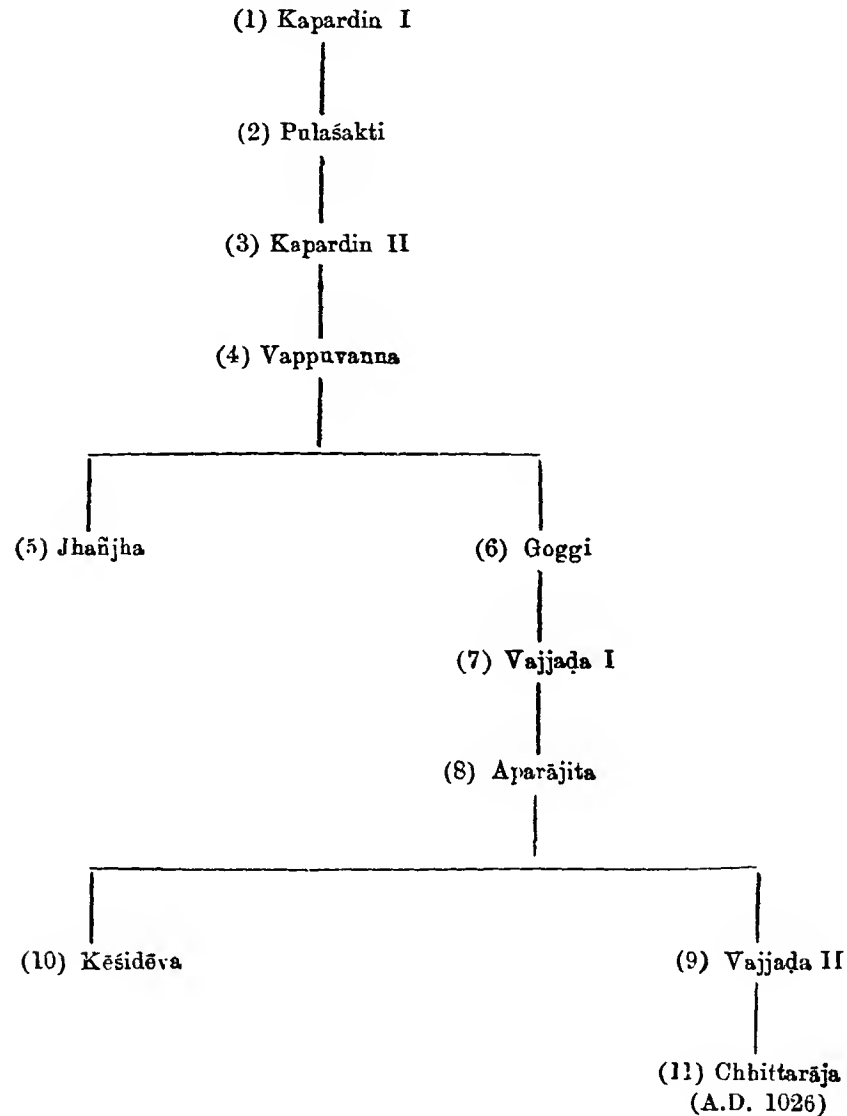
No. 305 : the *Bhādāna* grant of *Aparājīta-dēva*, dated in A.D. 997 : edited, with a facsimile, by Professor *Kielhorn* in *Epi. Ind.*, vol. 3 (1894-5), p. 271.

No. 306 : the *Thāpa* plates of *Arikēśaridēva* (the *Kēśidēva* of the present record), dated in A.D. 1017 : translation, with part of the text (as far, perhaps, as the end of the first plate), by *Ramachana Pandit* in *Asiatic Researches*, vol. 1 (1788 ; fifth edition, 1806), p. 357 : see also p. 259 below.

No. 309 : the *Khārēpāṭaṇ* plates of *Anantapāla-Anantadēva*, dated in A.D. 1095 : edited, with a lithograph, by *Mr. K. T. Telang* in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 9 (1880), p. 33.

³ Elsewhere we have the following forms : *Silāra* (with the dental *s* and short *i*) in a record of A.D. 1008, *Kielhorn's Southern List*, No. 301 ; *Śiyālāra* in a record of A.D. 1058, *ibid.*, No. 315 : *Sailāhāra* in a record of A.D. 1110, *ibid.*, No. 317 ; and *Seḷara* and *Śilāhāra* (short *a* in the second syllable) in two records of the tenth and the eleventh or twelfth century, see *ibid.*, No. 94, note 4.

The Śilāhāras of the Northern Koṅkaṇ according to the Bhaṇḍūp plates
of A.D. 1026.



Among the titles given to Chhittarāja in this record one is *Tagarapura-paramēśvara*, "supreme lord of the town Tagara" (line 17).¹ The ancient city *Tagara*, mentioned in the first and second centuries A.D. as a place of importance on the great trading-route between the east coast of India and Broach on the west coast, is the present *Tēr*, the 'Tair, Thair, and Ther,' of some maps and gazetteers, in the Naldrug District of the Nizam's territory, in lat. 18° 19', long. 76° 12', about ninety-five miles towards south-east-by-south from the well-known

¹ In titles of this kind the more usual term was *puravarēśvara*, or *puravar-ādhiśvara*, "supreme lord of [so-and-so] a host of towns."

Paithan on the Gōdāvarī.¹ This title does not imply that Chhittarāja had any dominion at Tagara, Ter, which is far away from what was his territory; it only means that his family claimed that city as the original home of their ancestors. The same hereditary title belonged also to another branch of the same stock, that of the Śilāhāras of Karād.² From among various similar titles, and in illustration (if such is needed) of the point that they do not involve territorial dominion, we may conveniently quote here that of "lord of Māhishmati a best of towns," which belonged to the Ahihaya princes of the Gulbarga District.³ There is not the slightest reason for thinking that the power of any member of Chhittarāja's branch of the Śilāhāra stock reached anywhere above the Western Ghats: especially in view of the points that the actual extent of his territory is expressly defined in line 20 f. of this record as being "the whole land of the Koṅkaṇa, comprising many territories acquired by his own arm⁴ and containing fourteen hundred villages headed by Puri," and that none of the records claim more than the Koṅkaṇ. And even the expression "the whole land of the Koṅkaṇa" must be taken with a limitation. The term Koṅkaṇ denotes properly the whole strip between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, from the river Tapti as far certainly as Pālgṛhāt at the south of the Malabar District, Madras, and perhaps as far as Cape Comorin: and the territory consisted of seven divisions which were known as "the Seven Koṅkaṇs."⁵ The Śilāhāras certainly did not at any time possess the whole of that territory, from either point of view as to its southern limit. It is unlikely that their power extended on the north beyond the river Ambikā, which falls into the sea some twelve miles north of Balsār in the Surat District; or at any rate beyond the Pūrṇā, which flows into the sea some ten or twelve miles farther north in the same district: in A.D. 1051 the territory just above the river Mṇḍhōlā, about eight miles north of the Pūrṇā, belonged to a Chālukya or Chaulukya prince Trilōchanapāla of Lātadēśa⁶; and we have also a record of his grandfather Kirtirāja from the same parts.⁷ Towards the south, Chhittarāja's uncle Arikēśarin (the Kēśidēva of the present record), who is similarly described in the Thāṇa plates of A.D. 1017⁸ as ruling "the whole land of the Koṅkaṇa, comprising many territories acquired by his own arm, and containing fourteen hundred villages headed by Puri," seems to have gained for his family a domain reaching as far perhaps as Goa, by taking the country in that direction from a member of the southern branch of the Śilāhāra stock, the Maṇḍalika Raṭṭarāja, who was ruling there in A.D. 1008⁹: but that is the utmost limit that can be given to the Śilāhāras in that direction.

Another of the titles given here to Chhittarāja is "the *Mahāsāmantādhipati* who has attained all the *pañchamahāśabda*" (line 16-17). As to the meaning of the term *pañchamahāśabda*, regarding which there had been different views, in a full note in my *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 296, note 9, I arrived at the conclusion, in agreement with some other writers, that it denotes the sounds of five great musical instruments (*pañcha-mahāvādya*), the use of which was allowed, as a special mark of distinction, to persons of high rank and

¹ See my paper in JRAS, 1901, p. 537.

² See *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 546.

³ See farther on in this journal under my note on the Kemhāvi inscription of A.D. 1054 attached to Dr. Barnett's paper on the Yēwūr inscription A.

⁴ This acquisition, however, was actually made by his uncle Arikēśarin, the Kēśidēva of the present record (if not by even some earlier member of the family), who is described in exactly the same way in the Thāṇa plates of A.D. 1017 (see just below).

⁵ See *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 282, note 5, and p. 426.

⁶ See No. 356 in Kielhorn's List of the inscriptions of Northern India, *ante*, vol. 5, appendix; and for the identification of the places mentioned in the record see *Ind. Ant.*, 1902, p. 255.

⁷ *Ibid.*, No. 354.

See p. 252 above note 2, No. 305.

See the Khārēpāṭa plates of A.D. 1008, No. 391 in Kielhorn's Southern List.

authority. Since then, the term has been found used in a different sense in Kashmir, as meaning "five offices, the names of which began with the word *mahā* (*mahat*), 'great,' " in a passage in the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, 4. 140-3, where we are told that king Muktāpīḍa-Lalitāditya (about A.D. 700-37) conferred on his minister Mitraśarman the *pañcha-mahāśabda*,¹ namely *mahāpratihārapīḍā*, "the office of high chamberlain"; *mahāsamdhivigraha*, that of "chief minister for peace and war"; *mahāśvaśālā*, that of "chief master of the horse"; *mahābhāṇḍāgāra*, that of "high keeper of the treasury"; and *mahāsādhanaśabhāga*, that of "chief executive minister": the text, it may be added, further seems to imply that the king created these as new posts (so far as Kashmir was concerned), over and above the "eighteen offices" which already existed. That, however, is a quite exceptional case. We are concerned here with the epigraphic use of the term, in which it occurs in connection, not with ministers, but with great feudatory princes and paramount sovereigns.² And there is no reason for departing from the decision that the expression refers in the case of Chhittarāja, and generally, to the privilege of having played before him five such instruments as the *śṛṅga* or *kombu*, 'the horn,' the *tammaṭa* or *halige*, 'the tabor, timbrel, or tambourine,' the *śāṅkha* or *davaḷa*, 'the conch-shell,' the *bhēri* or *bājā*, 'the kettle-drum,' and the *jayaghantā* or *jāgaṭe*, 'the bell, cymbal, or gong.'³

¹ *Pañcha-mahāśabda-bhājanam taṁ vyadhatta*: for the meaning compare *ibid.*, verse 680, where the *pañcha mahāśabdāḥ* are distinctly marked as "offices": that verse says:—"His eldest (maternal uncle) Utpalaka took the *pañcha mahāśabdāḥ*: the other maternal uncles took the other *karmasthānāni*."

² Another instance in which it is found coupled with a paramount title, in addition to those given by me in the note mentioned above, is in a Baḷagāmi inscription of A.D. 1158, *Pāli, Sanskrit, and Old-Canarese Inscriptions*, No. 183, line 15; *Epi. Carn.*, vol. 7, Shimoga, Sk. 123; where the Kaḷachurya Bijjala is styled *samadhigatapañchamahāśabda-mahārājādhirāja*: but the actual position of Bijjala at that time is not clear; he had a reckoning of his own beginning in A.D. 1156; but the Western Chālukya Taila III was still reigning, at least nominally, in A.D. 1158 and down to 1161.

The reason why the cases are so few in which there is a mention of the *pañchamahāśabda* in connection with paramount sovereigns, is obviously that the privilege belonged to them as a matter of course. In literature the playing of the *pañcha-mahāśabda* and auspicious drums in a royal procession is mentioned in a passage from a tale by a Jain Kanarese writer, Rēvākōṭyāchārya, given in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 12, p. 96: the words there are *pañchamahāśabdanḡaḷam baddavanada pare(re)gaḷum bājise*.

To my previous notes on this matter (see also vol. 5 above, p. 216, note 3) the following may be added:—

(1) Two cases of ministers who possessed this privilege, but who were also *Sāmantas*, are (a) the *Mahāsamdhivigrahika*, the *Sāmanta* Bappabhaṭṭi, who wrote the record of A.D. 739 on the Nausāri plates of the Chālukya prince Avanijanīśraya-Fulakēśirāja of Gujarāt; Seventh Oriental Congress, Vienna (1886), Arian Section, p. 234, text line 49; here the term is *prāpta*^o instead of the usual *samadhigata*^o; and (b) the *Mahāsamdhivigrahādhiprita*, the *Sāmanta* Māndalla, who wrote the record of A.D. 775 on the Pimpri plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa prince Dhāravarsha-Dhruvarāja of Gujarāt; vol. 10 above, p. 89, text lines 65-6.

(2) From lines 56-6 of the record of Tivaradēva on the Baloda plates we learn that his son-in-law Nannarāja (who is mentioned without any indication of princely or official rank) had this privilege; vol. 7 above, p. 105; and line 2 (as also line 2 of the Rājim plates, *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 294) speaks of it as belonging to princes in general.

(3) The record on the Kanker plates of A.D. 1213-14 speaks of the privilege in connection with the *Mahāmaṇḍalika* Pamparājadēva as a boon obtained from the goddess Kātyāyāni; vol. 9 above, p. 168, text line 2.

(4) A mention of the *pañchamahāśabda* of the Jains, as a religious item, is found in an inscription of A.D. 1368, embodying a compact between the Jains and the Vaishnavas which was sanctioned by king Bhkkarāya I of Vijayanagara; *Epi. Carn.*, vol. 2, Inscriptions at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa, No. 136.

³ These are the instruments, specified according to both their Sanskrit and their Kanarese or other vernacular names, in the passage in the Kanarese Vivēkachintāmaṇi (referred to in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 12, p. 96) as given by Kittel in his Kannada-English Dictionary under *pañcha-mahāvādya*. Under *aydu*, he has quoted from Maṅgarāja's Nighaṇṭu a list of the *aydu uttama-vādya* or "five best musical instruments" as being *śṛṅge*, 'the lute,' *tāḷa*, 'the cymbal,' *muraḷa*, 'the tambourine,' *kahaḷe*, 'the metal horn or trumpet,' and *vāsa*, 'the flute or pipe.' There was evidently a difference between the "great" instruments and the "best" ones!

The details of the date of this record (lines 32-5) are, the Śaka year 948 expired, the Kshaya *saṃvatsara*; the fifteenth *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Kārttika; Ravi, i.e. Ravivāra (Sunday); an eclipse of the sun. The date is an irregular one; because, on even a preliminary point of course there cannot be an eclipse of the sun on the fifteenth *tithi* of the bright fortnight, i.e. at the full-moon. For the rest the position is as follows:¹—The Kshaya *saṃvatsara* in question began, as a Chaitrādi lunar year according to the southern lunisolar system of the cycle, on 22 March A.D. 1026. The full-moon *tithi* of Kārttika answered in that year to 28 October, on which day it ended at 18 hrs. 18 min. after mean sunrise, i.e. 18 min. after midnight, (for Ujjain); but the day was a Friday (not a Sunday as stated): there was a large eclipse of the moon, visible in India²; but, as has been said, the record specifies an eclipse of the sun. The new-moon *tithi* of Kārttika answered in that same year to 12 November, on which day it ended at about 1 hr. 38 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain); but the day was a Saturday (not a Sunday): there was an annular eclipse of the sun; but it was not visible in India³; and, as has been said, the record specifies the full-moon *tithi*. In these circumstances, while the intended date seems to have been either 28 October or 12 November A.D. 1026, and while there may be a preference in favour of the earlier date because of the eclipse which certainly occurred visibly then, we cannot decide which of these two days was really meant; because the week-day is not right from either point of view.

Of the local places mentioned in this record, the first is a town named Puri, which is marked as the chief town of a province consisting of fourteen hundred villages (line 20 f.): it and its province are thus referred to in the record with a view to locating in a general way the village at which the grant was made. Various proposals have been made to identify Puri⁴; but the name is too vague for any certain conclusion to be arrived at. An idea, however, as to the position and extent of the fourteen-hundred province of which it was the chief town, is got as follows. As will be seen, the places mentioned in the present record were in the Śālsette tāluka of the Thāṇa District. Further, in the Thāṇa plates of A.D. 1017⁵ there is the same reference as in our present record to "the fourteen hundred villages headed by Puri": and at any rate one of the villages granted by that record, namely Chāvināra, can be identified (see p. 260 below), and is found in the Bhiwṇḍi tāluka of the same district, immediately on the north-east of the Śālsette tāluka. Again, the Bhādāna grant of A.D. 997⁶ places in the Mahirihāra *viśaya* of what it calls "the Koṅkaṇ marked out by fourteen hundred villages" the village Bhādāna, which is about seven miles farther on towards the east-north-east in the Bhiwṇḍi tāluka. And the record on the Khārēpāṭaṇ plates of A.D. 1095,⁷ which makes the same reference that we have in our present record to the whole land of the Koṅkaṇ and the fourteen hundred villages headed by Puri, shows by its statements in lines 77-9 that the Puri province included the ports of Sthānaka, Nāgapura, Surpāraka, and Chēmūli or Chēmūlya,⁸ which it says, were "on the coasts in the Kuṅkaṇa

¹ Compare Professor Kielborn's examination of this date in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 24, p. 13, No. 179.

² Sewell, *Eclipses of the Moon in India*, table E, p. 23.

³ Von Oppolzer, *Canon der Finsternisse*, p. 214, and plate 107.

⁴ See *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 234.

⁵ See p. 252 above, note 2, No. 306.

⁶ See p. 252 above, note 2, No. 305.

⁷ See p. 252 above, note 2, No. 309.

⁸ In this passage this name may be taken either as Chēmūli (as was practically done by Mr. Telang, who, however, wrote "Chemuli"), or as Chēmūlya: but it is given plainly as Chēmūlya in lines 29 and 57 of the Khārēpāṭaṇ plates of the Southern Siṅghāra prince Rattarāja; *ante*, vol. 3, p. 297. The place is of considerable antiquity and repute, and is mentioned as Chēmūla (perhaps for Chēmūli) in early inscriptions at Kānhēri; Lüders, *List of the Brāhmī Inscriptions*, *ante*, vol. 10, appendix, Nos. 996, 1033. For some twenty different corruptions of the name in foreign writings, beginning with the Simyilla and Timoula of Ptolemy, see the Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, vol. 11, Kolāha and Janjira, p. 269.

(i.e. *Koṅkaṇa*) fourteen-hundred."¹ *Sthānaka* is the present *Ṭhāṇa* itself.² *Nāgapura* has not been identified. But *Surpāraka* is *Sōpārā* or *Supārā*, near the coast, in the Bassein tāluka of the *Ṭhāṇa* District, some thirty miles north of Bombay. And *Chēmūli* or *Chēmūlya* is *Chēmwal*, *Chēul*, *Chaul*, on the coast, in the *Alibāg* tāluka of the *Kolāba* District, about twenty-five miles south of Bombay. Thus, the *Purī* or *Koṅkaṇa* fourteen-hundred seems to answer fairly closely to the Bassein, *Sālsette*, *Bhiwṇḍī*, and *Kalyāṇ* tālukas, with perhaps also the *Karjat* tāluka of *Ṭhāṇa*, and the *Panwēl*, *Pēṇ*, and *Alibāg* tālukas of *Kolāba*.

As regards other local places, the record registers the grant of a field, presumably a large one, in a village named *Nōura* (line 42), which it places in the *Shaṭṣhasṭī-vishaya* and in (the territory of) "the famous *Sthānaka*." This last name, *Sthānaka*, is, of course, the earlier form of the present *Ṭhāṇēṃ*, *Ṭhāṇa*.³ *Shaṭṣhasṭī* is the present *Sāsṭī*, *Sālsette* the island which forms the tāluka of which the head-quarters station is at *Ṭhāṇa*: its name means "sixty-six," and marks it as having consisted originally of a group of sixty-six villages⁴: this name is found in the intermediate form of *Sāsaṭī* in the *Ṭhāṇa* plates of the *Dēvagiri-Yādava* king *Rāmachandra* dated in A.D. 1272.⁵ In defining the field that was granted, the record tells us that it was bounded on the east and north-east by *Gōmvaṇi*; on the south by *Gōrapavali*; and on the west by the king's high-way. We may safely follow Professor *Bühler* in identifying *Nōura* with a village in the *Sālsette* tāluka shown as 'Nowohur' in the Indian Atlas sheet 25 (1854), in lat. 19° 9', long. 73° 1', about two miles south-south-west from *Ṭhāṇa*, and *Gōmvaṇi* with the 'Gowhan' of the same map, about half a mile north-by-east from 'Nowohur,' which, it may be added, is shown about one mile and a half north-east from *Bhāṇḍūp*: these two villages, however, do not exist now: the Atlas quarter-sheet 25, N.E. (1905), marks the places which they occupied as being now waste land on the foreshore of the *Ṭhāṇa* Creek.⁶ The maps do not show any representative of *Gōrapavali*, which must have been somewhere on the east of *Nōura*, and perhaps was a hamlet (*palli*, *valī*) of that place: this village must have disappeared even before the other two.⁷

¹ The form *Kuṃkaṇa* occurs in line 79 and again in line 84: in line 65 the record presents the more usual form *Koṃkaṇa* = *Koṅkaṇa*.

² Regarding this name see the next note.

³ The text, line 41, uses the expression *śrī-Sthānaka*: and the same combination occurs in line 55 of the *Bhādāna* grant of A.D. 997; in the *Ṭhāṇa* plates of A.D. 1017; and in line 77 of the *Khāṇepāṭaṇ* plates of A.D. 1095 (for these records see note 2 on p. 252 above). There might be a temptation to take the original name as *Śrīsthānaka*. But it seems to be fixed as simply *Sthānaka*, not only by the modern name, but also by line 86 of the *Bhādāna* grant; *tach=cha Sthānakē dhruvaṇ*: and it was so taken by Professor *Kielhorn*. Also, there was a practice of prefixing another *śrī* to names beginning with that word itself: see my *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 8, note 3; and as another instance add *śrī-Śrīdharaḥ* from *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 6, p. 212, line 17.

⁴ The modern name is certified as *Sāsṭī* in the compilation "Bombay Places and Common Official Words" published in 1878: it must be a contraction of *sāsashṭī* as an earlier form of the Marāṭhī *sāsashṭ*, 'sixty-six'; but the corruption '*Sālsette*' seems to point rather to a form *saḍsashṭ*, *saṭsashṭ*.

⁵ *JRAS*, first series, vol. 5, p. 183.

⁶ 'Nowohur' is not to be confused with the 'Nahur' of the quarter-sheet, which is shown in the old full sheet as 'Nawoor,' about one mile west-by-south from 'Nowohur.'

⁷ 'Nowohur' and 'Gowhan' seem to have disappeared between 1854 and 1879, as their names are not in the Postal Directory of the Bombay Circle which was published in 1879: the facts about 'Gowhan,' however, are not quite clear, as the Directory of 1888 (second edition) shows a 'Gawhān' with *Ṭhāṇa* as its post-town. A consideration of the statements of the record, with an inspection of the maps, will show that *Gōrapavali* cannot have been an earlier name of *Bhāṇḍūp*, as was thought by Professor *Bühler*.

SPECIAL NOTES.

1. The city *Ham̐yamana*, *Ham̐jamana*.

In line 26 we read that the notification contained in this record on the Bhāṇḍūp plates was addressed to (among other people) "the three classes of citizens, and others, of the city *Ham̐yamana*." The same place is mentioned, in the same way, in the Thāṇa plates of A.D. 1017, and again in line 72 of the Khārēpāṭaṇ plates of A.D. 1095¹: but in the last-mentioned record the name is given, with a slight but perhaps instructive difference, as *Ham̐jamana*. And it has been proposed, on the strength of the latter form, to identify this city with Sanjān or Sanjān,—a place on a creek and near the sea, in the Dāhānū tāluka of the Thāṇa District, about ninety miles north of Bombay,—which, now only an ordinary village, has been thought to have been a town of considerable importance in bygone times.² The case is, in brief, as follows:—

A Persian poem entitled *Kissah-i-Sanjān*, written in A.D. 1600,³ says that one hundred and fifteen years after the death of Yazdajird (16 June A.D. 632), that is, in A.D. 747, the Parsees came by ship from the island of Hormuz to India, and landed and settled at Dib, that is Div, Diu, on the coast in the south of Kāthiāwār. Nineteen years later, in A.D. 766, some augury led them to move on: so they sailed to Gujarāt, and after a tempestuous voyage arrived at Sanjān. After giving certain explanations, they were made welcome by the local ruler, a good and righteous prince named Jādi Rānā,⁴ who gave them permission to make a settlement in his territory. So they selected a vacant spot "in the desert," in forest land and uncultivated, but pleasant, and cleared it, and raised a city to which their Dastur gave the name Sanjān,—in memory (it is suggested) of places bearing that name in Khorāsān and elsewhere in Persia: and with the permission of the Rāja the land was cleared for three *farsakhs* all round, so that they might be without any hindrance in keeping up the sacred fire of Bahram. And there they abode for three hundred years "more or less"; which takes us on to about A.D. 1066. During the next two centuries, it seems, some of them went on and settled at Nausāri, Vāṅkānēr, Broach, Aṅklēshwar, Cambay, and other places. Later on, apparently about A.D. 1507, trouble arose at Sanjān, through an invasion by the Musalmān ruler of Chāmpānēr: but into this we need not go.

In connection with that recital, it has been proposed to explain *Ham̐jamana* as the original name given by the Parsees to their settlement, and Sanjān as the corruption thereof, figuring naturally though by an anachronism (it is urged) in the Persian poem because the latter was written so late as in A.D. 1600⁵; to account for the name as being equivalent to the present term *anjuman*, used by the Parsees in the sense of "an assembly, a large communal meeting," from the Avestic *han*, 'together,' and *jam*, 'to go'; to explain *trivarga*, 'the three classes,' as referring to the Avestic word *thrayavan*, denoting the three grades of the priestly class, the Dasturs, Mobeds, and Herbeds; and to account for the epigraphic references to the place on the grounds that this foreign independent community at Sanjān was of such importance as to deserve, if not to actually require, attention of that kind.

¹ For these two records see p. 252 above, note 2, Nos. 306, 309: and for the first of them see fully p. 259 below.

² For this proposed identification see (1) the *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, vol. 14 (1882), Thāṇa, p. 302, where, however, no grounds are given; and (2), for reasons in support, two papers by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi in *JBBRAS*, vol. 21 (1904), pp. 4-18, and *Ind. Ant.*, 1912, pp. 173-6.

³ There is a translation of this poem by Eastwick in *JBBRAS*, vol. 1 (1841-4; reprint of 1870), pp. 168-90.

⁴ No such name has been found in the epigraphic records.

⁵ For these proposals see *JBBRAS*, vol. 21 (1904), pp. 14-17, and *Ind. Ant.*, 1912, pp. 175-6.

All that reads well: but there are objections. (1) While the account in the *Kissah-i-Sanjān* certainly seems to refer to the present Sanjān in the Dāhānū taluka, we are told that the belief that Sanjān was an important place in former times rests on a misunderstanding of statements by the Arab geographers of the tenth to the twelfth centuries, and that their references to a place called Sindān by them belong, not to Sanjān, but to a town in Cutch, somewhere near Cambay: this, then, disposes of the idea that Sanjān was formerly a place of special importance. (2) The word *trivarga* seems to be a well-established term for the three higher Hindū castes, the Brāhmaṇas, Kshatriyas, and Vaiśyas: and it is to be noted that it occurs again in a passage of the same general nature in line 48 of the Bhādāna grant of A.D. 997,¹ in which record there is no mention at all of the place Hamyamana, Hamjamana. (3) As regards etymology, the usual change is from *s* to *h*, not from *h* to *s*: we might expect to have a form Hanjān from Samjamana, but not Sanjān from Hamjamana. And (4) it is not easy to think that Hindū rulers would deem it necessary to address a community of foreigners in respect of donations in which those foreigners were not in any way concerned, and which could not have the slightest interest for them.

More evidence is wanted, to settle this matter in any particular direction. But we are at least not disposed to accept the identification of Hamyamana, Hamjamana, with Sanjān. It looks as if the place was some administrative head-quarters of these Śilāhāra princes, apart from their actual capital, where their official records and archives were written and kept, and public notifications were issued about any matters likely to be of any general interest.

2. The places mentioned in the Thāṇa plates of A.D. 1017.

This record, No. 306 in Professor Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Southern India, *ante*, vol. 7, appendix, is on three plates which were found in 1786 or 1787, along with another set of three plates which cannot be identified, in digging for some new works at the fort at Thāṇa. It is much wished that these plates could be traced; so that a critical edition of the record might be published, with a facsimile. As matters stand, for our knowledge of its contents we are dependent on the translation by Ramalochana Pandit, with a partial transcription of the text as far perhaps as the end of the first plate, communicated by General J. Carnae, and published in 1788 in the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. 1 (fifth edition, 1806), p. 357.

It is a record of the Śilāhāra prince Arikēsariḍēva, whose name is given as Kēsīḍēva in the Bhāṇḍūp plates (see p. 253 above). It is dated in the Pīṅgala *saṃvatsara*, Śaka 939 expired; on the full-moon of Kārttika²; on the occasion of an eclipse of the moon: and these details answer quite regularly to 6 November, A.D. 1017, on which day there was an eclipse of the moon, visible in India, the moment of full-moon being at 19 hrs. 22 min. after mean sunrise, i.e. at 1 hr. 22 min. after midnight, (for Ujjain).³

Just as the record on the Bhāṇḍūp plates of A.D. 1026 does in the case of Chhittarāja, so this record describes his uncle Arikēsarin as ruling "the whole land of the Koṅkana, comprising many territories acquired by his own arm, and containing fourteen hundred villages headed by Puri"; the last statement being made with a view to locating in a general way the grants that were made, by indicating the province.

¹ See p. 252 above, note 2, No. 305: the text there is:— *purapati-tri(tri)vargga-sthāna prabhṛti-pradhān-āpradhāna-janō(nā)*; and Professor Kielhorn rendered it (*Epi. Ind.*, vol. 3 p. 269) by:— "informs heads of towns and the chief and common people of the three (*principal*) castes, places of abode,"

² The week-day is apparently not stated.

³ Sewell, *Eclipses of the Moon in India*, table E, p. 23: and compare Professor Kielhorn's note on the date in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 23, p. 115, No. 11.

The notification contained in the record was issued to (among others) all the inhabitants of "the city the famous *Sthānaka* (Ṭhāṇa),"¹ and to "all the holy men and others inhabiting the city *Hamyamana* or *Hamjamana*."² And it announces the grant of three villages to a Brāhmaṇ who was an inhabitant of "the city the famous *Sthānaka*," as follows:—

1. The first village was *Chāvināra*, "standing at the extremity [perhaps we should rather say 'on the edge'] of the territory of *Vatsarāja*." It was bounded, on the east by the village *Pūagambā* [we should probably read *Pūagāmvā*]³ and "a water-fall from a mountain"; on the south by the villages *Nāgāmbā* [read probably *Nāgāmvā*]⁴ and *Mūlādōṅgarikā*; on the west by the river *Sāmbarapallikā*; and on the north by the villages *Sāmbivē* and *Kāṭiyālaka*.

We may safely identify *Chāvināra* with the 'Chavindra' of the Indian Atlas quarter-sheet 24, S.E. (1903), in lat. 19° 18', long. 73° 8', in the *Bhiwṇḍī* tāluka of the Ṭhāṇa District, one mile and a half east-north-east from *Bhiwṇḍī*, and about ten miles north-east-half-north from Ṭhāṇa. This name, it may be added, is not shown in the Atlas full sheet 24 (1857), where the place for it is filled by the name 'Bhewndee' in capitals: but it is entered, as 'Chāvindri,' in the Postal Directory of the Bombay Circle (1879, and second edition 1888). The maps and Postal Directory do not show any names answering to *Mūlādōṅgarikā*, *Sāmbivē*, and *Kāṭiyālaka*: unless, by chance, *Sāmbivē* (in which the *b* is very questionable)⁵ is a printer's mistake for *Sāmdivē*, i.e. *Sāmdivē*, in which case this village might easily be the 'Sauda' of the quarter-sheet, one mile north of 'Chavindra.'⁶ But half a mile east-by-north from 'Chavindra' there is the 'Pohgaon' of the full sheet, the 'Pogaon' of the quarter-sheet, answering to the *Pūagambā* (? *Pūagāmvā*) of the record, with hills close on the east and south-east, where we might easily find the "water-fall from a mountain." And about three quarters of a mile south-west-by-south from 'Chavindra' there is the 'Nagaon, Nāgaon' of the maps, answering to the *Nāgāmbā* (? *Nāgāmvā*) of the record. About one mile on the west, there is a large nullah, the 'Kamwaree, Kamvari,' of the maps, which may be a later name of the *Sāmbarapallikā* river of the record.

2. The second village was *Tōkabalāpallikā*⁷; this was bounded on the east by *Sidābali*; on the south by the river *Mōthala*; on the west by *Kākādēva*, *Hallapallikā*, and *Bādaviraka*; and on the north by *Talāvalipallikā*.

3. The third village was *Aulakiyā*, which was bounded, on the east by *Tādāga*; on the south by *Gōvinī*; on the west by *Charikā*; and on the north by *Kalibalayachōli*.

I have not succeeded in finding these two groups of places. The Postal Directory gives possible equivalents for some of the original names as follows: for the first group, *Sadavli*, *Shedāli*, *Shedivli*, *Hāloli*, *Vadvihir*, *Wadvir*, *Talavli*, and *Talāvli*; and for the second group, *Ávla*, *Ávli*, *Govana*, *Chari*, *Chariv*, *Kalavli*, *Kālavli*, *Kalivli* and *Kālvár*. But the places bearing

¹ See note 3 on p. 257 above.

² The transcription of the text does not go as far as this. I quote, as far as "city," the words given in the published translation. The translation gives "*Hanymana*"; with, no doubt, a printer's mistake of *n* for *m* or of *y* for *j* (see p. 258 above). For the rest of the expression we can hardly doubt that the text has in reality *nagara-paura-tricargga-prabhritimścha*, like line 26 of the *Bhāṇḍūp* plates of A.D. 1026 and line 72 of the *Khārēpāṇ* plates of A.D. 1095.

³ *Ramalochna* Pandit gave in his translation *b* in some words, and *v* in others. But we can only think that, like the *Bhāṇḍūp* grant of A.D. 997, the *Bhāṇḍūp* plates of A.D. 1026, and the *Khārēpāṇ* plates of A.D. 1095 (all records of the same family), the original record has no separate sign for *b*, but uses only the *v*.

⁴ See the preceding note.

⁵ See note 3 above.

⁶ This name, also, is not in the full sheet: but it is given, as 'Sāwde, Sāvda,' in the Postal Directory.

⁷ The translation says "the full (*district*) of *Tōcabalā Pallikā*." But there can be no doubt that we have to take this as the name of a village, not a district.

these names are only found in the maps singly, in detached positions;¹ whereas, to identify either group with any confidence, we must find representatives, together and in the stated relative positions, of at least two of the original names in each group. In these circumstances, I can only give these notes about these two sets of places in the hope that some reader of this paper, with local knowledge or opportunities, may be able to trace the places.

TEXT.²*First plate.*

- 1 Ōm³ Jayaś=ch=ābhyudayaś=cha || *Labhatē sarvva-kāryēshu pūjayā gaṇanā yakah |
vighnam nighnam=sa vah pāyād=apāyā-
- 2 d=Gaṇanāyakah || [1*]⁴ Sa vah pātu Si(śi)vō nityam yan-maulō(lau) bhāti
Jāhnavi | Sumēru-si(śi)khar-ōdgachchhad-achchha-chandra-kal-ōpa-
- 3 mā || [2*]⁵ Jīmūtakētu-tanayō niyatam dayālur=Jīmūtavāhana iti trijagat-
prasiddhah | dēham nijam tripa-
- 4 m=iv=ākalayan=par-ārtthē yō rakshati sma Garudāt=khalu Sa(śa)mkhachūdām ||
[3*]⁶ Tasy=ānvayē narapatiḥ samabhūt=Kapa-
- 5 rddi Silāra-vaṃsa(śa)-tilakō ripu-darppa-marddī | tasmād=abhūch=cha tanayah
Pulasa(śa)kti⁷-nāmā mārtaṇḍa-maṇḍa-
- 6 la-samāna-samiddha-dhāmā || [4*]⁸ Jātavān=atha laghuḥ sa Kaparddī sūnar=
asya sakalair=ari-varggaih | yad-bha-

¹ I have examined also various sheets of the Bombay Survey series, in addition to the Indian Atlas sheets mentioned above.

² From the original plates.—Verses 1 and 2, and 3 to 9, are verses 1 and 2, and 4 to 10, in the Thāpa plates of Arikēśaridēva, of A.D. 1017, *As. Res.*, vol. 1 (1788; fifth edition, 1806), p. 357; No. 306 in Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Southern India, *ante*, vol. 7, appendix: that record has after verse 2 another verse invoking Śiva again. And verses 1 to 3, 7 to 9, and 11, are found again as verses 1 to 3, 10 to 12, and 17, in the Khārēpāṇ plates of Anantapāla-Anantadēva, of A.D. 1095, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 9, p. 33; No. 309 in Kielhorn's List.

³ Represented in the original by a symbol.

⁴ Metre, Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh); and in the next verse.

⁵ The verses are not numbered in the original.

⁶ Metre, Vasantatilaka; and in the next verse. In verse 4 each pair of *pādas* has rhyming ends.

⁷ This name occurs in exactly the same form, Pulasakti (with the single *l* and the dental *s*), in line 8 of the Khārēpāṇ plates of A.D. 1095: and there, as here, though the verses are different, the metre requires the single *l*. As regards the Thāpa plates of A.D. 1017, where the verse is the same as here, Ramalochana Pandit gave Pulaśakti (with the single *l* and the palatal *s*) in his translation: but the transcription shows Pulasakti, as here (with the dental *s*). In line 25 of the Bhādāna grant of A.D. 997, vol. 3 above, p. 271, No. 305 in Kielhorn's Southern List, the name is Pulaśakti (with the single *l* and the palatal *s*): and there, too, though the verse is again different, the metre requires the single *l*. In the Kābhōri inscription of this prince himself, and in one of his son Kapardin II at the same place, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 13, pp. 134, 136, Kielhorn's List, Nos. 302, 303, the name is Pulaśakti (with the double *ll* and the palatal *s*).

There can be no doubt, I think, that the second component of the name is *sakti*, 'power, strength, energy,' etc.; not *sakti*, 'attachment, adherence.' As regards the first component, it appears that Lexicons give both (1) *pula*, 'extended, wide'; also, as equivalent to *pulaka*, 'bristling of the hairs of the body'; and (2) *pulla*, 'expanded, blown; a flower,' as a corruption of *phulla*. The first of these may well be taken as a shorter form of *vipula*, with the same meanings. In any case it seems most likely that the first part of the name was *pula*, just as in the Western Chalukya name Pulakēśin.

⁸ Metre, Svāgatā.

- 7 yēna salil-āṁjalir=u[ch]air-ddiyatē nija¹-rājya-sukhāya || [5*] ²Tasmād=abhūch=cha
tanayō bluvan-aika-viraḥ śrī-Vvapuva-
- 8 nna³ iti saṁgara-raṅga=viraḥ | śrī-Jhaṁjha ity=abhavad=asya sutah
sukirttir=bh[r*]āt=ātha Goggi-nṛipatiḥ sama-
- 9 bhūt=sumūrtiḥ || [6*] ⁴Tasmād=vismaya-kāri-hāri-charita-prakhyāta-kirttiḥ sutah
śrīmāu=Vajjadādēva-bhū-
- 10 patir=abhūd=bhūchakra-chūdāmaṇiḥ | dōr-ddaṇḍ-aika-valasya yasya sahasā
saṁgrāma-raṁg-āṁgaṇē
- 11 rājya-śriḥ svayam=ētya vakshasi ratim chakrē Murārēr=iva || [7*] ⁵Jayanta iva
Vṛitrārēḥ Purārē-
- 12 r=iva Shaṇmukhaḥ | tataḥ śrīmān=abhūt=putraḥ sach-charitrō=Parājitaḥ || [8*]
Karṇas=tyāgēna yaḥ
- 13 sākshāt=satyēna cha Yndhishṭhiraḥ | pratāpād=dipti-mārttaṇḍa[h*] Kāla-
daṇḍas=cha yō dvishām || [9*]
- 14 ⁶Tasmād=abhūd=Vajjadādēva-nāmā tatō=grajaḥ śrī-Kēsi(śi)dēvas(ś)=cha | (||) [10*]
⁷Tad-bhrāṭri-
- 15 jō Vajjadādēva-sūnuḥ śrī-Chchhittarājō nṛipatir=vvabhūva | Śilāra-vamśa(śa)ḥ
śisu-

Second plate: first side.

- 16 pi⁸ yēna nitaḥ parām=unnatim=unnatēna || [11*] Ataḥ svakiya-puny-odayāt=
samadhigat-āśēsha-paṁcha-mahā-
- 17 śavda - mahāśāmautādhipati - Tagarapura - paramēśva(śva)ra - Si(śi)lāhāra - narēndra-
Jīmūtavāhan-ā-

¹ Read uchchair=ddīyatē sma nija.

² Metre, Vasantatilaka.

³ Read Vappuvanna. Wathen read Vayuchanna, but gave the name as Vayutanna in his translation. Bühler read Ghayuvanta, without noting that the metre requires the vowel of the first syllable to be long, whether by nature or by position, but added that it might perhaps be Vappuvanna or Vappuvanta. In the same verse, standing as verse 7 in the Thāna plates of A.D. 1017, Ramalochana Pandit read Vappuvanna. The same name occurs, in a different verse, in line 26 of the Bhādāna grant of A.D. 997, vol. 3 above, p. 271; Kielhorn's Southern List, No. 305; here Professor Kielhorn read tasmād=Va[ppu]vannād=abhūd², and remarked:—"The second akshara of this name, which I read *ppu*, might possibly be read *tpu*:" in this case the metre (Śloka) does not help; but in my opinion the facsimile distinctly gives [p]pu: also, the next syllable seems clearly to be *vra*, which, however, the other records mark as a mistake for *va*. The name occurs again, in still another different verse, in line 14 of the Khārēpāṭaṇ plates of A.D. 1095, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 9, p. 33; Kielhorn's Southern List No. 309: here the facsimile distinctly gives Vapuvanna; but here, again, the metre requires a long vowel in the first syllable. In the present record, at the end of line 7, the first syllable is certainly not *gha* as read by Bühler; contrast, e.g. the *gh* which we have twice in line 36: it is, in fact, *vra*, which, however, can only be a mistake for *va*. The second syllable might be read either as *pu* or as *yu*. The required lengthening of the vowel of the first syllable might be effected, of course, by correcting *va* into *vā*, instead of *pu* into *ppu*. But, everything being taken into consideration, it can hardly be doubted that the intended word was Vappuvanna.

⁴ Metre, Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

⁵ Metre, Śloka (Anuṣṭubh); and in the next verse.

⁶ Metre, Upajāti of Indravajrā and Upēndravajrā: but there are only two *pādas*, and the second of them is faulty; and we have nothing that enables us to restore the whole verse. The text is altogether different in the Thāna plates of A.D. 1017 and the Khārēpāṭaṇ plates of A.D. 1095: there, these two princes, Vajjadādēva II and his brother, are dealt with in two verses (15 and 16, as it happens, in both cases); and the brother's name is given as Arikōsarīn.

⁷ Metre, Indravajrā.

⁸ Read *śiśu*=āpi.

८. इत्यथा मुदयमा नरने गवः सुतः पुत्र्या गन्नायकः निवृत्तिः सवः पायादपाय
 २. ३. ४. ५. ६. ७. ८. ९. १०. ११. १२. १३. १४. १५. १६. १७. १८. १९. २०. २१. २२. २३. २४. २५. २६. २७. २८. २९. ३०. ३१. ३२. ३३. ३४. ३५. ३६. ३७. ३८. ३९. ४०. ४१. ४२. ४३. ४४. ४५. ४६. ४७. ४८. ४९. ५०. ५१. ५२. ५३. ५४. ५५. ५६. ५७. ५८. ५९. ६०. ६१. ६२. ६३. ६४. ६५. ६६. ६७. ६८. ६९. ७०. ७१. ७२. ७३. ७४. ७५. ७६. ७७. ७८. ७९. ८०. ८१. ८२. ८३. ८४. ८५. ८६. ८७. ८८. ८९. ९०. ९१. ९२. ९३. ९४. ९५. ९६. ९७. ९८. ९९. १००.

[illegible]

- 18 nvaya-prasūta-suvarṇṇa-Garuḍa-dhvaja-sahaja-Vidyādhara-tyāga-jagaj-jhampi-maṇḍalika-si(śi)khā-
- 19 maṇi-sa(śa)raṇāgata-vajra-paṁjara - prabhṛiti - samasta - rājāvali - samalāṁkṛita - mahā - maṇḍalēśva(śva)ra-śrī-
- 20 mach-Chhittarājādēv[ē*] nija-bhuj-ōpārjjiṭ-āṇeka-maṇḍala-samēt[ā*]m Puri-pramukha-ścha(cha)turdāsa(śa)-grāma-
- 21 sa(śa)ti-samanvit[ā*]m samasta-Komkapa-bhuvan samannā(śā)sati tath=aitad-rājya-chintā-bhūram=udvātsu sarvvādhikā-
- 22 ri-śrī - Nagaṇaiya - sām̐dhivigrahika - śrī - Sihapaiya - Karṇṇām̐ta - sām̐dhivigrahika¹ - śrī - Kaparddi-śrīkaraṇ-ā-
- 23 di-paṁcha-pradhānēśhu satsu asmin kālē pravarttamānē sa cha mahā-maṇḍalēśva(śva)ra-śrīmach-Chhitta-
- 24 rājādēvaḥ sarvvān=ēva sva-samvadyamānakān=anyān=api samāgāmi-rājaputra-mamtri-purōhi-
- 25 t-āmātya-pradhān-āpradhāna-naiyōgikāms=tathā rāshṭrapati-vishayapati-nagarapati-grāmapa-
- 26 ti-niyukt-āniyukta-rājapurusha-janapadā[m]s=tathā Hām̐yamana-nagara-paura-trivargga-prabhṛitim̐s=cha
- 27 praṇati-pūjā-satkāra-samādēśai(śai)ḥ sam̐disa(śa)ty=astu vaḥ sam̐viditam̐ yathā ||
²Chalā vibhūtiḥ
- 28 kṣhaṇa-bha[m*]gi yauvanam̐ Kṛitānta-dant-āntara-var̐tti jīvitam̐ || Sam̐sārah̐ sahaaja-³jarā-maraṇa-sādhāra-
- 29 ṇam̐ sa(śa)rirakam̐ pavana-chalita-kamalini-dala-gata-jala-lava-taralatarē dhan-āyushi iti matvā
- 30 drāḍhayanti dāna-phalam̐ tathā ch=ōktam̐ bhagavatā Vyāsēna || ⁴Agnēr-apatyam̐ prathamam̐ suvarṇṇam̐ bhūr=Vvaishṇa-

Second plate : second side.

- 31 vi sūrya-sutās(ś)=cha gāvaḥ loka-trayau=tēna bhavēd=dhi dattam̐ yaḥ kām̐chanam̐ gām̐ cha mahim̐ cha dadyāt || Iti dharm̐m-ādha-
- 32 rmma-vichāra-chāru-chirantana-muni-vachanāny = avadhāryya m̐tāpitṛrōr=ātmanas̐ = cha srē(śrē)yo-r̐tthinā mayā Sa(śa)ka-
- 33 nṛipa-kāl-ātita-sam̐vatsara-sa(śa)tēshu navasu ashtachātvarim̐sa(śa)d-adhikēśhu Kṣhaya-sam̐vatsar-āntarggata-Kā-
- 34 r̐ttika-su(śu)ddha-paṁchadasyā(śyā)m̐ yat=ām̐katō=pi sam̐vat 948 Kārttika su(śu)ddha 15 Ravau sam̐jātō(ta) āditya-
- 35 grahaṇa-parvvaṇi su-tīrtthē snātva gagan-aika-chakra-chūḍāmaṇayē kamalini-kām̐kayē(ya) bhagava-
- 36 tē savitrē nānāvidha-kusuma-ślāghyam̐=arghyam̐ dat[t*]vā sakala-sur-āśura-gurum̐ trailōkya-svāminam̐ bha-
- 37 gavantam̐=Umāpatim̐=abhyarchchya yajana-yājan-ādhyayan-ādhyāya(pa)n-ādi-shaṭ-karm̐ma-niratāya kratu-kriyā-

¹ Read Karṇṇām̐ta-sām̐dhi°.

² Metre, Upēndravajrā ; but there are only two pādas : for the missing third and fourth pādas, see line 50 of the Bhādāna grant of A.D. 937, vol. 3 above, p. 271.

³ Read samsāra-sahaja°.

⁴ Metre, Indravajrā.

- 38 kāṇḍa-sau(śau)ṇḍāya Pārāsa(śa)ra-gōtrāya Chchhamḍōga-sā(śa)khinē mahā-
vrāhmaṇāya Āmadēvaiyā-
- 39 ya vipra-Nōḍamaīya-sutāya yajana-yājan-ādhyayan-ādhyāya(pa)n-ādi-shaṭ-karma-
karaṇāya āgat-ā-
- 40 bhyāgata-nitya-naimittika samvyavahār-ārttham valim charuka¹-vaisva(śva)dēv-
āgnihotra-kratu-kriy-ā-
- 41 dy-upasarppaṇ-ārttham sva-parigraha-poṣhaṇ-ārttham cha śri-Sthānak²-ābhyantara-
Shaṭshashṭhi³-vishay-āntahpāti-
- 42 Nōura-grām-antarvarti Vōḍaṇi-bhaṭṭha(tta)-kshētram yasya ch=āghātanāni
pūrvvataḥ Gōmvaṇi-maryādā dakshi-
- 43 nataḥ Gōrapavali-maryādā pāśchimato rāja-pathaḥ pūrvv-ōttaro(ratō)
Gōmvaṇi-
- 44 maryādā ēvam chatur-āghātan-ōpalakshitam sva-simā-paryantam samast-ōtpatti-
samyuktam
- 45 a-chāṭa-bhaṭa-pravēsa(śa)m anādēśya(śya)m=anāsēdhyaṁ udak-ātisva(sa)rggēṇa
namasya-vṛittiyā paramayā bha-

Third plate.

- 46 ktyā pratipāditam | tad=asya s-ānvaya-va[m*]dhōr=api bhūmjaṭō bhōjayatō vā
krishataḥ karshayatō vā
- 47 na kēn=āpi paripanthanā karaṇiyā || Yata uktam=ēva mahā-munibhiḥ [*]
⁴Vahubhir=vvasudhā bhu-
- 48 ktā rājabhiḥ Sagar-ādibhiḥ || (l) yasya yasya yadā bhūmis⁵=tasya tasya tadā
phalam || ⁶Dat[t*]vā bhūmim bhāvinaḥ
- 49 pārtthivēmḍrān=bhūyō bhūyō yāchatē Rāmabhadraḥ | sāmānyō-yaṁ dharṇma-
sētur-nṛipānām kālē kālē pālani-
- 50 yō bhavadbhiḥ || Iti maharshi-vachanāny=avadhārya sarvvair=api samāgāmibhir-
bhūpālai[h*] pālana-dha-
- 51 rṇma-phala-lōbha ēva karaṇiyāḥ | na punas=tal-lōpana-pāpa-kalamk-āgrēsarēṇa
kēn=āpi bhavitavyam ||
- 52 Yas=tv=ēvam=abhya[r*]tthitō=pi lōbhād=ajñāna-timira-pāṭal-āvṛita-matir=āchchhimdyād=
āchchhidyamānam=anu-
- 53 mōḍeta vā sa pañchabhir=api pātakair=upapātakais(ś)-cha liptaṇ(ptō)
Raurava-Mahāraurav-Āmdhatāmīr-ā-
- 54 di-narakāms(ś)=chiram=anurbhavishyati⁷ | Tathā ch-ōktaṁ Vyāsēna || ⁸Sva-
dattām para-dattām=vā yō harēta vasuṁ-

¹ Read *rali-charuka*.

² On the point that the *śri* here is not part of the name, see note 3 on p. 257 above.

³ Read *Shaṭshashṭhi*: the same mistake of *ś* for *ṣ* occurs in *ḍhaṭṭha* in the next line.

⁴ Metre, Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh).

⁵ The syllables *gaḍā bhū* are crowded in round the lower part of the ring-hole in a manner which suggests that they were omitted at first, and then were inserted on revision.

⁶ Metre, Śālini.

⁷ Read =*anubha*.

⁸ Metre, Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh).

- 55 dharām | sa viśṭhāyām kṛimīr-bhūtvā kṛimibhiḥ saiva pachyatē || Yathā
ch=aitad=ēvaṁ tathā śāsana-dātā
- 56 lēkhaka-hastēna sva-matam=ārōpayati | yathā matam mama mahāmaṇḍalēsva-
(śva)ra-śrī-Chchhittarājadēvasya ma-
- 57 hāmaṇḍalēsva(śva)ra-śrīmad-Vajjadadēvarāja-sūnōr=yad-atra sâ(śâ)sanē likhitam ||
Likhitam ch=aitan=mayā
- 58 śrīmad-rāj(j)-ānujñayā bhāṇḍāgārasēna-Jōgapaiyēna bhāṇḍāgārasēna-mahākavi-śrī-
Nāga-
- 59 laiya-bhrāṭri-sutēna yad=atr=ōn-āksharam=adhik-āksharam=vā tat=sarvvaṁ
pramāpam=iti || Śrīr=bhavatu ||

TRANSLATION.

Om! Victory and elevation!—(Verse 1) May he [Gaṇapati], the Leader of the Gaṇas, who receives attention by worship in affairs,¹ protect you from misfortune, removing (*every*) obstacle!

(Verse 2) May he, Śiva, always protect you, on whose crown there shines the Jāhnavī [the Ganges], resembling the clear digit of the moon rising over the summit of Sumērn!

(Verse 3) (*There was*) Jīmūtakētu's son, always compassionate, renowned throughout the three worlds by the name Jīmūtavāhana, who, counting his own body as (*mere*) grass for another's sake, saved Śaṅkhachūḍa from Garuḍa.²

(Verse 4) In his lineage there arose a king, Kapardin (I), a forehead-mark of the Silāra race, who destroyed the pride of (*his*) enemies: and from him there was a son, by name Pulaśakti,³ possessed of intense splendour equal to (*that of*) the sun.

(Verse 5) Then there was born his son, Laghu-Kapardin [*i.e.* "Kapardin junior," Kapardin II], through fear of whom all (*his*) enemies offered up freely, for the welfare of (*their*) kingdoms, water in (*their*) hands joined together so as to make cups.

(Verse 6) And from him there was a son, a sole hero in the world, by name the illustrious Vappuvanna,⁴ brave in the field of battle: his son was the illustrious Jhañjha, possessed of good fame: and then there was born (*his*) brother, king Goggi, possessed of good appearance.

¹ As Bühler pointed out, this verse contains a pun on the syllables *gaṇanāyakaḥ*: from one point of view these denote Gaṇapati as "the leader of the Gaṇas, the attendants of Śiva," who, as being also the god of wisdom and obstacles, is frequently invoked at the beginning of undertakings, specially of a literary nature; from the other point of view, they have to be analysed as meaning *gaṇanāḥ*, accusative plural of *gaṇanā*, 'counting,' and *yakaḥ*, = *yaḥ*, 'who.' It is rather difficult to find a suitable rendering of the words *labhatē gaṇanāḥ*, lit. "he receives countings": previous translators have given "claims precedence," "receives consideration," "is honoured."

² The allusion is to a story which is found in the Kathāsaritsāgara, chapters 22 and 90: translation by Tawney, vol. 1, p. 174; vol. 2, p. 307. Jīmūtakētu was a king of the Vidyādhara, a class of demigods; and Jīmūtavāhana was his son and heir. Garuḍa, the eagle-man, the servant and vehicle of Viṣṇu, had obtained from Viṣṇu the boon that the Nāgas, the serpent-men, should be his food; and Vāsuki, king of the serpents, sent one of them every day to serve as the required meal. One of them, Śaṅkhachūḍa, was found by Jīmūtavāhana waiting to be devoured at "the rock of execution or sacrifice" (trans., 1, 183; 2, 315), otherwise mentioned as "a lofty rocky slab" (2, 313). Jīmūtavāhana, who was by nature very compassionate, took Śaṅkhachūḍa's place, and was duly eaten, or partially so, by Garuḍa. The position, however, was then explained by Śaṅkhachūḍa to Garuḍa, who moved by remorse, went to get nectar from heaven to revive Jīmūtavāhana. Meanwhile, the goddess Gauri, pleased by the devotion paid to her by Jīmūtavāhana's wife, came and rained nectar on him, and so restored him to life. After that, of course, Garuḍa abstained from devouring any more Nāgas. The story was dramatized in the Nāgānanda of Śrīharsha: for an abstract of P. Boyd's translation of this work, see *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 1, p. 147.

³ Regarding this name, see note 7 on p. 261 above.

⁴ On this name, see note 3 on p. 262 above.

(Verse 7) From him there was a son, the illustrious king **Vajjaḍadēva (I)**, a head-jewel of the circle of the earth, the renowned fame of whose achievements caused astonishment and was attractive: the goddess of sovereignty, going quickly of her own accord on the field of battle, took delight (*in resting*) on the bosom of him whose only force was the staff of (*his*) arm, just like the goddess Śrī on the bosom of [Vishṇu] the *Foe of Mura*.

(Verses 8, 9) As Jayanta (*was born*) from [Indra] the *Foe of Vṛitra*, and **Shanmnkha** [Kārttikēya] from [Śiva] the *Foe of Pura*, so from him there was a glorious son, **Aparājita**, of good achievements, who manifestly (*was*) a very *Karṇa* in liberality and a *Yudhishṭhira* in truth, and, being a very sun in splendour through (*his*) brilliant power, a staff of Death to (*his*) enemies.

(Verse 10) From him there was (*a son*) named **Vajjaḍadēva (II)**: and then (*there was*) the illustrious **Kēśidēva**,¹ elder brother (of **Vajjaḍadēva II**).

(Verse 11) The son of his (**Kēśidēva's**) brother, a son of **Vajjaḍadēva (II)**, was a king, the illustrious **Chhittarāja**, by whom, even when he was child, being eminent, the **Śilāra** race was raised to a very high elevation.

(Line 16) Accordingly, while the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* the illustrious **Chhittarājadēva**,—who through the development of his own religious merit is adorned by the whole list of kingly titles beginning with “the *Mahāsāmantādhipati* who has attained all the *pañchamahāśabda*; [the sounds of the five great musical instruments]”;² the supreme lord of the town **Tagara**; the **Śilāhara** king; born in the lineage of **Jimūtavāhana**; he who has the banner of a golden **Garuḍa**; he who is by nature a **Vidyādhara**³; he who excels in the world in liberality⁴; a crest-jewel of chieftains; a cage of thunderbolts to (*protect*) those who come for refuge,—is ruling over the whole land of the **Konkaṇ**, comprising many territories acquired by his own arm, and containing fourteen hundred villages headed by **Puri**:—

(Line 21) And while those who are bearing the burden of the cares of this kingdom are the *Sarvādhipārin* the illustrious **Nāgaṇaiya**, the *Sāṃdhivigrahika* the illustrious **Sihapaiya**, the *Karṇāṭa-Sāṃdhivigrahika* the illustrious **Kapardin**, and the **Śrīkaraṇa** and other five ministers:—

(Line 23) At this current time, he, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* the illustrious **Chhittarājadēva**, makes a communication, with expressions of salutation and worship and respect, to all future sons of kings, counsellors, priests, councillors, ministers, minor ministers, and functionaries, both those connected with himself and others too, also to the lord of the country, the lord of the district, the lord of the city, the lord of the village, the *Niyukta*, the *Aniyukta*, the king's men, and the country people, and also to the three classes of citizens, and others, of the city **Hamyamana**:—

(Line 27) Be it known to you as follows:—Power is fluctuating; youth is shattered in a moment; life lies between the teeth of Death: the body is subject to the growing and dying which are natural to worldly existence; wealth and health are more unstable than drops of water on the leaves of a group of water-lilies shaken by the wind: having thought of this, they confirm the advantage of making gifts. And so it has been said by the saintly **Vyāsa**:—“Gold is the first offspring of fire; the earth is the daughter of **Vishṇu**; and cows are the children of the sun: verily the three worlds are given by him who gives gold and a cow and land!”

¹ Regarding this name, see note 6 on p. 262 above.

² See p. 254 above.

³ He was a *Vidyādhara*, a kind of demigod, as being a descendant of the *Vidyādhara* king **Jimūtakētu**: and from another point of view he was “a supporter (*dharma*) of learning (*vidyā*).”

⁴ *Tyāga-jagaj-jhampin*, line 18; see p. 251 above, and note.

(Line 31) By me, having reflected on such sayings of ancient saints, which are pleasing through discriminating between right and wrong, and being desirous of bliss for my parents and myself:—

(Line 32) When nine centuries of years, increased by forty-eight, have gone by since the time of the Śaka king, on the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika in the Kshaya samvatsara; and in figures, the year 948, Kārttika, the bright fortnight, (the tithi) 15; on Sunday; on the occurrence of an eclipse of the sun:—

(Line 35) [By me], having bathed at an excellent *tīrtha*, (and) having given an oblation commendable on account of various flowers, to the divine Savitṛi [the Sun], the sole crest-jewel of the circuit of the sky, the lover of the water-lilies (*which flower in the daytime*), (and) having worshipped the divine [Śiva] Lord of Umā, the preceptor of gods and demons, the lord of the three worlds:—

(Line 37) To the great Brāhmaṇ Āmadēvaiya, son of the Brāhmaṇ Nōdamaiya, who is devoted to the six duties of sacrificing, causing (*others*) to sacrifice, studying, teaching, etc., etc.,¹ who is versed in the ritual work which relates to the performance of sacrificial rites, (and) who is of the Pārāśara *gōtra* (and) of the Chhandōga *śākhā*,—for the performance of the six duties of sacrificing, causing (*others*) to sacrifice, studying, teaching, etc.; for the perpetual and occasional entertainment of guests and visitors; for the maintenance of the sacrificial rites of the *balī*, *charuka*, *vaiśvadēva*, *agnihōtra*, etc.; and for the nourishment of his own household:—

(Line 41) The field known as the field of Vōḍanibhaṭṭa in the village Nōura which lies in the Shatśhasṭi district which is included in (*the territory of*) the famous Sthānaka,²—the limits of which are, on the east, the border of Gōmvaṇi; on the south, the border of Gōrapavali; on the west, the king's road; on the north-east, the border of Gōmvaṇi,—this field, thus defined by four limits, with (*everything included*) up to its boundaries, along with all the produce, not to be entered by the irregular or regular troops,³ not to be pointed at (*by the finger of confiscation*), (and) without subjection to legal restraints,⁴ has been assigned with a free pouring of water, with deferential behaviour, (and) with the greatest devotion.

(Line 46) Therefore, no one should interfere with him and (*his*) descendants and relatives in enjoying it or causing it to be enjoyed, (and) in cultivating it or causing it to be cultivated. For, verily it has been said by the great saints:—“The earth has been enjoyed by many kings, Sagara and others: whosoever possesses the earth at any time, to him belongs the fruit (*of it*) at that time!” Having given land, Rāmabhadra again and again makes a request to future kings: “this general bridge of piety of kings should at all times be preserved by you!” Having borne in mind these sayings of the great sages, an eagerness for the reward of the law of preserving should verily be shown by all future kings: on the other hand, no one

¹ According to Manu, 1. 88, the remaining two of these six duties are *dāna* and *pratigraha*, “the giving and acceptance (*of alms, etc.*)”

² Regarding this name, see p. 257 above, note 3.

³ *A-chāṭa-bhaṭa-pravēṣa*. The last term in this expression is sometimes *pravēṣa*, sometimes *prāvēṣya*. On the terms *chāṭa* and *bhaṭa* see remarks in vol. 9 above, p. 284, note 10, and p. 296. I prefer to adhere, for the present at any rate, to what has been accepted for a long time as the meaning of them.

⁴ *Anāsēdhyā*, line 45: the four legal restraints, as given in Monier-Williams' Sanskrit Dictionary, are (1) *kāl-āsēdhyā*, limitation of time; (2) *sthān-āsēdhyā*, confinement to a place; (3) *pravās-āsēdhyā*, prohibition of removal or departure; and (4) *karm-āsēdhyā*, restriction from employment. Instead of *anāsēdhyā* the term is sometimes *anāchchhēdhyā*, ‘not to be resumed’: see, e.g., *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 25, p. 150, line 21; and compare the literary quotation given by Burnell in his *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 103, line 28.

should behave as a leader in the stain of violating that (*law*) ! But, indeed, he who, even when requested, through greed (*or*) having a mind obscured by the screen of the darkness of ignorance, may confiscate (*a grant*) or assent to an act of confiscation, he shall be soiled with all the five sins and the minor sins, and shall enjoy for a long time Raurava, Mahāraurava, Andhatāmisra, and other hells ! And so it was said by Vyāsa :—" Whosoever takes away land that has been given, whether by himself or by another, he becomes a worm in ordure and is cooked along with worms ! "

(Line 55) And as all that is so, the giver of the charter expresses his opinion by the hand of the writer ; just as that which is written in this charter is the opinion of me, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* the illustrious Chhittarājādēva, son of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* the illustrious Vajjadādēva (II).

(Line 57) And this has been written, by the order of the illustrious king, by me, the *Bhāṇḍāgārasēna* Jogaḥaiya, son of a brother of the *Bhāṇḍāgārasēna* and *Mahākavi* Nāgalaiya : whatever is in this, whether it has syllables wanting or in excess, the whole of it is evidence. Let there be good fortune !

No. 32.—INSCRIPTIONS AT YEWUR.

BY LIONEL D. BARNETT.

Yēwūr is a village in the Shōrāpūr or Sūrāpūr tāluکا of the Gulbarga District of the Nizam's territory.¹ It is shown as 'Veyoor' in the Indian Atlas sheet 57 (1854), in lat. 16° 44', long. 76° 40', and as 'Yeyoor' in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 79 (1885) : it is situated about seventeen miles north-west-by-north from 'Soorapoor,' and forty-two miles towards east-by-north from Bāgewādi in the Bijāpūr District, Bombay. The inscriptions give the earlier form of the name as Ēhūr ; and one of them, C, of A.D. 1105, places it in an ancient territorial division known as the Sagara three-hundred, regarding which see p. 272 below. At Yēwūr there are seven inscriptions, ranging in date from about A.D. 1040 to 1179 : I am editing them from ink-impressions furnished by Dr. Fleet, and am doing them under his guidance, as this is my first essay at dealing with Kanarese epigraphs.

A.—OF THE TIME OF JAYASIMHA II : ABOUT A.D. 1040.

This inscription is on a stone built into a wall near the house of the Maṭhapati-Ayya, in the village. At the top of the stone there are sculptures : the sun and moon ; below them, a *liṅga* on an *abhishēka*-stand, a recumbent bull, and a cow and calf ; and below the *liṅga* a seated figure. The writing covers a space about 1' 7" broad by 1' 5" high, and is well preserved as far as it goes. The characters are Kanarese, of the eleventh century : the size of them ranges from about $\frac{5}{8}$ " to 1". The language is Old-Kanarese prose.

This inscription is only a fragment, not requiring to be translated : all that is extant is its first eleven lines complete, with parts of the next four lines. It refers itself to the reign of the

¹ [The true local form of the name of the tāluکا town seems to be Surapura : it is so known in the neighbouring British Districts ; and it is spelt in that way in the titlings of transcriptions of inscriptions in the Elliot MS. Collection, and in practically the same way in the Ballad of Rāyaṇṇa of Sāṅgōlli, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIV, p. 301, verse 2. The place is shown as 'Soorapoor' in the Indian Atlas and Hyderabad Survey maps. But elsewhere it seems to be habitually treated now as 'Shorāpur' : the Imperial Gazetteer of India gives this form in its atlas volume, map 40 ; in its index volume it gives both 'Shorāpur' and 'Sūrāpur' ; its account of the place is under 'Sūrāpur' in vol. 23.—J. F. F.]

Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla, by which it means Jayasimha II. It then introduces a great feudal lord, the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rēvarasa, son of Chanda-bhūpāla. It gives to Rēvarasa the formal *biruda* or secondary appellation of Mūvaḍi-gaṇḍa, "a three-times hero," and also styles him *manneya-bhēruṇḍa*, "a two-headed dragon-bird to [hostile] chieftains." It also gives him the hereditary titles of *Māhishmatī-puravar-ēśvara*, "lord of Māhishmatī a best of towns," and *Ahihaya-vamś-ōdbhava*, "born in the Ahihaya race." The second of these marks him as claiming to be a Haihaya (see below); the other means that he claimed as the original home of his ancestors Māhishmatī, which is the modern Māndhātā, an island-village on the Nerbada in Central India.¹ The record then introduces someone else; but the extant portion breaks off before we learn who and what he was.

The date of this inscription is lost: but it is fixed approximately, about A.D. 1040, by another record of the same great feudal lord at a neighbouring place, Kembhāvi, regarding which Dr. Fleet has supplied the account and remarks given at pp. 291 ff. below.

TEXT.²

- 1 Svasti Samasta-bhuvan-āśraya śri-prithvī-vallabha ma-
- 2 hārāj-ādhirāja param-ēśvara parama-bhaṭṭārakaṁ Sa-
- 3 tyāśraya-kuḷa-tīlakaṁ Chālukya-abharanāṁ śrīma-
- 4 j-Jagaddē(dē)kamalla-dēvara vijaya-rājyam=uttar-ō-
- 5 ttar-abhivṛiddhi-pravarddhamānam=a-chamdr-ārka-tāraṁ bara[m*] salutta-
- 6 m=ire Samadbigata-paṁcha-mahāśabda-mahāmaṇḍalēśvaraṁ Mā-
- 7 hishmatī-pura-var-ēśvara Ahihaya-vamś-ōdbhava Mūva-
- 8 ḍi-gaṇḍaṁ manneya-bhēruṇḍa nām-ādi-samasta-prasa(śa)stī-sa-
- 9 hitaṁ śrīmat-Chanda-bhūpāla-sutaṁ Rēvarasaṁ sama-
- 10 sta-nagara-mukha-maṇḍanaṁ Somaśvara-dāsiy-āśrī(śrī)ta-ja-
- 11 na-kalpa-vṛikshaṁ divāḷichara-dhavalāṁ ś[r*]ī-rāśī(śī) samant-ā-
- 12 sī(si)-lalāṭa-paṭṭa vaiśya³-kuḷa-kamaḷa-sarō-
- 13 [sa]muddharanāṁ vyavahāra-Mēru
- 14 [sa]masta-prasa(śa)stī-sahi-
- 15 4

B.—OF THE TIME OF VIKRAMADITYA VI : A.D. 1077.

A tentative edition of the historical introduction and of part of the rest of this record was published by Dr. Fleet in 1879, in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VIII, p. 11 ff. But the only materials available to him then were inaccurate transcriptions: consequently, a more satisfactory treatment of the record has always been wanted, and is given now, with a facsimile, from excellent ink-impressions which he obtained at a much later time. I am indebted to Mr. H. Krishna Sastri for some valuable suggestions in connection with a few verses in this record which puzzled both Dr. Fleet and me.

¹ See JRAS, 1910, pp. 444 ff.

² From the ink-impression.

³ The character for *vai* has been first omitted by the stone cutter, and afterwards inserted in a much smaller size than the other letters.

⁴ In line 15, only the upper parts of the last eight or nine *akṣaras* are extant: none of them can be read with any certainty.

This inscription is on the four faces of a stone in a detached *maṇḍapa* at a temple, on the north of the village, which is now known as the temple of Sōmēśvara. The stone is about 6' 4" high: the front and back faces are about 2' 6" wide, and the two side faces are about 1' 4" wide.—A space about 8" high at the top of the front face is occupied by sculptures: in the centre, a *linga* on an *abhishēka*-stand; on the left, two seated figures, with the sun above them; on the right, a cow and a calf, with a crooked sword or dagger and the moon above them.—The writing covers all the rest of that face and the whole of the other faces: it includes two short separate records, each of three lines: one is below line 65 on the front; the other follows line 283 on the second side face. It is in a state of good preservation almost all through. In lines 198 and 199 there were left blank spaces of about 8" and 7", apparently because of some fault in the stone which prevented easy incision there.—The characters are well-formed Kanarese ones, characteristic of the eleventh century. The size of the letters ranges from about $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ " : they are mostly between $\frac{5}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ ". In *ṛit-āṃkuram*, line 180, we have a form of the very rare initial *ṛi*. In the word *kaḷeyal*, line 283, the *ṛivāma* on the last consonant is indicated by the vowel *u*, a mode of writing often used on other inscriptions; but elsewhere in the present record (e.g. *mattar*, line 232, *iral*, line 235, etc.) it is denoted by its proper sign, which somewhat resembles a superscribed *e*. The vowel *e* is usually denoted by the curve on the top of the consonant; but in a few cases we find instead the loop on the right-hand foot of the consonant (*Eḍedore*, l. 129; *beṭṭugaḷam*, l. 174; *Maleyāḷa*, l. 226; *Mirimjeya*, l. 227; *kavileya*, l. 261; *kavileyumam*, l. 264; *kālē*, l. 267).—The language of the inscription is from the beginning to line 104 Sanskrit, and thence to the end Old-Kanarese, including however the usual minatory Sanskrit verses on lines 266-76. The Kanarese portion is interesting in various respects. It contains several words or forms of words which are not to be found in Kittel's Dictionary: on l. 140, *upāste*, for *upāsti*; on l. 144, *māntana*, with the sense of *mahantatana*; on l. 146, *anvita*, on which see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 273, l. 16; on l. 163, *nimiḷḍa*, the past participle of *nimiḷ*, apparently the same as *nimir*; on l. 176, *amaḷḍu*, for the ordinary *amarḍu* or *amṛita*; on ll. 178, 184, *bāppu*, "bravo! well done!" a form found also in other inscriptions, for which Kittel gives only *bāpu* and *bhāpu*; on l. 191, *rōḍisi*, showing a variant of the root which Kittel gives only in the form *rōḍu*; on l. 221, *pavitra*, for the meaning of which see Mr. R. Narasimhachar's article in the *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 52; *ibid.* *pāvula*, apparently a variant of *pāvula* (perhaps a derivative from the Sanskrit *prābhṛita*), which Kittel explains as "a cloth waved like a fan in front of a procession"; on l. 222, *vakkhāṇisu*, as in some other inscriptions, for which Kittel has only the forms *okkṇisu* and *vakkṇisu*; on ll. 229, 233, *baḷiya*, for *baḷiya*, in the sense of *antarvartin* and *madhyavartin*, on which see JBBRAS, Vol. X, p. 280, note 37, and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 181, note *; on ll. 231, 236, 239, 242, 249, 251, *ghaḷe*, here clearly meaning a 'measuring staff,' and found in other inscriptions as well as the form *gaḷe* for *gaḷe*, which Kittel explains as "a bamboo rod or stake, a pole, a staff"; on l. 231, *gaḍimba*, a word found in other inscriptions, and apparently denoting a particular measure of length (compare l. 238, *mūvutt-aydu-gēṇa Dānavinōdana ghaḷe*); on l. 237, *kuḷiya*, of unknown meaning; on l. 241, *gaḷḍe*, "rice-land," a form found in other inscriptions (e.g. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 180, l. 16), as is also the form *garde*, and which stands to the modern *gadde* in the same relation as *mattar*, occurring in some inscriptions, to *mattar* (ll. 232, 236, 239, 242, 243, 250-4 of the present record); on l. 251, *eḍe-vola* (a compound of *eḍe* and *pola*), which possibly may mean "land of medium height or quality"; on ll. 255-8, *tēja*, by itself and in the compounds *tēja-svāmya* and *tējadavar*, apparently meaning some kind of right of usufruct (compare *aṣṭabhōga-tēja-svāmya* in some inscriptions).—In respect of orthography there is not much to observe. Usually, but not invariably, the intervocalic *ḷ* in Sanskrit words is changed into the *kṣaḷa*. In several cases the Old-Kanarese *ḷ* appears in its modern form *ḷ*; e.g. *pogaḷ* on line 189, but *pogaḷ* on line 154; *iḷisi* on line 111; *pēḷ* on lines 164 and 177;

**ḷidorgge* on line 188. Beside the regular *kalpa* (l. 161) we find *kalpa* (ll. 160, 162, 181), which is not known to Kittel. The form *purpa* (l. 203) is found in Kittel's Dictionary and some inscriptions, and is parallel to the spellings *nirpanda*, *nirpanna*, *nirpāvaka*, *bārpa*, *vōrpūra*, recorded by Kittel : in such cases it is possible that the *r* represents the old *upadhā-mā-ṣya* breathing, which was designated by a character similar to that of the consonant *r*.

As regards the contents of the inscription, it falls into three parts. The first part (lines 1-104) is a Sanskrit historical poem recounting the pedigree of the Western Chālukya kings down to Vikramāditya VI; it has been noticed in connection with the Nilgunda inscription recently published in this journal (p. 149 above), and need not be discussed further here. As the composer or editor of the inscription tells us (lines 105, 106), this prelude has been copied from a charter on copper-plates; and the copyist has done his work so slavishly that at the end of it he has actually included the words *Sa tu*, with which the formal deed of conveyance began on the original plates (line 104). The second part (lines 107-204) is a poem in Old-Kanarese celebrating the virtues of a certain Ravidēva (Raviyana or Raviga), a Brāhmaṇ minister of high rank, and of his ancestors, especially in connection with his construction of a temple of Svayambhū-Śiva at Yēwūr, and concluding with praise of the *Pergaḍe Nāgavarma*, to whom this pious work was deputed. The third part (lines 205-283) contains the formal deed of conveyance, recording the grant of certain lands to the temple of Yēwūr at the instance of Ravidēva, and concluding with the usual Sanskrit minatory verses against infraction of the gift and some Kanarese rules prescribing celibacy for the inmates of the sanctuary.

Ravidēva, the hero of our inscription, was a Brāhmaṇ of distinguished ancestry. The first of his lineage who is here mentioned is Rēvanabhaṭṭa, of the Kāśyapa gōtra (l. 138), after whom are named his son Śaṅkarārya and the latter's son Koppadēva or Koppapa (ll. 139-141). Koppadēva, who was appointed a royal treasurer by the Western Chālukya king Jayasimha II, married Pampakabbe or Pampādēvi, and by her had six sons, viz. Vāvaṇārya, Śaṅkarārya, Rēvaṇa, Māchaya, Ravidēva, and Śrīvara (ll. 145, 152, 160). Ravidēva married Dēvalabbe, who bore him Nāchapa (Nāchi), Koppa, Vāvaṇa, Rēvaṇa, and Sōvaṇa (ll. 156-158, 160, 199). Verse 85, line 173 f., tells us that he held high offices under three successive kings : he was made Lāḷa-sandhivigrahin by king Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I), from whom he received the villages of Mukkunde, Gaṅgāpura, and Ēhūr (Yēwūr), which he settled upon his family (ll. 166-170); Sōmēśvara II appointed him his Hēri-sandhivigrahin (l. 171); and Vikramāditya VI gave him authority to use the insignia of royalty (ll. 172-173). In this connection we may notice the interesting point raised in the words *tannayad=ond=upadhā-viśuddhiyim* of l. 145, "by the unique manner in which he showed his uprightness under test": from the Kaṇṭilīya Artha-śāstra, prakaraṇa 6, p. 16 (compare Kāmandakiya-Nīti-sāra iv. 25, *upadhā-śodhitāḥ*), we know that it was a feature of Hindu polity to test the virtue of officials in the fire of temptation; and our text supplies us with an actual instance.¹

The details of the date of this inscription (l. 213 ff.) are : the Piṅgala *saṃvatsara*, being the second year of the Chālukya-Vikrama-varaha, i.e. of the reign of Vikramāditya VI; the full-moon of Śrāvāṇa; Ādityavāra (Sunday); an eclipse of the moon. On this Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks :—"The Piṅgala *saṃvatsara* in question began, as a Chaitrādi Innar year according to the southern Innisolar system of the cycle, on 26 February, A.D. 1077. The given *tithi*, the full-moon of Śrāvāṇa, answers in that year to 6 August, on which day it ended at 21 hrs. 21 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain). That day was a Sunday, as

¹ Mr. Krishna Sastri remarks that an inscription at Hūvinahadagalli mentions a certain Raviyana and his wife Rebballabbe as having built there a temple to Kēśava-svāmi (*Ep. Report*, 1914, p. 67).

specified. And on it there was a total eclipse of the moon, visible in India.¹ Accordingly the date answers quite satisfactorily to **Sunday, 6 August, A.D. 1077.**"

Among the places mentioned in this record, the first is the Brāhmaṇ village **Mukkunde** on the river **Kirudore** in the **Eḍedore nāḍ** or country (line 130, verse 57). Dr. Fleet having told me that he had good reasons for believing that the name **Kirudore** denotes the **Tuṅgabhadrā** and that **Mukkunde** should be found somewhere on that river in the Nizam's territory. I searched the maps and have found the place: it is in the 'Sindunoor' tāluka of the Raichūr District, and is shown as 'Mookoondi' in the Hyderabad Topographical Survey sheet 83 (1880) and in the Indian Atlas sheet 58 (1893), in lat. 15° 36', long. 76° 52', on the north bank of the **Tuṅgabhadrā**: it is situated about twelve miles south-south-east from 'Sindunoor' and thirty-two miles north-by-west from Bellary in Madras, and is about seventy-eight miles south-by-east from **Yēwūr**.² This identification of **Mukkunde** both endorses the identification of the **Kirudore** with the **Tuṅgabhadrā** and also helps to locate the **Eḍedore** country; for some further information on these points reference may be made to Dr. Fleet's notes on pp. 293-295 below. **Mukkunde** is mentioned again in line 169, verse 82, where we learn that the minister **Ravidēva** obtained a gift of this village along with **Gaṅgāpura** and **Ēhūr** from the Western Chālukya king **Āhavamalla-Somēśvara I**, and presented them to the members of the Brāhmaṇ family at **Mukkunde** to which he himself belonged. **Ēhūr**, which is mentioned again in verses 94, 100, and lines 219, 245, is obviously the modern **Yēwūr** itself. **Gaṅgāpura** may possibly be the 'Gungapoor' of the Atlas sheet 58, in lat. 15° 5', long. 75° 56', on the north bank of the **Tuṅgabhadrā**, in the Gadag tāluka of the Dhārwar District, Bombay, about seventy miles towards west-south-west from 'Mookoondi': but the name is not an uncommon one, and this identification is only conjectural. **Miriñje** (l. 227) is the present **Miraj**, the chief town of the **Miraj State** in the Southern Marāṭhā Country, Bombay, about twenty-eight miles east-by-north from **Kōlhāpūr**. We find mention likewise of **Kiriya-Bellumbatti** in the **Nariyumboḷe** seventy (ll. 229-30, 249) and **Piriya-Bellumbatti** in the **Sagara three-hundred** (ll. 233-4). Regarding **Sagara** see just below. **Nariyumboḷe** may be safely identified with the 'Nurriboli' of the Atlas sheet 57, on the south bank of the **Bhīmā**, about twenty-seven miles north-east from **Yēwūr**; and one or the other of the two **Bellumbattis**—probably **Piriya**, the "larger, senior, or older" one—is the '**Bellubutti**' of the maps, four miles north-north-east from **Yēwūr**. As regards **Śivapura**, on the west of **Piriya-Bellumbatti** (ll. 233-5),³ the maps show a 'Shewapoor' about one mile and a half on the north-east of 'Bellubutti'; but this does not seem to answer to the **Śivapura** of the record: there is, however, nothing special about the name **Śivapura**; it might be given to any small settlement, and the place could afterwards develop into a village. As for **Elarāve** (ll. 230, 249, 251), Dr. Fleet tells me that an inscription of A.D. 1095 at the place itself shows that this is the modern **Yedārāve**, a village about ten miles towards the north-north-west from **Yēwūr** which is shown in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 78 (1885) as 'Yeddurawi,' but in the Atlas sheet 57 as 'Yeddura' with a careless omission of the last syllable. On the subject of the **Sagara three-hundred** (l. 233) Dr. Fleet makes the following remarks:—"This ancient territorial division is connected more or less directly with the present **Sagar**,—the '**Suggur**' of the Atlas sheet 57 and the Survey sheet 79,⁵—now a *jāgīr* town in the **Shāhpār** ('Shawpoor') tāluka of the **Gulbarga District**, about fifteen miles towards the

¹ Sewell, *Eclipses of the Moon in India*, table E, p. 25, from which I quote the exact time of full-moon.

² It may as well be said that neither Dr. Fleet nor I can find any other representative of **Mukkunde** in any direction.

³ This place is also mentioned in the short separate record No. I: see p. 273 below.

⁴ Elliot MS. Collection, R. As. Society's copy, Vol. I, p. 223.

⁵ In the Imperial Gazetteer this name has been given as 'Sāgar,' with the long ā in the first syllable. But the inscriptions and the maps disclose the correct form.

south-east-by-east from Yēwūr. At the same time, the maps show close on the north-east of 'Shawpoor,' which is about five miles towards the north-east-by-north from Sagar, a village named 'Hulli Suggur,' which seems to mean Halē-Sagar, "Old Sagar"; and the Survey sheet shows also a 'Suggur Droog,' or "Sagar hill-fort," among the hulls close on the south-west of 'Shawpoor.' Accordingly, and in view of the point that the name Shāhpūr is evidently of late origin, the ancient Sagara should perhaps be located where Shāhpūr is now. The Sagara territory is specified as a three-hundred district in the Kembhāvi inscription of A.D. 1054 (p. 292 below), in the present Yēwūr inscription B of A.D. 1077, and in the Yēwūr inscription C of A.D. 1105; but it is mentioned as a five-hundred district three times in an inscription of A.D. 1129 at Hirē-Mudanūr, about twelve miles towards the south-west from Yēwūr, and again in an inscription of A.D. 1218 at Chikka-Mudanūr, next door to Hirē-Mudanūr.¹ It thus seems to have received an increase of extent at some time about A.D. 1110-20, through an absorption of the whole or part of some adjacent district or districts, lying probably on the east of the original three-hundred."

As was said above, the stone which bears this inscription contains also two short separate records. One of these is at the bottom of the front face, the other at the foot of the second side-face. The language and script of both are Kanarese; their date is later by a few years than that of the main record. They are as follows:—

I.—Below line 65.²

- 1 Ōm³ Svasti Śrīmad-daṇḍanāyakara magal Muddaladēviy-akkamgaḷ hāga hāga
vriddiyim Śivapurada aśēsha-ma-
- 2 hajanamgaḷa kayyalu koṭṭa gadyāṇav-āru i(i) poṁna vṛi(vri)ddiyim agnishṭheyam⁴
mahajanam naḍasuvaru ||
- 3 Mattam gadyāṇam 1 e(a)ntu gadya 7 [||*]

Translation.

Ōm! Good fortune! Six *gadyāṇas* have been deposited with the collective body of merchants of Śivapura by the lady Muddaladēvi, daughter of the fortunate General, at the interest of twenty-five per cent; from the interest of this sum the merchants shall maintain a fire-offering (*agn-ishṭi*). Likewise one *gadyāṇa* [was given], thus [making in all] 7 *gadyāṇas*.

II.—Below line 283.⁵

- 1 Brāhmaṇara key-maneya tēja-svāmyam=ellam brāhmaṇar=ade | mikkud=ellam
dēvargge ||
- 2 Dēvara taḷa-vrittiyim mūḍa[1*] kalkuṭiga-geyi mattar=ppanneraḍu | | |
- 3 dēvara kēriyim mūḍal=avargge mangala mahā-śrī [||*]

Translation.

All ownership of *tēja*-rights in the fields and houses of Brāhmaṇas [belongs] to the Brāhmaṇas; all the remainder [belongs] to the god. On the east of the estate of the god, twelve *mattar* [occupied by] the stone cutters' field east of the god's street, to them . .

¹ I quote these Mudanūr records from ink-impressions.

² From the ink-impression.

³ Represented by the spiral symbol.

⁴ Perhaps this is for *agn-ishṭi*, and answers to the common *agni-kārya* or preliminary oblation in the sacred fire.

⁵ From the ink-impression.

TEXT.¹

Front of the Stone.

- 1 Ōm² [1*] ³Namas=tunga-sīras-chumbi-chandra-chāmara-chāravō trailōkya-nagar-
ārambha-mūla-stambhāya Śambhavō || [1*]⁴
- 2 Ōm⁵ Svasti || ⁶Jayaty=āvishkṛitam Vishṇor=vvārāham kshobhit-ārūpavanā |
dakṣiṇ-ōnnata-damshṭr-āgra-vīśrānta-
- 3 bhuvanāṁ vapuḥ |(||) [2*] ⁷Śriyam=upaharatād=vaḥ Śri-patiḥ krōḍa-rūpō vikāṣa-
vīśada-damshṭrā-prānta-
- 4 vīśrānti-bhājam ||(1) avahad=adaya-dasṭ(damshṭr)-ākṛishṭa-vispasṭha-kāṇḍa-pratanu-
vīśa(sa)-jaṭ-āgra-granthi-
- 5 vad=yō dharitrim || [3*] ⁸Kari-makara-makarik-āmkita-jaḥa-nidhi-bhasanām⁹
vaśikarōtv=avani-va-
- 6 dhūm || (1) Tribhuvanamaila-kshmāpatir=akulamka-yaśō-mbu-rāśi-valayita-bhuvanah ||
[4*] Gadyam ||
- 7 Svasti samasta-bhuvana-samstūyamāna-vya¹⁰-sagotrānām Hārīti-putrānām Kauśiki-
vara-pra-
- 8 sāda-labdhā-śvēt-ātapatr-ādi-rājya-chihnānām sapta-mātrikā-parirakshitānām Kārttikē-
ya-vara-prasāda-labdhā-mayūra-pimchha(pichchha)-knūta-dhva-jānām bhagavan-Nārā-
yapa-prasād-āsā-
- 10 dita-vara-varāha-lānchhan-ēkshapa-kshapa-vaśikṛit-ārāti-rāja-maṇḍalānām sama-
sta-bhuvan-āśraya-sarvva-lōk-āśraya-Vishṇuvarddhana-Vijayādity-ādi-viśēsha-
- 12 nāmnam rāja-ratnānām=udbhava-bhūmih || Vṛittam || ¹¹Kaḍajita-Naḷa-lakshmi[r*]=
durjjay-aurjji-
- 13 tyā-hārī vihata-prithu-Kaḍamb-āḍambarō Mauryya-nirjīti | nija-bhuja-bala-bhūmn=ō-
tpāṭayan=Rāptra(shṭra)kūṭa[n*] khilīta-Kaḷachuri-śrīr=asti Chālukya-vamśah ||
[5*] ¹²Taj-jēshu
- 15 rājyam=anupālya gatēshu rājasv=ēkānta(n=na)-shasṭi-gaṇanēshu purādyayādhyam¹³
|| (1) tad-vamśa-jāh(s)=ta-
- 16 d-anu shōḍaśa bhūmi-pālāh kshmām Dakṣiṇāpatha-jusham bibharām babhūvuḥ |
(||) [6*] Dusṭ-āva-
- 17 sṭabdhāyām katipaya-purush-āntar-āntarīṭayām | Chālukya-kula-sampadi bhūya-
ś=Chālukya-vamśyā ēva | ¹⁴[Kandah*] kīrtti-lat-āmkurasya kamaḷam Lakshmi-
viḷās-āspadam vajram vairi-mahi-bhri-
- 19 tām pratinidhir=dēvasya Daitya-druhaḥ | rāj=āstj=Jayasīmhavallabha iti
khyātaś=charitrai-
- 20 r=nnijair=yō rējē chiram=ādi-rāja-charit-ōtkamṭhaḥ(ṭhāh) prajānām harat(n) ||[7*]
¹⁵Yō Rāshṭrakūṭa-kuḷam=Imdra iti prasi-

¹ From the ink-impression.² Metre : Ślōka (Anusṭubh).³ Represented by the spiral symbol.⁴ Metre : Mālinī.⁵ Read -*rafanāś*.⁶ Metre : Mālinī.¹² Metre : Vasantatilakā.¹⁴ Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīṭa.² Represented by the spiral symbol.⁴ The verses are not numbered on the stone.⁶ Metre : Ślōka.⁸ Metre : Āryāgīti.¹⁰ Read -*Mānava*.¹² Read *pur-ādhy-dyōdhyam*.¹⁴ Metre : Vasantatilakā.

- 21 ddham Kṛishṇ-āhvayasya sutam=ashta-śat-ēbha-sainyam | nirjjitya dagdha-nṛipa-
pamcha-śatō babhāra bhūyaś-Chalukya-kula-vallabha-
- 22 rāja-lakshminī || [8*] ¹Chatuḥ-ripu-turaga-paṣu-bhaṭa-karaṭi-ghaṭā-kōti-ghaṭita-rana-
rāgaḥ | sukṛita-Hara-charaṇa-rāga-
- 23 s=tvata(nayō=bhūt=tasya Raṇarāgaḥ || [9*] ¹Tat-tanayaḥ Pulakēśi Kēśi-
nisū(shū)dana-samō=bhavad=rājā | Vātāpi-purī-vara-patir=akalita-
- 24 khaḷa-Kaḷi-kalāmka-kalāḥ || [10*] ²Vayam=api Pulakēśi-kṣmāpatim varṇayantaḥ
pulaka-kalita-dēhāḥ paśyat=ādy=āpi santaḥ | sa
- 25 hi turaga-gaj-ēmdra-grāma-sāram sahasra-dvaya-parimitavṛttisya³ch=chakār=āśva-
mēdhē || [11*] Tat-tanayaḥ | ²Nala-nīlaya-vi-
- 26 lōpi Maurya-niryaṇa-hētuḥ prathita-prithu-Kaḍamba-stamba(bha)-bhēdi kuṭhāraḥ |
bhuvana-bhavana-bhāg-āpūraṇ-ārambha-
- 27 bhāra-vyavasita-sita-kirttiḥ Kirttivarmmā nripō=bhūt || [12*] Tad-anu tasya-
ānujaḥ | ⁴Sarva-dvip-ākramaṇa-mahasō yasya nau-
- 28 sētu-bandhair=ullaṅghy=ābdhim vyavi(dhi)ta pritanā Rēvati-dvīpa-lōpaḥ [1*]
rājya-stri(śrī)nām hadha(ṭha)patir=abhūd=yaś=cha Kālachcha(chchu)riṇām
babhrē
- 29 bhūmim saha sa sakalair=mmaṅgalair=Mmaṅgalīśaḥ || [13*] ⁴Jyēsthā-bhrātus-
sati suta-varē=py=arbbhakatvād=aśaktē yasminn=ātmany=akṛita hi dhu-
- 30 ram Maṅgalīśaḥ prithivyaḥ [1*] tasmin pratyārppipad=atha mahim yūni
Satyāśrayō(yē)=sau Chālukyaṇām ka iya hi pathō darppataḥ⁵ prachya-
- 31 vēta || [14*] ⁶Jētur-diśām vijita-Harsha-mahā-nṛipasya dātur=mmauōratha-śat-
ādhikam=artthayadbhāḥ(dbhyaḥ) | saty-ādi-sarva-guṇa-
- 32 ratna-gaṇ-ākaraṣya satyāśrayatvam=upalakṣhaṇam=ēva yasya || [15*] ⁷Ādamari-
kṛita-dig-valayō=[r*]ddita-dvid(d)-ama-
- 33 ri-parigita-mahā-yaśāḥ | Mṛidam=ariṣṭa-ti(bhi)dam maṇas=ōdvaham(u) Tada-
(Naḍa)mari-kṣhitipō=jani tastu(t-su)taḥ || [16*]
- 34 ⁸Sutas=tadiyō guṇa-ratna-mālī bhū-vallabhō=bhṛi(bhū)d=bhuja-viryya-śālī |
Ādityavarmm=ārjjita-puṇya-karmma
- 35 tējōbhīr=āditya-samāna-dharmma || [17*] ⁹Tat-sutō Vikramādityō vikram-ākṛānta-
bhū-talaḥ | tatō=pi Yuddhama-
- 36 li-ākhyō yuddhē Yama-samō nripaḥ || [18*] ⁹Taj-jaṇmā Vijayādityō virān=ēk-
āṅga-saṅgarē | chaturṇām=maṇḍalānām=a-
- 37 py=ajayad=Vijay-ōpamaḥ || [19*] ⁹Tad-bhavō Vikramādityaḥ Ki[r*]ttivarmma
tad-ātmajaḥ | yēnē(ua) Chālukya-rājya-śrīr=santa-
- 38 rājya=abhūd=bhuvi || [20*] ⁹Vikramāditya-bhūpāla-bhrātā bhīma-parākramaḥ |
tat-sūnuḥ Ki[r*]ttivarmm=ābhūt mṛi-
- 39 t-p[r*]ās-ā[r*]ddita-durjjanaḥ || [21*] ⁹Taila-bhūpas=tatō jātō Vikramāditya-
bhūpatīḥ | tat-sūnur=abhavat=tasmād=Bhīma-rājō=ri-
- 40 bhikaraḥ || [22*] ⁹Ayyaṇ-āryyas=tatō jajñē yad-vamśasya śriyam śukam(svakām) |
prāpayanti(nn=i)va dhassam(vamśam) śva(svam) sam(sa) babhrē(vavrē) Kṛishṇa-
nandanān(m) || [23*]

¹ Metre : Āryā.² Metre : Mālinī.³ Read -parimitam=ṛitoik-sāch=.⁴ Metre : Maudākṛāntā.⁵ Read dharmy=ataḥ.⁶ Metre : Vasantatilakā.⁷ Metre : Drutavilambita.⁸ Metre : Trishtuḥ Upajāti, with pāda 1 Upēndravajrā and pādas 2-4 Indravajrā.⁹ Metre : Ślōka.

- 41 ¹Abhavat=tayōḥ tanujōḥ² vibhava-vibhāsi virōdhi-vidhvainsi | tējō-vijit-
ādityaḥ satya-dhaṇo Vikramādityaḥ || [24*]
- 42 ³Chēd-iśa-vaṁśa-tilakām Laksh[m*]apa-rājasya nandamā(nā)m nuta-śilām |
Bonthādēvīm vidhivat=paripityē(nyē) Vikramā-
43 dityaḥ || [25*] ⁴Sutam=iva Vasudēvā[d*] Dēvaki Vāsudēvam Guham=iva
Giri-jāmir-ddēvam=Arddhēmdumanlēḥ |
- 44 ajanayad=atha Bonthādēvy=ataḥ Taila⁵-bhūpam vibhava-vijita-Śakraṁ
Vikramāditya-nāmnāḥ || [26*] ⁶Ari-
45 kumbhi-kumbha-bhēdana-ripu-durgga-kavāta-bhamjana-prabhritiḥ | sahaja-balasā(sya)
Harēdhava⁷ bāla-kra(kri)ḍ=ābhava-
46 d=yasya || [27*] Kim cha | Bāshtrakūṭa-kuṭa-rāja-sambaddhāv=ubhan |
⁸Aurjityāch=charaṇāv=iva prachalitan sākshāt=Kalēḥ krāma-
47 taḥ krāran baddha-śarirakau guru-jana-drōha-prarōhāv=iva | rājā khaṇḍita.⁹
Bāshtrakūṭaka-kula-śri-valli-jāt-āmku-
48 rau līnau yēna sukhēna Karkacha(ra)-Rāpastambhau rapa-prāṁgaṇē || [28*]
¹⁰Irnaṁ¹¹ purā Diti-sntair=iva bhūta-dhātrīm yō Bāshtra-
49 kūṭa-kūṭilair=ggamitām=adhastāt | uddhṛitya Mādhava iv=ādri(di)-varāha-rūpā(pō)
babhrē Chalukya-kuṭa-vallabha-rāja-la-
50 ksh[m*]īm || [29*] ¹²Dū(Hū)pa-prāṇa-hara-pratāpa-dahanō yātrā-trasān-Māravaḥ
Chē(Chai)dya-cbchhēdy=akhiḷa-kshamā-jaya-naya-vyutpauna-
51 dhīr=Utpalaḥ | yēn=ātyugra-ṇa-āgra-darsita-bāla-prāchuryya-śauryy-odayaḥ kārāgāra-
nidhā(vē)śitaḥ kadhi(vi)-dhri(vri)shā
52 yam varṇayam(yan) ghūrṇitāḥ || [30*] ¹³Bhammaha-Baṭṭād=abhavad=bhūpālād=
Bāshtrakūṭa-kuṭa-tilakāt | Lakshmir=iva salī-
53 la-nidhēḥ śri-Jākabb-ālvayā kanyā || [31*] ¹⁴Chalukya-vaṁś-āmbara-bhānu-mālī
śri-Taila-bhūpāla npāyat=ainām | tayō-
54 ś=cha lok-āsu(bhyu)dayāya yōgaḥ sa chamdrikā-chamdramasōr=iv=āsīt || [32*]
¹⁵Śri-Taila-bhūmi-pālāt śri-Jākabbā
55 samajjanat | śrīmat-Satyāśrayam Ka(Ska)ndam=Āmbikā Tryambakād=iva || [33*]
¹⁶Tasy-ānujaḥ śri-Deśavarmma-nāmnā(mā) ta-
56 d-vallabhā Bhāgyavat=iti dēvi | tayōr=abbūd=vikrama-śīla-sāḷī śri-Vikramāditya-
nripas=tanūjaḥ || [34*] ¹⁷Asau
57 nija-jyēshṭha-pituḥ paṭoksham babhāra vārāśi-vṛitām dhanitrim | bhujēna
kēyāra-latām=iv=ōchchair=vīdāri-

¹ Metre : Āryā.² Metre not clear : the words *Chēd-iśa* . . . *nuta-śilām* may be scanned as half of an Āryāgīti, and the remainder as the latter half of an Āryā ; cf. *Mahābhārata*, XIII, xiv, 183, which contains an Āryā hemistich followed by a second Āryāgīti hemistich.³ Metre : Mālinī.⁴ Metre : Āryā.⁵ Metre : Sārdūlavikrīḍita.⁶ Metre : Vasantatilakā.⁷ Metre : Sārdūlavikrīḍita.⁸ Metre : Sārdūlavikrīḍita.⁹ Metre : Trishtubh Upajāti, *pādas* 1 and 2 being *Indravajrā* and 3 and 4 *Upēndravajrā*.¹⁰ Metre : Ślōka.¹¹ Metre : Trishtubh Upajāti, with *pādas* 1, 2, and 4 *Indravajrā* and 3 *Upēndravajrā*.¹² Metre : Trishtubh Upajāti, *Upēndravajrā*.³ Read =*tayōr=tanūjō*.⁵ Read =*atas=Taila*.⁷ Read *Harē=iva*.⁹ Read *kālāt=khaṇḍita*.¹¹ Read *ittham*.¹³ Metre : Āryā.

- 58 t-ārāti-kada[m*]bakēna || [35*] Tad-anu tasy=ānnjaḥ | ¹Yasy=ākhiḥa-vyāpi yasō= vadātam=akāṇḍa-dugdh-āmhndhi-vṛi-
- 59 ddhi-samkām | karōti mngdh-āmara-sundarīṇām=abhūt=sa bhūyō(pō) Jagad-
ēkamallaḥ || [36*] ²Sad=āvanasthaḥ paṭu-vikramā-
- 60 d=yō mad-āndha-gandh-ēna(hha)-ghatā-vipāṭi | dhar-ōrjjita-prasphurita-prabhāva
rarāja yō=sau Jayasimha-rājaḥ || [37*] ³A-
- 61 gamad=ākhiḥa-dhātṛi yēna rājanvati(tva)m nivasati nṛipa-lakshmīr=yyasya
śubhr-ātapatrē | sa sakaḥa-namit-āri-
- 62 kshōṇi-bhṛin-maṇi-ratna-dyuti-samlalita⁴-pāḍo gaṇḍaroḥgaṇḍa-bhūpaḥ || [38*] ⁵Ā(a)-
dōsh-ākara-samgō=pi vin=āpi makha-
- 63 dāśhanam | sa[d*]⁶-bhūti-bhūshaṇo yaś=cha samprāpa jagad-īsatām || [39*]
⁷Vikhyāta-Kṛishṇa-varṇṇē Taila-sneḥ-ōpalabdhā-
- 64 saraḥatvē | Kuntala-vishayē nitarām virājatē Mallik-āmōḍaḥ || [40*] ⁸Tataḥ
pratāpa-jvaḥana-prabhāva-nirmmā-
- 65 ḷa-nirddagha-virōdhi-vamśaḥ | tasy=ātmajaḥ pālayitā dharāyāḥ śrīmān=abhūd=
Āhavamalla-dēvaḥ || [41*] Maṅgaḷam ||

First side face.

- 66 Ōm⁹ [1*] ¹⁰Ātm-āvasthāna-hētōr=abhiḥasati sadā maṇḍapam
- 67 Mājav-ēso dōḷam(t)-tāḷi-van-āntāty(ny)=anusarati sari-
- 68 n-nātha-kūḷāni Chōḷaḥ | Katyā(nyā)kubj-ādi(dhi)rājō bhajati
- 69 cba tarasā kandaś=atā Himād[r*]ēr=uddamā yat-pratā-
- 70 pa-prasara-bhara-bbay(v)-ōdbhiti-vibhrānta-chittāḥ || [42*] ¹¹Ā(a)mā-
- 71 na-Taila-guṇa-samgrahaṇa-praviddha-tējō-viśēsha-dajī-
- 72 ta-dvishad-andhakāraḥ | anvarthatām samanusritya kavi-shra(pra)-
- 73 dhānair=yyaḥ prōchyatē nanu Chāḷukya-kuḷa-pradi(di)paḥ || [43*]
- 74 ¹²Nāmn=aiv=ātichāḷam dvishan-mṛiga-kuḷam vihrāśya¹³ tējō-
- 75 dhikai ratyai(tnai)r=astva(skha)ḷitam purā Gajapatēs=tan=nāśayitvā
- 76 madam | tuṅgānām=avani-bhṛitām=anudinam dai[t*]vā padam
- 77 mūiddhasu prāpta[h*] śrī-Jayasimha-nandana iti khyā-
- 78 tim cha yaḥ prastutām || [44*] ¹⁴Auddhṛi(ddha)tya-yukt-Āndhakaja-pra-
- 79 bhāva-nirmmūḷan-ōddāma-baḷasya yasya | virājatē
- 80 nirjjita-Minakētā(tō)r=ddēvasya Chāḷukya-mahēśvaratvam || [45*]
- 81 ¹⁵Tasmād=ajāyata jagaj-janita-pramōda-śrīṅgāra-vira-ra-

¹ Metre : Trishtubh Upajāti, with *pāda* 1 Indravajrā and 2-4 Upēndravajrā.

² Metre : Trishtubh Upajāti, Upēndravajrā.

³ Metre : Mālinī.

⁴ Read *-śabalita-*.

⁵ Metre : Ślōka.

⁶ *Sad-bhūti-* according to the Miraj plates.

⁷ Metre : Āryā.

⁸ Metre : Trishtubh Upajāti, with *pāda* 1 Upēndravajrā and 2-4 Indravajrā.

⁹ Represented by the spiral symbol.

¹⁰ Metre : Sragdharā.

¹¹ Metre : Vasantatilakā.

¹² Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

¹³ Read *vibhramśya*.

¹⁴ Metre : Trishtubh Upajāti, with *pādas* 1, 2 and 4 Indravajrā and 3 Upēndravajrā.

¹⁵ Metre : Vasantatilakā.

- 82 sikaḥ kavi-loka-kāntaḥ | kāntā-viṣṭa-nayan-ōtpala-
 83 chārū-chamdraś=Chālukya-vamśa-tiṣṭakō Bhuvanaikamallāḥ || [46*]
 84 ¹Yah patra[m*] sphuṭa-pushkar-ākshara-dharam pāṇau kṛipāṇa-
 85 chebhalād=ā-janma-pratipatta(nna)-dāgya(sya)-vijaya-śrī-dattan(m)=uchchai-
 86 r=ddadhat | śākyam² grāhapi(yi)tu[m*] ddi(di)sām parivṛḍhān=sarvvān=i-
 87 va prāhindhō(ṇō)t=pratyāsa(śa)n=nija-kirttim=abhra-taṭini-tya(spa)-
 88 [rddh-]ānubandh-ōdyatān(m) || [47*] Tad-anu tasy=ānujaḥ | ³Āsit=tē-
 89 [ja]h-kalita-kamaḥ-ollāsana-prauḍha-pāda-sparśād=u-
 90 [chchai]h śriyam=avanibhrich-chhēkarāṇām dadhānaḥ | dhvānta-bhrā-
 91 [nti]m dadhad=iva dṛiśor=amjanam vairi-vira-smēr-āksh'nēm muhu-
 92 r=apaharan=Vikramāditya-dēvaḥ || [48*] ⁴Bhū-bhāram namita-pha-
 93 ṇ-iśvaram bhujābhyām vi(bi)bhrāpaḥ paṭaha-paṭāśra(yi)ta-kshi-
 94 t-iśaḥ | yaś=ch=ōchchair=apahata-nāki-sā(śa)khi-lilāḥ prakhyā-
 95 taḥ(tas=) Tribhuvanamalla ity=udāraḥ || [49*] ⁵Yātō=tvai(nvō)-
 96 shtum Janaka-janitam vallabh-ōdāra-lakshmīm bhrātrā sārddham
 97 hari-bala-yntas=tvā(svā)m Sumitr-ātma-jēbha(na) | tirē si-
 98 ndhōr=Bbāshu(hu)-mukha-bhayād=ētya Vaibhishana-śrī-dhā-
 99 mnā nēmē Dravila⁶-patinā yaś=cha Chālukya-Rāmaḥ | (||) [50*]
 100 ⁷Sarvv-āsā-vijaya-prayāṇa-samaya-jñāt-ākhi-
 101 ḷ-ōrvvi-patha-prasthān=ēva mahim=atitya vimalā ya-
 102 t-kirttir=abdhim gatā | prēshya(kshya)s=tē vijaya-śriyā=
 103 para-vaśō dūri-karōty=ēpa(sha) mām=ity=ākhyātum=i-
 104 v=ārṇava-sṭhiti-jushaḥ Sau(Śau)rēs=triṣṭōki-guroḥ || [51*] Sa tu ||
 105 Idu tāmbra-sāsanadoḷ=iḷda Chālukya-chakrava-
 106 rttigala vamśada rājyam-geyd=arasugaḷa rāj-āvali maṅgaḷa ||
 107 Ōm⁸ [!*] Kandaṁ | ⁹Śrī-vanit-ādhipan=Aga-tanayā-vibhu Vāg-dō-
 108 vatā-manōraman=emb=i mūvarum=utsavadiṁ Ravidō.
 109 va-chamūpatige māḷke sukha-sampadamam || [52*] ⁹Āva-
 110 na tudi-kōḷoḷ=sakal-āvani kēdageya muguḷa tu-
 111 dig=eragida bhṛīngi-vapuvan=iḷisi sogayikum=ā
 112 Viśṇu-varāha-mūrtti daye-geyg=ōḷpam || [53*] Vṛitta ||
 113 ¹⁰Vārija-piṭham=aksha-valayam mani-kundalam=u-
 114 chcharat-trivēdi-ravam=emb=iv=oppe jaghana-sṭhaladoḷ ka-
 115 radoḷ kapōladoḷ smēra-mukh-ābjadoḷ tanag=ōḷam-
 116 baḍe taj-Jalajāksha-nābhi-nirēruha-garbbhadimdam=oge-
 117 dom vijit-ārka-maham Pitāmaham || [54*] ¹⁰Ā Sara-

¹ Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.² Read śākyah.³ Metre : Mandākrāntā.⁴ Metre : Praharshipī.⁵ Metre : Mandākrāntā.⁶ This word is perhaps written more usually with *ḍ* instead of *ḷ*, for instance, in this same verse as No. 46, in the record on the Nīlguṇḍa plates: see p. 154 above. But the form *Dravila*, also, is found: see, e.g., *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 17, line 7.⁷ Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.⁸ Represented by the spiral symbol.⁹ Metre : Kanda.¹⁰ Metre : Utpalamālā.

front of the line.

THEY STATE IS OCCUPIED BY THE ULPTULF

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]

J. F. FLEET.

SCALE ONE-SIXTH

W GRIGGS & SONS, LTD PHOTO-LITH

First side face.

This image shows a highly textured surface, likely the cover or endpaper of an old book. The texture is characterized by a dense, irregular pattern of small, dark, circular or oval shapes, possibly representing wear, dust, or a specific material like leather or parchment. The overall appearance is grainy and aged, with a mix of dark and light tones creating a complex, organic-looking pattern.

66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100 102 104 106 108 110 112 114 116 118 120 122 124 126 128 130

- 118 sijasaṁbhava-kuḷa-prabhavar=nnegaḷdor=Chchaḷukya-
 119 r=udbhāsita-vikramar=ppalabar=ant-avarol kali Tai-
 120 lan=embavarṁ śāsita-śatruv=ātana magam Daśava-
 121 rmman=avarṁge puṭṭidom bhāsura-kirtti Vikraman=avarṁ-
 122 g=anujarṁ Jayasimha-vallabham || [55*] ¹Śāsvatā-kirtti
 123 tat-tanayau=Āhavamallan-avarṁge sūnu Sōmē-
 124 śvaran=ātaniṁ kiṛiyan=ol-gali Vikrama-bhṁmipā-
 125 ḷakam viśva-virōdhi-mauḷi-maṇi-ramjita-pāda-payō-
 126 jan=ātat-āuaśvara-śuddha-kirtti sha(pa)ripāḷisut-iḷdan=a-
 127 śesha-dhātṛiyarṁ || [56*] Antu sukhadiṁ rājyam-geyyuttu-
 128 m=ire || Kandam || ²Podavig=ade tāne mukham=enip=Eḍe-
 129 dore-nāḍimge tiḷakad=audadin=oppam-baḍed=irkum=eseva
 130 Kiṛudore-daḍiyol Mukkundey=emba vipra-grāmarṁ || [57*]
 131 Vṛittam || ³Adu tāṁ dakṣiṇa-dēśadol nelasiyurṁ lō-
 132 k-ōttaram Nandau-āspadam=āg-iḷdum=asat-kujāta-tati
 133 nānā-niti-vikhyāta-saṁpadam=āg-iḷdum=aniti-saṁgati

Back of the Stone.

- 134 vinit-āṇeka-lokaṁgaḷim pudid-iḷdum paribhāvip=āgaḷ=avinīt-ādhāna-śōbh-āvaham
 [58*] Alli | Kam ||
 135 ⁴Sarasiruhabhava-prabhavarṁ Marichi-muni tat-tanūbhavarṁ sakaḷa-jagat-karaṇ-aika-
 hētu-bhūtarṁ
 136 parama-param Kaśyapa-prajāpatiy=embarṁ || [59*] ⁴Tad-viśada-varṁśa-jātar=ssad-
 vidyā-niḷayar=amaḷa-yaśar=akhiḷa-vipaśchid-varṁdyar=ātma-varṁ-
 137 śa-viyad-valaya-sudhā-mayṁkhar=esedor=ppalabar || [60*] Avarol || ⁴Kaśyapa-gōtra-
 pavitrarṁ naśyad-adharmma-prabhāvan=a-
 138 khiḷa-dharitṛi-vaśyan=amaḷina-charitrarṁ=avaśya-vratan=esedan=elege Rēvaṇabhaṭṭam ||
 [61*] ⁴Ā vipr-ōttamana magam bhū-viśru-
 139 ta-kirtti sakaḷa-guṇa-gaṇa-niḷayarṁ bhāvabhava-hara-pad-ābja-vibhāvita-mati
 Śaṁkarāryyan=embarṁ negaḷdarṁ || [62*] Vṛi | ⁵Ā vi-
 140 bhu Koppad-Īśvara-pad-āmbujamarṁ suta-kāmyeyinde saṁbhāvita-chittan=āgi niya-
 ma-bratadinḍam=upāste-geydu tad-dēva-vara-
 141 prasādadin=udātta-guṇarṁ paḍedarṁ tauṇjanarṁ Śrī-vanītā-manō-nayana-vallabhavarṁ
 guṇi-Koppadēvanarṁ || [63*] Kam || ⁶Ātarṁ puṭṭe gu-
 142 ṇ-ōrvvi-jātarṁ nere pūtu kāyṭu paṇtu samasta-pritiyan=odavisit=ene vikhyātiyan=
 eydidan=aśēsha-viśvarṁbhareyol || [64*]
 143 Ad=alladeyurṁ | Vṛi || ⁷Nele saujanya-guṇakk=udāra-charitakk=āvāsa-sadmam
 samuj[j*]vaḷa-kirtti-prasarakk=aḍarppu kani śauch-āchā-
 144 ra-ratnak[k*]e niśchaḷa-vāg-vṛittige bittu māntanada janma-kṣētram=emḍ=amḍē
 kēvaḷamē Vāg-lalanā-mukh-ōj[j*]vaḷa-maṇi-śrī-

¹ Metre : Utpalamālā.

⁴ Metre : Kanda.

⁷ Metre : Mattēbhavikṛiḍita.

² Metre : Kanda.

⁵ Metre : Utpalamālā.

³ Metre : Mattēbhavikṛiḍita.

⁶ Metre : Kanda.

- 145 darppanam Koppanam || [65*] ¹Jayasimha-bhūpanan=tannayad=ond=upadhā-viśud-dhiyīm mechchisi tad-dayeyīm padedom
- 146 negald=akshaya-nidhi-bhaṇḍāragaraṇatanad=āspadamam || [66*] ¹Ātana sati sad-vamś-ōpēte kaḷ-ānvite vimala-chāritra-guṇ-ō-
- 147 pēte pati-bhaktiyimdam Sitey=enal=Pampakabbe pempan taledol || [67*] ¹Ā jampatig=agra-sntam bhrājishṇu-guṇ-āvalambi
- 148 Murahara-pada-pamkēja-mada-madhukaram rārājita-sita-kirtti Vāvanāryyan=negaldam || [68*] ¹Ā vipra-kuḷa-lalāmam
- 149 dēva-pitri-pratati-havya-kavyaṅgalan=und=āvagam=arkkame vaduv-inam=ā-vorttum tat-samāja-jajan-aika-ratam || [69*] ¹Tad-anujan=aśēsha-
- 150 vidyā-sadanam guṇi Śamkarāryyan=ātana tammam vidita-sakaḷ-āgam-ārttham sad-amala-mati negaldan=elege Rēvanabhāṭtam || [70*]
- 151 ¹Ātana tammam śil-ōpētām śrī-veda-vārdhhi-pāraṅgaman=uddhūta-madan=urvvarā-vikhyātām śāsi-vīsada-kirtti Māchayabhāṭtam || [71*]
- 152 ¹Int=enisi negalda sutarindan=tāme kṛit-ārttham=enisid=ā dampatig=atyanta-mudam=odave Lakshmi-kāntam Ravidēvan=amala-guṇan=udi(da)yi-
- 153 sidam || [72*] Vri || ²Imgaḍalimge śita-karan=entū Knmārakan=entū Dēva-dēvamge Mur-āntakamge Knum-āyudhan=entū Jayantan=entū
- 154 Śakraṅge tanūjar=ante Ravidēva-chamūpati sanda Koppadēvamge tanūjan=endode tad-unnatiyam pogaḷalke vēlknmē || [73*]
- 155 ³Amar-ēmdraṅge Pulōma-nandane Sura-jyēshthamge Vāg-lakshmi Sitamayūkh-ābharaṇamge Gauri Vauaj-ākshamge=Āmbuj-āvāsey=emtu
- 156 manō-vallabhey=ante tad-vibhūge sach-chāritre tām Dēvalabbe manō-vallabhey=ādol=emdoḍ=adan=innē vaṇṇipom baṇṇipom || [74*] ³Vinu-
- 157 tan=Nāchānan=ātanīm kiṇiyavam Koppam tadiy-ānjanman=avam Vāvanan=ātanimde kiṇiyātām Rēvanam tat-kaniya-
- 158 n=avam Sōvanan=emb=ivar=ssakaḷa-vidyā-pāragar=ppunya-bhājanar=ātm-ōdbhavar=emdoḍ=ā vibhuvīn=ant=ār=ddhanyar=i dhātriyoḷ || [75*]
- 159 ³Vauaj-āksham tanag=ishta-dai[va*]m=adhipam Trailōkyamallam jagaj-jana-vam-dyam pitri Koppanam janani Sham(Pam)pādēvi tammam mahi-
- 160 vinutam Śrīvaran=atyudātta-charitam śrī-Nāchi tann=agra-nandan=end=ande kṛit-ārtthan=alte Ravigam bhālōka-kaḷpa-drumam || [76*] ³Kavi-
- 161 tā-kaḷpa-lat-ārppanakke sura-bhūjam śabda-vidyā-payōbdhi-vilāsakk=amṛit-āmśu tarkka-vimala-vyōma-prakāśakke bhānu
- 162 viśuddh-āgama-tat[t*]va-kēli-sadan-ōd[d*]yotakke ratna-pradīpav=enippam kuḷa-dīpakam Ravi-chamūpam bandhu-kaḷpa-drumam || [77*] ³Anu-
- 163 mānakk=eḍey-illa bājipode rēkhā-suddhi bē=onde bhitti-nayam-bett=esed-appuv=i nimīda chamchan-mātreḷ Padmagarbbhanm=ēm
- 164 ballane pēlim=intu bareyalk=emb=annegam tāne neṭṭane ballam bareyalk=auśka-lipiyam śrī-vipra-vidyādharam || [78*] ⁴Idu nava-
- 165 madhu-dhār-āsāramō mēṇ=sudh-āmbhō-nadiyo kavivud=emb=ond=andadim nuppan=impan pudidu Ravi-chamūpam bājip=ānd(ond)=ōje

¹ Metre : Kanda.² Metre : Mattēbhavikṛidita.³ Metre : Utpalamālā.⁴ Metre : Atisakvari.

- 166 pēl=en=oda visugumo karuṇ-ānandamaṁ dhātrig=ellam || [79*] Kam || ¹Ā
vibhuv=Āhavamalla-mahi-vallabhanalli paḍedan=urutara-nija-vi-
- 167 dyā-vibhavadiṁda mechchisi bhū-vinutaṁ lāla-sandhi-vigraha-padamaṁ || [80*]
¹Adhikāraṁgaḷa mē[l]=osed=adhikāramau=ā nrip-ēśvaraṁ kuḍe pa-
- 168 ḍedam budha-nidhi nij-ānvay-āmbara-vidhu bāndhava-padmini-payōruha-mitraṁ ||
[81*] Ad=alladeyūṁ || ²Piridum kārūnyadiṁd=ā nara-
- 169 pati tanag=old=iye Mukkunde Gaṁgāpuram=Ēhūr=emba mikk=ūrggaḷane
paḍedu sad-bhaktiyimdam tadiy-ōrvvareyaṁ kāl-ga-
- 170 rechchi koṭṭarṁ diuapa-sāsadharaṁ=niḷvinam sarvva-bādhā-parihāraṁ māḍi vipr-
āvaḷige nija-kula-vyōma-tār-ādhināthaṁ || [82*] Tad-anantaraṁ ||
- 171 Kam || ³Sēnādhipatyad=ōḍane mahi-nāthaṁ hēri-sandhi-vigraha-padamaṁ
śrī-niḷayaṁ Sōmēśvara-bhū-nāthaṁ kūrṭtu rāgaḍim kuḍe pa-
- 172 ḍedam || [83*] Tad-anantaraṁ | ³Śrī-Vikramāṁka-nripan=akhiḷ-āvani-pati
sakala-rājya-chihnamgaḷan=old=āvagam=ittam tanag=enal=ē vaṇṇi-
- 173 pen=iṁm tadiya-mahim-ōnnatiyaṁ || [84*] ³Int=ene mūruṁ-rājyadoḷan=tāne
Chaḷukya-nripargge(rge) kay-gannaḍiy=ādam taṁna guṇa-
- 174 din=āvanum=int=enisidan=ōḷane vipra-varṁśa-prabhavaṁ || [85*] Vri || ⁴Mabig=
ene(ni)tānumaṁ parusa-vēḍiya beṭṭugaḷam sur-āva-
- 175 niruḥe(ha)da banamgaḷam pariva siddharasaṁgaḷa bal-vonaḷgaḷam bahuvidha-
yatnadimde Bidi māḍidan=allade lāla-sandhi-
- 176 vigrahi-Ravidēvan=orvvanane māḍidanē sakal-ōpakāriyaṁ || [86*] Kam ||
⁵Amalḍam chandanamaṁ chamdra-mayūkhaman=o-
- 177 ndu māḍi māḍidan=avanam Kamalabhavan=allad=amḍ=ēm samasta-hita-hētu-
bhūtan=akkume pēḷim || [87*] Vri || ⁶Manam=old=andadi-
- 178 n=aṇṇa baṇṇisal=ad=ārggaṁ sālade bāppu śiṣṭa-nidhānam Ravidēvan=iḷḷa
bhuvanaṁ Lakshmi-śān=iḷḷ=āmburāśi niḷimpa-druma-
- 179 m=iḷḷa Naudana-vaṇam tār-ēśan=iḷḷ=āmbaram vana-jāta-priyan=iḷḷa pūrvva-
kudharam Dēvēndran=iḷḷ=āspadam || [88*] ⁷Idu Kali-kālad=a-
- 180 ndam=aṇam=alladu dharmmada baḷli kuḍe parvvidudu pīt-āṁkuraṁ baḷedu
pallavisittu par-ōpakāra-sasyada tene kā-
- 181 ṇal=āḍapudu dāna-ghanam kaṇḍ-appud=aṇṇa nōḍ=idu Ravidēvan=emba purush-
ōttaman=iḷḷa dharitriy=āgaḍē || [89*] ⁷Nuḍi
- 182 jaḷa-rēkhe śaucha-guṇad=olp=adu tāra-ka-hira-kamchalan⁸=naḍeva negaḷte gāmpu
pati-bhakti kelakk=upachārav=olp=ēḍambaḍu chadur=e-
- 183 kkasekkam=aṇitam mola-garttaleṇ=āgi varttip=iḷḷaḍinavaram paḷamch-alevud=udgha-
guṇam Ravi-daṇḍanāthanam(na) || [90*] ⁹Adu lōk-ōttara-
- 184 v=oppadē pogalal=ārggaṁ bāpp=ahamkāram=illada nity-ōnnati mithyey=illad=aṇiv=
anya-stri-rat-āsaktiy=illada śaucha-pra(vra)ta-
- 185 m=ūnam=illad=esakam pol=illad=ārpp=ārggaṁ=amjada vidyā-mahim-ōdayam bhuvanadoḷ
śrī-vipra-māṇikyanam(na)||[91*] ⁹Idu nōḍ=a-

¹ Metre : Kanda.² Metre : Mahāśvagdhara.³ Metre : Kanda.⁴ Metre : Champakamālā.⁵ Metre : Kanda.⁶ Metre : Mattēbhavikriḍita.⁷ Metre : Champakamālā.⁸ For this somewhat obscure passage I give the division of words, as well as the translation, with due reserve.⁹ Metre : Mattēbhavikriḍita.

- 186 chchari nōḍe nōḍe śaśiyind=att-atta tārā-samūhadin=att-atta kuḷ-ādri-samkuḷadin=
att-att=arṇṇav-ānika-tiradin=att-atta diśā-ga-
- 187 j-ōtkaradin=att-att=Abjagarbbh-āṇḍa-khaṇḍadin=att-atta podaḷpan=iḷpudu jasam
śrī-vipra-māṇikyanam(na) || [92*] Kam || ¹Enit-enite lakshmi pe-
- 188 rechchugum=anit-anit=ol-guṇame kiḍugum=uḷidorgg=ant=alt=enit-euitu lakshmi
perchchugum=anit-anit=ol-guṇaman=alte Ravigam
- 189 taḷedaṁ || [93*] Int=enisida pogaltegaṁ negaltegaṁ neley=āgi || Kam || ¹Tām
paḍed=Ēhūroḷ lōkam pogald=inegaṁ Svayambhu-
- 190 dēv-ālayamaṁ sampan-nidhi māḍisidaṁ sampūrṇa-manōrathaṁ mah-ōtsavadindaṁ ||
[94*] Ad=ent=ene || Vṛi || ²Esev=enn=unnati ninnu-
- 191 d=umṭe pudid=enn=i sandha-śumbhat-prabhā-prasara-śrī ninag=umṭe chelvu ninag=
enn=ant=umṭe pēḷ=endu rōḍisi raupy-āchala-kūṭamaṁ
- 192 sva-jatḥara-vyānaddha-ghaṁṭā-mukha-prasara-dhṛvānadin=āgaḍum nuguva-vōḷ=irkkum
tad-īś-ālayaṁ || [95*] Tat-Svayambhū-dēva-pra-
- 193 bhāvam=ē doret=ene || Kam || ³Ahi koṇṭaḍe tēḷ=tindaḍe dahanam pattidaḍe
bandu tat-kṣhaṇḍoḷ tad-grihamam ba-
- 194 la-goḷe tad-visha-rahitate manujargge nimisha-mātradin=akkum || [96*] ³Jaritaṁge
nētra-rōḍige śirō-vyath-ārttaṁge karṇa-śū-
- 195 ḷige nīr-ōdarige ruḷa-haraṇam tach-charaṇa-yuga-smaraṇa-mātradiṁ dore-kolguṁ ||
[97*] Vṛitta || ⁴Idu rajat-ādri hē-
- 196 ma-śikhara-pratipattiyān=īśan=iye pettudu Hara-hāsa-kalpa-taru kem-daḷirind=esev=
agra-bhāgaḍoḷ=pudi-
- 197 dud=U mādhinātha-sita-gātra-sapiṁga-sutumaṅga-jūṭad=ond=odaḍ⁵=enipa Svayambhu-
Śiva-gēhada poṁ-
- 198 gaḷaśam sa-maṁgalaṁ || [98*] ⁴Raviyaṇabhaṭṭa-sainya-patigaṁ
tad-apatya-samā-
- 199 khya-Nāchi-mukhya- varaja-putra-pautra-paśu-bāndhava-mitra-jaṇ-ādigam
śubh-ōdbhava-
- 200 mum=udātta-saṁpadamum=ūrjita-vṛittiyum=uttar-ōttar-ōtsavamum=abhishṭut-ābhyuda-
yamum saman=ikk=avargga(rg=a)kke ma[m*]gaḷam || [99*]
- 201 ⁶Raviyaṇabhaṭṭa-chamūpati Śiva-grihamam māḍis=endu besase nij-ēśam
savinaḍadiṁ pergaḍe Nāgavarman=Ēhūro-
- 202 ḷ=achala-bhakti-samētam || [100*] Vṛi || ⁷Māḍisidoṁ Svayambhu-Śiva-mandiramam
niyata-vratamgaḷoḷ=kūḍi sa-kūṭa-kōṭi-Śiva-ti-
- 203 rtthaman=arttiyin=ēka-bhuktadiṁ māḍisidoṁ su-śāḷi-vana-purpa-van-āmbra-van-
ēkshu-vāṭamam māḍisidoṁ Śiv-ārtthadin=enal
- 204 dorey=ār=ggaḷa Nāgavarmannoḷ || [101*] Nāgavarman pati-hita-Vainatēyam
śaucha-Gāṁgēyam nuḍid-ante-gaṇḍam praje-mechche-gaṇḍam ma[m*]-
gaḷa[m*] ||

Second side face.

- 205 Ōm⁸ Svasti Samasta-bhuvan-āśraya śrī-prīṭhvi-va-
- 206 ḷabha mahārāj-ādhirāja param-ēśvara parama-

¹ Metre : Kanda.

⁴ Metre : Champakamālā.

⁷ Metre : Utpalamālā.

² Metre : Mattēbhavikṛīḍita.

³ The *prāsa* is violated here, with *d* instead of *ḍ*.

⁵ Denoted by the spiral symbol.

⁶ Metre : Kanda.

⁸ Metre : Kanda.

- 207 bhāṭṭāraka Satyāśraya-kula-tiḷaka Chāḷuky-ā-
 208 bharana śrīmat-Tribhuvanamalla-dēvara vijaya-
 209 rājyam=ṇ[tt]ar-ōttar-ābhivṛddhi-pravarddhamānam=ā-chaṁdr-ā-
 210 rkka-tāraṁ salntturi=ire Kalyāṇada nele-vidinoḷ=su-
 211 kha-saṁkathā-vinōdadim rājyam-geyynttum=ire rāshṭra-
 212 pati-vishayapati-grāmakūṭak-āyuktaka-niyu-
 213 ktak-ādhikārīka-mahattar-ādi-sammatadim Svasti Śrī-Chā-
 214 ḷukya-Vikra[ma*]-varshada 2neya Piṅgaḷa-saṁvatsarada Śrā-
 215 vaṇada pauṇṇamāsī Ādityavāra sōma-grahana-ma-
 216 hā-parvva-nimittadim palavu mahā-dānamgaḷam koṭṭu
 217 dāna-kāḷadoḷ śrīman-mahā-pradhānam hēri-lāla-sandhi-vi-
 218 grahi daṇḍanāyakam Raviyaṇabhāṭṭara binnapadim |
 219 ava[r]=mmādisida Ēhūra śrī-Svayambhū-dēvargge gandha-dhū-
 220 pa-dīpa-naivēdy-ādy-archchanakkam khaṇḍa-sphuṭita-jirṇa-ōddhāra-
 221 nava-sudhā-karmmakam pāvṇa-varggakkam ōduva kēḷva vidy-ārtthi-
 222 tapōdhanara chhātrara āsan-āchchhādanakkam avargge vakkhāni-
 223 suva bhāṭṭarggam Chaitra-pavitr-ābhyaḡat-ādi-pūjegaḷgam
 224 saṁkrānti-grahana-ādi-parvva-hōma-bali-kri(kri)y-ādigalgam
 225 brāhmaṇ-ādi-din-ānātha-saṁtarppanakkam=āge alliy-āchā-
 226 ryyar=Elēmela-Simha-parshan-mandaliya Maleyāḷa-
 227 paṇḍita-dēvara śishya[r*]=Mmirimjeya Chikkadēvara praśi-
 228 shyar=appa śrīmad-Īśānarāśi-paṇḍitargge dhārā-pūrvvakam
 229 māḍi koṭṭa | Nariyumboley=ēḷpattara baḷiya
 230 Kiriya-Bellumbattiya polad-ōḷag=Elārāveya
 231 tīrtthada gaḍimbada Oramtara-Mallana ghaleyoḷ=a-
 232 ledu biṭṭa kariya nelam mattar nūr-ayvattu |
 233 Sagaram-mūnūrara baḷiya Piriya-Bellumba-
 234 ṭṭiyim paḍuval dēvara polanam phalam-mālpa pra-
 235 je parigrahakk=iral Śivapuram=endu pesaran=i-
 236 ṭṭu mane-gaṭṭal=ā ghaleyoḷ biṭṭa mattar pattu
 237 Ēhūra baḍagaṇa kuḷiya poladoḷ=Īsapēśvara-
 238 dēvara poladim temkal mūvattaydn-gēṇa Dānavi-
 239 nōdana ghaleyoḷ biṭṭa mattar ayvattu alli
 240 ā ghaleyoḷ Anṇama-gāvnṇādana kereya ke-
 241 ḷage Īsapēśvara-dēvara gaḷdeyim temkal biṭṭa
 242 gaḷdeya mattar=ondn alli ā ghaleyoḷ=Īsapē-
 243 śvara-dēvara tōmtadim paḍuval tōmtam mattar=ondu
 244 dēvara puravarggam=āge pādāmūla-parigraha-
 245 kkam brahmapuriya brāhmaṇarggam Ēhūra aṁga-
 246 diyim baḍagal Sōmēśvara-dēvara dēguladim paḍu-

- 247 val tōmṭam-baram biṭṭa palavum-kēri-verasida pura-
 248 da piriya kēriy=ondu brahmapuriya brāhma-
 249 nargge Eḷarāveya ghaḷeyol Kiriya-Bellumba-
 250 ṭṭiya poladol biṭṭa key=mattar nūru ava-
 251 rgge Eḷarāveya ghaḷeya¹ eḍe-volada key=matta-
 252 r nūraṟ=olage biṭṭa mattar eḷpattu alli
 253 satrake biṭṭa mattar mūvattu amtu mattar
 254 nāl-nūra panneradu amkadolam 412 [11]
 255 Ī bhūmiyol=elliy-ādoḍam suṁkam daṇḍam tēja-svā-
 256 myam modal=āge mattam tējam=enisidav=ellam dēvara
 257 somm=āge sarvva-bādhā-parihāram māḍidor=ārānum tēja-
 258 davar valley=endu suṭṭisi tōṟal=alladu sarvva-namasyam
 259 tribhōg-ābhyanṭara-siddhiyam pūrvva-prasiddha-simā-sama-
 260 nvitam=āge biṭṭar=i dharmmamam pratipālisidavargge
 261 Kurukshētradol sāsira-kavileya kōḍum ko-
 262 ḷagumam ponnal=kaṭṭisi sūryya-grahapadol cha-
 263 turvvēda-pāragan=appa brāhmaṇamge koṭṭa phalan=i
 264 dharmmamam=aḷidavargge Vāraṇasīyol=sāsira-kavile-
 265 yumam chaturvvēda-pāragar=appa brāhmaṇaruma-
 266 n=aḷida pātakam sārgguṁ || Ślōkam || ²Sāmānyō=yam dha-
 267 rmma-sētur=nripāṇam kālē kālē pālaniyō bhavadbbih[1*]
 268 sarvvān=ētān bhāginah pārtthiv-ēndrān bhūyō bhūyō yācha-
 269 tē Rāmabhadrah || ³Sva-dattām para-dattām vā yō harē-
 270 t=tu vasundharām | shashṭir=vvarsha-sahasrāṇi viśṭhāyām jā-
 271 yatē kṛimih || Bahubhir=vvasudhā dattā rājabbis=Sa-
 272 gar-ādibbhih | yasya yasya yadā bhūmih tasya tasya
 273 tadā phalam || ⁴Mad-vamśa-jāḥ para-mahī-pati-vamśa-jā vā pā-
 274 pād=apṣṭa-manasō bhuvi bhāvi-bhūpāḥ | yē pālayanti
 275 mama dharmmam=imam samastam tēbhyō mayā virachitā(ō)=mja-
 276 ḷir=ēsha mūrdhṇā || Īsthānada āchāryyar=akke tapōdhanar=ak[k*]e
 277 naishṭhika-brahmachārigal=allade maṭhādol=iral=salladu brahma-
 278 charyam-illadavarān=ūrum nakaramum=arasum=iḷdu
 279 poṟa-maḍisi kaḷavar poṟa-maḍal=ollade moṇḍuya-
 280 tanani-geydar=appode śva-garddabha-chaṇḍāḷar=antum=allade [11] Kandaṁ ||
 281 ⁵Sthāna-pati goravan=akk=i sthānada samayaṁgaḷ=akke rati-lam-pa-
 282 ṭan=i sthānadol=iralāg=avauam sthānamum=arasugaḷum=iḷdu
 283 kaḷeyalu-vēḷkum || Ī dharmmam=ā-chamdr-ārka-tāram salguṁ maṁgaḷam ||

¹ Read *ghaḷeyal* or *ghaḷeyol*.² Metre : Trisṭubh (Śālinī).³ Metre : Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh) : and in the next verse.⁴ Metre : Vasantatilakā.⁵ Metre : Kanda.

TRANSLATION.

Lines 1 to 104, containing verses 1 to 51, follow mostly a draft which has been sufficiently dealt with in connection with the record on the Nilgunda plates (see p. 142 above). But in addition to the punning verse *Vikhyāta-Krishṇa-varṇṇē*, No. 37 in that record and No. 40 in this one,¹ we have here another one of the same kind, *Adōshākara-saṅgō=pi*, No. 39, which is not in the Nilgunda record.

The point of this stanza is a comparison of the king with the god Śiva. In its literal sense it means :—"Though he was in contact with a wealth of flawless [enjoyments], and though he did not outrage any religious rites, he, being adorned with excellent majesty, obtained the empire of the world." Secondly it signifies :—"Though he wore no moon [on his brow, as does Śiva], and though he broke up no sacrifices [as Śiva broke up Daksha's sacrifice], yet he became a *jagad-īśa* (Śiva), wearing excellent *bhūti* (majesty or white ashes)."

We take up the translation of the present record at the point where it makes its own departure :—

(Line 105)—This [namely, the matter in the preceding part] is the royal succession, as it is in a copper charter, of the kings who reigned of the race of the **Chālukya** emperors. May there be good fortune !

Om ! (Verse 52)—May the Triad, the Sovereign of Lady Fortune, the Lord of the Mountain's Daughter, and the Lover of the Goddess of Speech, with joy create happy estate for the general **Ravidēva** !

(Verse 53)—May that Boar-incarnation of Vishṇu, on the tip of whose [right] tusk the whole earth appeared in its beauty, resembling the form of a bee perched on the tip of a bud of the *ketaki*-plant, graciously grant welfare !

(Verse 54)—With a lotus-seat, a string of *aksha*-berries, a jewelled ear-ring, and the ringing sound of the Three Vēdas [respectively] as his attributes in his comely loins, his hands, his cheeks, and his smiling face-lotus, the Grandsire [Brahman], having a brilliance surpassing the sun, arose from the heart of the lotus [issuing] from the navel of the Lotus-eyed [Vishṇu].

(Verse 55)—One among many distinguished **Chālukyas**, who were sprung from that race of the Lotus-born One and were illustrious for their heroism, was the hero named **Taila [II]**, ruler over his foes. His son was **Daśavarman**. To him was born **Vikrama [V]**, of resplendent glory. His younger brother was **Jayasīmha-vallabha [II]**.

(Verse 56)—His son was **Āhavamalla-[Sōmēśvara I]**, of everlasting fame. His son was **Sōmēśvara [II]**. His younger brother was king **Vikrama [VI]**, a true hero, the lotus of whose foot was made radiant by the jewels of the diadems of all his adversaries, and who, amassing imperishable brilliant fame, lived as protector of the whole earth.

While he was thus reigning in happiness :—(Verse 57)—There was a village of **Brāhmapas**, **Mukkunde** by name, on the beautiful bank of the **Kirudore**, which was resplendent after the manner of an ornament to the **Eḍedore nāḍ**, which is said to be the face of the earth.

(Verse 58)—It is situated in the southern land, yet divine; though it is a **Nandana-park**, it is without companies of base-born men; though celebrated for its fortune in various

¹ For translation and explanation see p. 144.

disciplines, it is not visited by disasters; though it is frequented by many persons of culture, it displays splendour of possessions undissipated in contemplation.¹

Here :—(Verse 59)—The sage **Marichi**, offspring of the Lotus-born [Brahman], had a son, by name **Kaśyapa** the Patriarch, the sole cause of the creation of the whole world, highest of the high.

(Verse 60)—Many scions of his illustrious race flourished, receptacles of true knowledge, stainless of fame, praised by all Brāhmaṇas, moons in the encircling firmament of their family.

Among them :—(Verse 61)—There flourished on earth the doctor **Rēvaṇa**, sanctified in the **gōtra** of **Kaśyapa**, one by whom the power of evil perished, controller of the whole earth, stainless of conduct, unailing in religious observances.

(Verse 62)—There flourished a son of this noble Brāhmaṇ, by name **Śaṅkarārya**, having his fame spread over the earth, a home of the whole series of virtues, his soul devoted to the lotus-feet of Him [Śiva] who destroyed the Mind-born [Kāma].

(Verse 63)—This lord, being inspired of spirit, exalted in virtue, having paid worship by austere observances to the lotus-feet of [the god] **Īśvara** of **Koppa** through his desire for a son, obtained as a boon from that god a son who was a darling to the soul and eyes of Lady Fortune, the excellent **Koppadēva**.

(Verse 64)—He attained a high reputation throughout the world, of the following tenor—on his birth the produce of the field of virtue fully flowered, ripened, and bore fruit, and caused delight to all men.

Moreover :—(Verse 65)—A seat of the virtue of goodness, a dwelling-place of noble conduct, a bank² for the diffusion of brilliant glory, a mine for the jewel of holy conduct, a seed for the growth of unwavering eloquence, a field of birth for greatness, thus **Koppaṇa** in very truth was a lustrous jewel-mirror for the face of the Lady of Speech.

(Verse 66)—Having earned the approbation of king **Jayasimha** [II] by his unique purity under test, he obtained by the favour of the latter the distinguished office of administrator of the stores of his inexhaustible treasury.

(Verse 67)—His good wife, who was of noble race, and was endowed with accomplishments and possessed the virtues of stainless conduct, a very **Sitā** in her devotion to her husband, **Pampakabbe**, attained greatness.

(Verse 68)—Of this couple an eldest son flourished, a possessor of brilliant virtues, a hot bee to the lotus-feet of Mura's Slayer [Viṣṇu], endowed with radiant white fame, **Vāvaṇārya**.

(Verse 69)—This ornament of the Brāhmaṇ race, tasting the oblations and funereal offerings of the series of gods and ancestors [respectively] always until the sun set, was entirely devoted to sacrificing for his congregation.

(Verse 70)—His younger brother was the virtuous **Śaṅkarārya**, a seat of all knowledge; his younger brother, **Rēvaṇabhṭṭa**, who understood the purport of all traditional lore and was good and stainless of soul, was famous in the world.

(Verse 71)—His younger brother was **Māchayabhṭṭa**, possessed of virtue, who had crossed to the further shore of the ocean of the blessed **Vēdas**, who cast away passion, who was renowned over the earth, who had fame brilliant as the moon.

¹ The point of this verse lies in a *virōdhābhāsa*, with verbal opposition between *dakṣiṇa* : *uttara*, *nandana* : *asat-kujāta* (*kujāta* = "base-born" and "tree"), *nīti* : *anīti* ("without disaster" and "lawlessness," according as it is divided as *an-iti* or *a-nīti*), *vinīta* : *avinīta*.

² For the word *aḍarpu* cf. the *Śābara-śaṅkara-vilāsa*, I, 34.

(Verse 72)—To that same couple, who were deemed to be truly blessed by sons distinguished in the manner mentioned, was [also] born **Ravidēva**, a favourite of fortune, stainless of virtues, causing them exceeding delight.

(Verse 73)—When it is said that as the Moon was born to the Milk-Ocean, as **Kumāra** was born as a son to the God of Gods, as the [God] of the Flower-Bow to Mura's Slayer, as Jayanta to Śakra, so the general **Ravidēva** was born as son to the worthy **Koppadēva**, is it necessary to praise his exaltation [any further]?

(Verse 74)—As **Pulōma**'s daughter [**Śachi**] was beloved to **Dēvendra** [**Indra**], as the blessed goddess of speech [**Sarasvatī**] to the Eldest of the gods [**Brahman**], as **Gauri** to Him [**Śiva**] who wears the moon as ornament, as the lotus-dwelling Lady [**Lakṣmī**] to the Lotus-eyed [**Vishṇu**], so to that noble man was the virtuous **Dēvalabbe** beloved; this said, how can the panegyrist discant further on this matter?

(Verse 75)—The famous **Nāchana**; his younger brother, **Koppa**; his younger brother, **Vāvaṇa**; his younger brother, **Rēvaṇa**; his younger brother, **Sōvaṇa**; these were his sons, masters of all the sciences, vessels of righteousness: when this is said, who are so happy on this earth as that noble man?

(Verse 76)—In view of the fact that the Lotus-eyed was his patron deity, that **Trailōkyamalla**, praised throughout the world, was his king, that **Koppaṇa** was his father, that **Pampādēvi** was his mother, that **Śrīvara**, famous over the earth, was his younger brother, and that **Nāchi**, a man of exalted career, was his eldest son, truly **Raviga** is blessed, a tree of desire to the world.

(Verse 77)—A tree of paradise whereon to lay poetry's plant of desire, a moon to illumine the ocean of grammatical science, a sun to irradiate the stainless sky of logic, a jewel lamp to give light in the bower where sport the principles of the holy traditions, is the general **Ravi**, the light of his family, a tree of desire to his kinsmen.

(Verse 78)—It is no matter for [mere] conjecture that, when he plays music, those swelling quivering instants display the regular character of a [painted] wall-surface (or, display regularity of division), correct decorative lines (or, correct tones) being duly separated and combined: and this same person, a blessed **Brāhmaṇ-vidyādhara** (master of art, or demigod)¹ knows how to write properly many [kinds of] writing,² to such a degree that it is said: "Say! does even **Padmagarbhā** [**Brahman**] know how to write thus?"

(Verse 79)—The unique manner in which the general **Ravi** makes music, combining smoothness and sweetness in a singular manner, so that it is said: "is not this a downpour of fresh honey, or a river of nectar, that is falling upon us?" say! does it not cause delight to the ear of the whole world?

(Verse 80)—This noble world-renowned man obtained the office of **Lāḷa-saṁdhi-vigraha** from the earth's favourite **Āhavamalla**-[**Sōmeśvara I**], having gained his approval by the splendour of his vast learning.

(Verse 81)—By the gift by the king of [that] office, which is pleasing above [other] offices, he obtained it, being a moon in the firmament of his own race, that treasury of sages, and a sun to the lotus-lake of his kindred.

Moreover:—(Verse 82)—By gift, through great kindness, of that same king, who was pleased with him, he obtained the rich villages of **Mukkunde**, **Gaṅgāpura**, and **Ēhūr**; and

¹ The *Vidyādhara*s were skilled in music as well as in other things.

² The *Vikramānka-dēvacharitra*, III, 17 (and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 319) speaks of **Vikramāditya VI** as attaining, as a child, high skill in all the various kinds of writing (*sarvāṣu lipiṣu*).

through virtuous devotion, having laved [their] feet, he, the moon of the sky which was his family, gave his property to [that] line of Brāhman, immune from all opposing claims for as long as the sun and moon may endure.

Subsequently :—(Verse 83)—Along with the post of Commander of the Army, he obtained by gift of king Sōmēśvara [II], lord of the earth, a home of Fortune, through his warm attachment, the office of Hēri-saṁdhivigrahin.

Subsequently :—(Verse 84)—The blessed king Vikramāṅka [VI], lord of all the earth, in his affection gave him further all the insignia of sovereignty ; when this is said, how can I describe further the exaltation of his dignity ?

(Verse 85)—Thus in actually three reigns this scion of the Brāhmaṇ race was by his merit a hand-mirror to the Chalukya kings ; is there any one [else] who was such ?

(Verse 86)—Unless the Creator had made for the earth with manifold effort an indefinite number of mountains of the philosopher's stone, and of forests of the tree of the gods, and of flowing great rivers of quicksilver, [and so had acquired experience in creating], could he have made the Lāḷa-saṁdhivigrahin Ravidēva, the unique benefactor of all men ?

(Verse 87)—Unless the lotus-born [Brahman] created him by combining ambrosia, sandal, and moonbeams, say, how could there be [such] a source of good to all men ?

(Verse 88)—In order, brother, to praise in a manner attractive to the mind, is it not enough for any one [to say] : “ Hurrah ! the world where dwells Ravidēva, treasure-house of the refined, [is as] the ocean where dwells the Lord of fortune ; the Nandana-park where stands the tree of the gods ; the sky wherein stands the moon ; the Eastern mountain on which stands the Lover of the Lotus [the sun] ; the abode where dwells Dēvēndra ” ?

(Verse 89)—This is by no means a product of the Kāli age ; [it is] a creeping-plant of religion which has spread all at once,—a shoot of truth which has grown and sprouted,—an ear of the corn of beneficence which has become apparent,—a clond of liberality which has poured forth rain : see, O brother, is not this [the case with] the earth, on which there is the best of men, named Ravidēva ?

(Verse 90)—The model excellence of the general Ravidēva will strike and disturb men of the present time, in whom speech appears as a streak of water, the essence of purity as a glittering of stars and diamonds, the glory of their lives as stupidity, devotion to a lord as subservience to a party, goodness as a subordinate matter, refinement as quips, and knowledge as darkness.¹

(Verse 91)—Is not this miracle meet for all to praise ? “ Well done ! this ruby of Brāhman on earth has perpetual dignity without conceit, learning without error, purity without addiction to the wives of other men, splendour without blemish, power without sin, rise of greatness of learning without its being feared by any ” !

(Verse 92)—Lo, this marvel ! as we keep looking on, the fame of this ruby of Brāhman gathers lustre on all sides from the moon, from the troop of stars, from the group of the primitive mountains, from the shores of all the oceans, from the crowd of the elephants of the regions of space, and from the divisions of the cosmos of the Lotus-dweller [Brahman].

(Verse 93)—In the case of other men, in proportion as fortune increases so virtue diminishes ; but Raviga has waxed greater in virtue as his fortune has increased.

Being thus a seat of glory and distinction :—(Verse 94)—At Ēhūr, which he himself had acquired, this treasury of fortune, his desires being fulfilled, constructed a temple of Svayambhū [Śiva] with great pomp, amidst the acclamation of the people.

¹ The word *mala* in composition with *karṭtā* is not understood.

As to the style of it :—(Verse 95)—“ Say ; hast thou my splendid height ? : hast thou my glory of an expanse of gleaming lustre of stature ? : hast thou beauty as I have ? ” : having thus taunted the peak of the Silver Mountain, that house of Īśa is as it were laughing in mockery with the sounds issuing from the mouths of the bells hanging in its inside.

As to the power of this god Svayambhū :—(Verse 96)—If a snake stings them, a scorpion bites them, or fire seizes upon them, at once men go to his house, perform circumambulation, and straightway become free from the poison thereof.

(Verse 97)—The anguish of the decrepit, the sore-eyed, the man tormented with headache, or one suffering from pains in the ears, or the dropsical, is removed merely by the remembrance of his two feet.

(Verse 98)—The golden spire, with its auspicious ornament, of this house of Svayambhū-Śiva is such that it may be said that this is the Silver Mountain, which has obtained, by the gift of Īśa, the possession of a golden summit ; it is a tree of desire on (*the white pile of*) Hara's laughter [namely, the mountain Kailāsa],¹ crowned by a summit radiant with young red sprouts ; in it there is combined the unique substance of the white body and the tawny towering matted hair of the Lord of Umā.

(Verse 99)—To the general Raviyaṇabhaṭṭa and to his boon-born sons and grandsons, headed by Nāchi, and to his cattle, kinsmen, friends, and others, [all of whom] are styled his offspring, may there accrue rise of happiness, noble fortune, abundant means, increasing joy, and glorious success : good fortune to them !

(Verses 100, 101)—On his lord, the general Raviyaṇabhaṭṭa, commanding him to cause a house of Śiva to be made, the Pergaḍe Nāgavarma, full of immovable devotion, respectfully caused to be made at Ēhūr a temple of Svayambhū-Śiva : joining in the regular festivals with pleasure and with one meal [daily], he caused to be made a *tīrtha* of Śiva with a crore of peaks ; for the benefit of Śiva he caused to be made a grove of the finest rice, a flower-grove, a mango-grove, and a sugarcane enclosure : when [all this] is said, who indeed resembles Nāgavarma ?

(Line 204)—Nāgavarma is a very Vainatōya [Garuda] in devotion to the welfare of his lord, a very Gāṅgēya [Bhishma] in purity, a man who performs what he promises, a hero in the approbation of the people. May it be auspicious !

(L. 205.—Om ! Hail ! While the victorious reign of His Majesty the fortunate Tribhuvanamalla, asylum of the whole world, favourite of Fortune and the Earth, paramount Emperor, Supreme Lord, Supreme Master, deification of Satyāśraya's race, ornament of the Chālukyas, is proceeding in its course of increasing success to last as long as the moon, sun, and stars, while He is reigning in His capital of Kalyāṇa in the enjoyment of pleasant conversation ; with the approval of the lord of the country, the lord of the province, the village head-man, the sheriff, commissioner, official, president and others :—

(L. 213)—Hail ! Having on the occasion of the great *parva* of an eclipse of the moon on Sunday the full-moon day of Śrāvaṇa of the year Piṅgala, the second year of the fortunate Chālukya-Vikrama-varsha, bestowed many great gifts, at the time of largesse, on the petition of Raviyaṇabhaṭṭa, the fortunate high councillor, minister of peace and war for *Hēri* and *Lālu*, and commander of the forces,—for the blessed god Svayambhū of Ēhūr, whom he had installed there ; for homage with perfumes, incense, lights, oblations, etc. ; for the restoration of things broken, burst, and worn-out and the supply of fresh plaster ; for the set of procession-cloths ; for the food and clothing of student-ascetics and scholars reading and hearing [lectures] ; for the professors lecturing to them ; for the Chaitra festival and the festival of the sacred thread, and the entertainment of visitors and other such acts of worship ; for the *lūma* at the *parva* of a *saṁkrānti*, an eclipse, etc., and for *bali*-sacrifices, etc. ; and for the entertainment of poor and

¹ See *Māghaluta*, I, verse 58.

destitute Brāhman and others,—to the *Āchārya* of that place, the fortunate *Īśānarāśi-panḍita*, a disciple's disciple of Chikkadēva of Miriñje, a disciple of Maleyāla-panḍita-dēva, of a branch-body of the congregation of Eḷemela-Simha, there are given, with the pouring out of water :—

(L. 229)—In the lands of **Kiriya-Bellumbatti** in the Nariyumboḷe seventy, one hundred and fifty *mattars* of black-soil measured out in the staff of Oṅaṭara-Malla of the *gaḍimba* of the *tīrtha* of Eḷarāve. [Also] on the west of **Piriya-Bellumbatti** in the **Sagara** three-hundred, there are assigned ten *mattars*, in that same staff, on which the people who make the god's land bear fruit have built houses, giving it the name of **Śivapura**, for the purpose of acceptance. [Also] in the *kuḷi*-lands on the north of **Ēhūr**, on the south of the field of the god **Īsapēśvara**, there are assigned fifty *mattars* in the staff of Dānavinōda of thirty-five spans. [Also] at that same place, in that same staff, below the tank of Annama-gāvunḍa, there is assigned one *mattar* of rice-land on the south of the rice-land of the god **Īsapēśvara**. [Also] at that same place, in that same staff, one *mattar* of garden-land on the west of the garden-land of the god **Īsapēśvara**. [Also] as a settlement of the god, for acceptance by the attendants¹ and for the Brāhman of the Brāhman ward, one street, the big one, of the ward consisting of a block of several streets up to the garden-land on the north of the shops of **Ēhūr** and the west of the temple of the god **Sōmēśvara**. [Also] to the Brāhman of the Brāhman ward there are assigned one hundred *mattars* of arable land, in the staff of Eḷarāve, in the lands of **Kiriya-Bellumbatti**. [Also] to them, in the staff of Eḷarāve, there are assigned seventy *mattars* in the hundred *mattars* of arable land of the *eḍe*-fields. [Also] at that same place, for the choultry there are assigned thirty *mattars*. Total, four hundred and twelve *mattars*: in figures 412.

(L. 255)—Everywhere in this land they made as property of the god, free from all opposing claims, everything that comes under the head of tolls, imposts, *tēja-svāmya*, etc., and *tēja*. If any whosoever of those who have *tēja* are found pointing at it with the finger [of confiscation or interference], saying :—“I do not approve,” [their act] is not valid. They have assigned it as a grant to be respected by all, with conveyance of everything included in the *tiḷḷiḷḷu*², and along with the ancient well-known boundaries.

(L. 260)—To those who preserve this pious foundation the fruit thereof will be as though they should make in gold at Kurukshōtra the horns and hoofs of a thousand kine, and give them in an eclipse of the sun to a Brāhman who is a master of the Four Vēdas; for those who destroy this pious foundation the guilt will be the same as if they should destroy at Benares a thousand kine or a thousand Brāhman who are masters of the Four Vēdas! “This general principle of law for kings must be maintained by you in every age”; again and again Rāmabhadra makes this entreaty to all these fortunate monarchs! He who should take away land, whether granted by himself or by others, is born as a worm in dung for sixty thousand years! Sagara and many other kings have made grants of land; whosoever holds the soil at any time, to him [accrues] at that time the reward [for preserving grants that have been made]! I clasp my hands in reverence to those future sovereigns on the earth, whether born of my own line or of the lines of other kings, who with souls free from sin shall preserve this my pious foundation in its entirety!

(L. 276)—Whether they are *Āchāryas* of this establishment or ascetics, it is not open to any persons except such as observe strict celibacy to abide in the monastery: the villagers, the burghers, and the king, in concert, shall expel those who do not observe celibacy: if, being unwilling to go forth, they shall attempt to shew contumacy, [they are like] dogs, asses, and Chaṇḍālas; moreover: Whether it be the head of the establishment, or the Gorava³, or

¹ For *pādamūla* in the sense of ‘attendant’ see Kielhorn in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 252: see also Vol. XV, p. 39, verse 74, for an instance of *pādakula* instead of *pādamūla*. In my rendering of line 75 of the record on the Nilgunda plates, for “attendance upon the sacred presence” (p. 146, l. 11) read “attendants and retinue.”

² On the meaning of this term see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 271.

³ A Śaiva ascetic.

such as are under the rules of this establishment; if there should be a man who lusts for venery in this establishment, the establishment and the kings must expel him. This law shall endure as long as the moon, sun, and stars; may there be good fortune!

NOTES BY DR. FLEET.

1. Kembhāvi inscription of A.D. 1054.

About twelve miles south-west-by-south from Yēwūr there is a village named **Kembhāvi**,¹ having five inscriptions. One of them, the only important one, is at a temple which is now known as the temple of Siddhēśvara: it is of interest in connection with the Yēwūr inscription A, edited by Dr. Barnett at p. 268 above.

This record refers itself (lines 1-7) to the reign of the Western Chālukya king Trai-ḷōkyamalla-(Sōmēśvara I), who was reigning at the *nelaviḍu* of Kalyāṇa. It then gives (ll. 8-16) two verses which present the following short pedigree:—**Chanda (I)**, “a leader among kings (*rāj-āgrani*);” his son **Nimba**; his son **Allapuli**; his elder brother **Chanda-bhūpālaka (II)**, “a sun in the sky which is the lineage of **Ayyaṇa**,” and his son **Mūvaḍi-gaṇḍa**. Then, reverting to prose, it introduces (ll. 16-24) the **Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rēvarasa**. In its description of him it repeats the *biruda* **Mūvaḍi-gaṇḍa** (ll. 17-18), thus identifying him as the son of Chanda II, and also styles him **Mummuni-Koṅkaṇi-gaḷadhi-baḡaḥṇaḷa**, “a submarine fire to the ocean which is **Mummuni of the Koṅkaṇ**” (l. 22), perhaps with reference to some hostilities with the Śilāhāra prince **Mummuni** or **Mānvāṇi**, for whom we have a date in A.D. 1010.² It also gives him the hereditary titles of *Māhishmatī-puravaḥ-ēśvara* “lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns” (l. 17), and *Kārttavīrya-kula-tīḷaka*, “a forehead-mark of the family of **Kārtavīrya**,” (l. 19). This last title takes here the place of the *Ahahaya-cakṣ-ōdbhava* of the Yēwūr inscription A: but it means the same thing, as **Kārtavīrya** was a name of **Arjuna**, a prince of the **Haihayas**, who was killed by **Paraśurāma**;³ and it thus gives the explanation of the name **Ahahaya** as another form of **Haihaya**.

It then tells us that Rēvarasa's wife was **Māḷiyabbarasi** (l. 41);⁴ and that she established a god named **Māḷibēśvara** (l. 43-44), and made grants to it, beginning with one thousand *matṭars* of arable land (*key*) in the eastern fields of the *rājadhāni* **Kembāvi**,⁵ and including

¹ This name means “the red well.” The true form of it is **Kembāvi**, as given in the record itself (but with *m* for *v*); the second component being *bāvi* = *vāpī*: but modern custom uses *bāmvi*, *bhāvi*, and *bhāmvi*; and the name is shown as ‘**Kembhavi**’ in the Indian Atlas sheet 57 (1854), and as ‘**Kembhawi**’ in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 79 (1885). The place is very likely the **Kembāvi** which figures in the *Basava-Purāṇa*: see references given by Kittel in his *Kannada-English Dictionary* under *kem*.

² See my *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts* in the *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. I, Part ii, p. 543.

³ See Sørensen's *Index to the Names in the Mahābhārata*, under **Arjuna** and **Kārtavīrya**. This **Arjuna** had a thousand arms; whence he was also called **Sahasrabāhu** and **Sahasrārjuna**. For this last form see K. elhoru's List of the Northern Inscriptions, No. 415; his Southern list, No. 98; and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, p. 253. It may be noted that the name **Kārtavīrya** is used in the *Raghuvaṇśa*, which (VI. 37-43) puts forward the thousand-armed **Kārtavīrya** as the original ancestor of **Pratipa**, king of the **Anūpas**, whose city was **Māhishmatī** on the **Rēvā** (**Narbada**).

⁴ Lines 25-40 recite her charms and merits, introducing her as *manō-nayana-vallabhe*, “the favorite of the mind and eyes” of Rēvarasa; but there is nothing else to be quoted from this passage: the inscriptions seldom say anything about the pedigrees of ladies, except in the case of alliances between royal families.

⁵ **Kembāvi** can hardly have ranked as a *rājadhāni*, “a capital”, except as being the *āḷke-vāḍa* of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Rēvarasa, the town at which he ruled.

the rights called *nutan-ya-sāmya* at the two towns (*eraḍuṁ-būḍa*) of Karāḍikal and Kūḍalige in the Kembāvi twenty-four¹ and at Nagaravura in the Sagara three-hundred.²

The date on which that was done is given (11. 41-43) as:—Sa(sa)ka-varsha 976neya Jaya-samvatsara ada Pushya-mā-adol-uttarāyana-samkrāntiy-aindu;³ “at the winter solstice in the month Pushya (Pausa) of the Jaya *saṁvatsara* which is the 976th Śaka year.” The corresponding English date is 24 December, A.D. 1054.

From the date thus given for Rāvarasa, it follows that the Jagadēkamalla in connection with whom he is mentioned in the Yewūr inscription A must be the first Jagadēkamalla, that is Jayasīnha II, for whom we have dates running from A.D. 1018 to 1042.⁴ That record, accordingly, may be placed about A.D. 1040.

Some remarks may be added on certain details in this Kembhāvi inscription. What was exactly the *Ayyana-āraya* or “lineage of Ayyana” is not known at present.⁵ But the name Ahihaya was, as we have seen, a variant of Haihaya;⁶ and there was probably an original connection of some kind between these local Ahihayas and the Kalachuri kings of Chēdi, who were Haihayas.⁷ We know, at any rate, that the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya II (A.D. 733-746) married two Haihaya princesses,⁸ and that about a century and a half later the Rāshṭrakūṭa kings Kṛishṇa II, Jagattunga II, and Indira III had Haihaya wives;⁹ and such alliances would easily lead to an introduction of other members of the same stock into the Chalukya and Rāshṭrakūṭa dominions, and to their settlement there.

There seems to have been quite a group of these local Ahihayas in the Gulbarga District. Other branches of the “Ahihaya race” and “the lineage of Ayyana” are mentioned in other records from that locality. Two of these are inscriptions at Diggāṁve or ‘Degaon’ in the Chittipūr tāluka.¹⁰ The dates are illegible; but the records refer themselves to the reign of Trailōkyamalla-(Sōmēśvara I); that is, to the period from about A.D. 1044 to 1068. The two princes seem to be the *Mahāsāmanta* Eragarasa and the *Mahāsāmanta* Sireyamarasa. They are both described as “born in the Ahihaya race,” “lord of Māhishmati a best of towns,” and “a forehead-mark of the family which is the lineage of Ayyana.” Also, for Eragarasa there is given a short pedigree which claims as its origin “the lineage of Kṛitavīrya, lord of the city Māhishmati.”¹¹

A third record is an inscription at Ingālige in the same tāluka.¹² It refers itself to the reign of Pratāpechakravarti-Jagadēkamalla II, and is dated in A.D. 1148. The prince is the

¹ These two towns are shown in the maps as ‘Kurrudukul’, four and a half miles south-east, and ‘Koodulgi, five and a half miles south-south-east, from Kembhāvi.

² This place is shown as ‘Nugroor’, five miles north-east from Kembhāvi, and about fifteen miles west-north-west from Nagar.

³ The fortnight, *tithi*, and weekday are not stated.

⁴ *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 436.

⁵ The name Ayyana occurs among the Western Chalukyas, in the cases of an elder brother of Jayasīnha II, and of an alleged ancestor: see *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, pp. 379, 435. But it seems hardly likely that there can be any reference to either of them here.

⁶ The name Ahihaya has also been met with in a record of A.D. 1415 from Central India: see Kielhorn’s *List of the Northern Inscriptions*, No. 253.

⁷ See, e.g., Kielhorn’s *Northern List*, Nos. 407, 409, 429.

⁸ See, e.g., Kielhorn’s *Southern List*, No. 42.

⁹ See, e.g., *ibid.*, Nos. 86, 91-105.

¹⁰ Elliot MS. Collection, Royal Asiatic Society’s copy, Vol. I, pp. 112, 115.

¹¹ Kṛitavīrya, of course, was the father of the *Sahasrabāhu-Kārtavīrya-Arjuna* who has been mentioned above; his name was probably used here, instead of his son’s, simply to suit the verse.

¹² Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I, p. 494.

Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Lōkāḍityarasa; and he is described as "born in the **Ahihaya** race," supreme lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns," and "a [moon] to the group of water-lilies of the family which is the lineage of **Ayyaṇa**."

Another local Ahihaya prince is mentioned in an inscription at Kammārawāḍi in the same tāluka.¹ This record refers itself to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla-(Vikramāditya VI), and is dated in A.D. 1104. It mentions a *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*, apparently named **Yānemarasa**, whom it styles "supreme lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns" and "born in the **Ahihaya** race."

Still another local prince of evidently the same stock, though he is not actually described as an Ahihaya and as being of the lineage of **Ayyaṇa**, is mentioned in an inscription at Hirē-Mudanūr, about five miles south-west from Kaulhāvi.² The record refers itself to the reign of Bhāḥkamaḷa-(Sōmēśvara III), and is dated in A.D. 1129. The prince is the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Mallidēvarasa**, with the titles "supreme lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns" and "a full-moon of autumn to the ocean which is the family of **Kārtavīrya**."

Another inscription at Inḡalige,³ which refers itself to the time of the Dēvaḡiri-Yādava king Singhaṇa and is dated in A.D. 1210, mentions a *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Vīra-Bijjarasa**, son of Ānegadēva, and styles him "supreme lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns" and "born in the **Ahihaya** race."

And still another inscription at Inḡalige,⁴ which also refers itself to the time of king Singhaṇa and is dated in A.D. 1215, contains an earlier passage, apparently dated in A.D. 1191, which mentions a *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Bācharasa**, with the titles "supreme lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns" and "a sun of the **Ahihaya** family."

2. The Kirudore river: the Tuṅgabhadra.

In the *Ind. Ant.*, 1901, p. 107, I gave a verse from a Baḷagāmi inscription of A.D. 1071 which recites that a saint named Guṇagaḷḷadēva founded temples at Tumbigere in the Kōgaḷi country and at Mosalemaḍu:⁵ and I showed that these two places are in the Harpanhalli tāluka of the Bellary District, Madras. The next verse in the same record (line 37 f.) is noteworthy in connection with verse 57, lines 127-30, of the Yēwūr inscription B (p. 279 above): it runs thus:—

Kirudoreya teṇka-daḍiyoḷ=
Kuruvattiya peṇpu-vetta Muttūr-eḍeyoḷ [I*]
neḡe Siddhatirtthamaṇi jagam=
ariyaḷ=Guṇagaḷḷadēva-muni nirmmisida[m*] ||

¹ Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I, p. 281. There does not seem to be any reference to "the lineage of **Ayyaṇa**" in this record.

² I quote this record from an ink-impression.

³ Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II, p. 179 b.

⁴ Ibid., p. 367.

⁵ *Pāli, Sanskrit, and Old Canarese Inscriptions*, No. 159: and see *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Shimoga, Sk. 129. In the last-mentioned book the name of the country has been misread as Koṇḍaḷi, though it had been taken, almost correctly, as "Kogali" in *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 145. So, also, it has been misread in another way, as "Koṅgaḷi", in *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. XI, Chitaldroog, Dg. 12, though here, again, it had been taken as "Kogali" in *Mys. Inscr.*, p. 18.

I may notify here a correction in my treatment of the verse which I quoted in the same place (*Ind. Ant.*, 1901, p. 107) from the Dāvagere inscription of A.D. 1108. Instead of *Kadamba-disāyarad(a)*, "of the region the best of regions, of the Kadambas," read *Kadambaḷi-sāyirad(a)*, "of the Kadambaḷi thousand;" and cancel note 11. This province is also mentioned as the Kadambaḷige thousand (perhaps sometimes with *ḍ* instead of *d*) in various records ranging from A.D. 930 to 1071: *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. XI, Chitaldroog, Cd. 47, 74-77; Dg. 20, 71, 114, 119, 126, 133; Hl. 30.

This tells us that:—“On the southern bank of the Kirudore, at the eminent site **Muttūr** of **Kuruvatti**, the saint **Gunagallādīva** founded a place which the world knows well as a **Siddhātirtha** [a sacred resort of pious people].”

Now, it seemed not unreasonable to expect to find **Kuruvatti** somewhere near **Tumbigere** and **Mosalemaḍu**, both of which places are close to the **Tuṅgabhadrā**, within six miles on the east of it: and the **Tuṅgabhadrā** is the only river of any importance in that neighbourhood which could be regarded as having anywhere a south bank.

But further, a **Baḷagāmi** inscription of A.D. 1068 tells us that it was at **Kuruvatti** and in the **Tuṅgabhadrā** that the Western **Chālukya** king **Āhavamalla-Sōmēśvara I** “by a supreme act of austerity ascended to heaven”;¹ the reference being to the fact related in the **Vikramāṅka-Kaṇḍavāṇa**, IV, 44-68,² that the king in question, being attacked by a malignant fever for which no remedies were found to be of any avail, went to the **Tuṅgabhadrā**, and there, after bathing and meditating on **Śiva**, walked into the river until its waters reached his throat, and so ended his own life.

Everything being taken together, it could hardly be doubted that the two inscriptions refer to one and the same **Kuruvatti**, and that consequently the **Kirudore** must be the **Tuṅgabhadrā**. And I find **Kuruvatti** in a place which still exists under the same name in the **Harpanhalli tāluka**: it is shown in the **Indian Atlas sheet 42** (1827) as ‘**Heera Cooravutty**’, i.e. **Hirē-Kuruvatti**, “the larger, senior, or older **Kuruvatti**,” in lat. $14^{\circ} 46'$, long. $75^{\circ} 46'$: it is on the **Tuṅgabhadrā**, at about seventeen miles due west of **Harpanhalli** and at the same distance towards the north-west from the places **Tumbigere** and **Mosalemaḍu** which have been mentioned above, and is a place of pilgrimage, with a fort and a temple of **Śiva** which is said to be a fine one.³ This place, indeed, is on what is actually at that point the north bank of the **Tuṅgabhadrā**, which there makes a bend of about four miles from east to west; but that bank is in reality the south bank of the river with reference to its general course from south-west to north-east: however, the record of A.D. 1071 places on the south bank, not **Kuruvatti** itself, but “**Muttūr** of **Kuruvatti**”; and this place may very well be identified with the ‘**Chik Koorwutty**’ of the map, on the opposite bank,—really the north one, but actually the south bank at that point.

The identification of the **Kirudore** with the **Tuṅgabhadrā**, thus arrived at, is well confirmed by finding also **Mukkunde**, which is placed by the **Yēwūr** inscription B on the **Kirudore**, in the ‘**Mookoondi**’ of the map on the **Tuṅgabhadrā** (see p. 272 above).

On this matter it only remains to add that this name **Kirudore**, “the little river,” seems to have been applied to the **Tuṅgabhadrā** by way of contrast with **Perdore**, **Peḷdore**, “the great river,” which is well known as a name of the **Kṛishṇā**, into which the **Tuṅgabhadrā** flows about sixteen miles north-north-east of **Karuḷ** in **Maḍras**.⁴

¹ The record is *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VII, **Shimoga**, Sk. 136. Here, and indeed possibly in the inscription of A.D. 1071 (the photograph of which is on a small scale), the name of the place is perhaps written **Kuruvartti**.—The date of the death of **Sōmēśvara I** seems to be given in this record as **Chaitra Kṛishṇa 8**, **Ravivāra** (Sunday), of the **Kūṭaka samvatsara**, **Saka 990** (expired) the *tithi* answers to 29 March, A.D. 1068, on which it ended at about 14 hrs. 40 min. after mean sunrise (for **Ujjain**); but the weekday was a Saturday.

² See, e.g. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 319.

³ *Madras Manual of the Administration*, Vol. III (1893), p. 349; and *Sewell's Lists of Antiquities, Madras*, Vol. I, p. 109, where we are also told there is an inscription: this record remains to be explored.

⁴ For the name **Kirudore** I find two other references, as follows.—An inscription which is supposed to be of about A.D. 800, *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. X, **Kōḷār**, Sp. 30, mentions three chiefs, **Neḷamba**, **Chōḷu-permanadi**, and **Mayinda**, as “governing with the **Kirudore** as the boundary:” and an inscription which is supposed to be of about A.D. 900, *ibid.*, Bg. 62, mentions a **Vaidumba-mahārāja** as “ruling the earth with the **Kirudore** as the boundary.” There is nothing in either of the two records to help to identify the river; and it is possible, if not probable, that the name here denotes some other river than the **Tuṅgabhadrā** just as the name **Beddore** or **Peḷdore** was also used to denote some river in **Coorg** which was at any rate not the **Kṛishṇā**; see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, pp. 100, 102, 103.

3. The Eḍedore country : the Raichūr District.

The identification (see p. 272 above) of the Brāhmaṇ village Mukkunde, which verse 57, lines 127-30, of the Yēwūr inscription B places on the river Kīṛudoṛe and in the Eḍedore *nīd*, with 'Mookoondi' on the north bank of the Tuṅgabhadra in the Raichūr District, is one guide towards locating the Eḍedore country.

Other help in this direction is given by an inscription at Gobbūr, a village in the Raichūr District, about eight miles south of the Krishṇā, which is shown as 'Goboor' in the Indian Atlas sheet 58 (1893), in lat. 16° 18', long. 77° 13', about fourteen miles north-west-by-west from Raichūr and fifty-two miles north-north-east-half-east from 'Mookoondi.' This record refers itself to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla-(Vikramāditya VI), and is dated in A.D. 1084. It mentions as a feudatory of that king the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Jōyimarasa, who was governing the Eḍedore two-thousand and the (?) Kallakeḷage hundred,¹ and records that he granted to the god Kalidēvasvāmi of the *agrahāra* Piriya-Gobbūr a village belonging to him, named Hallasinte, in the Guṇḍūru three-hundred.² There is nothing in the record to show whether Gobbūr was in the Eḍedore two-thousand or in the (?) Kallakeḷage hundred : nor does another inscription at Gobbūr, of the same year,³ clear up this point. But the record seems to imply that the place was in one or the other of them : and it must naturally be understood that the two districts were adjacent to each other.

And still another indication is given by the record on the Miraj plates of Jayasimha II, dated in A.D. 1024, which recites that the king, when he was in camp near Kollāpura (Kōlhāpūr) after "having thoroughly routed the mighty Chōḷa, the lord of the five Dramila countries," granted to a Brāhmaṇ, who was born at the village Mudunīra in the Pagalaṭi district, a village named Māḍadūjhūru in the Karaṭikallu three-hundred which was in the Eḍadore (*sic*) two-thousand.⁴ As will be shown below, pp. 306 ff., Pagalaṭi is represented now by a village in the Gulbarga District which is shown as 'Hugurtungee' in the Atlas sheet 58 and as 'Haggatagi' in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 53 (1909), situated about twenty-eight miles south-west-by-south from Yēwūr ; and Mudunīra is the modern Hirē and Chikka-Mundanūr, sixteen miles north-east-by-north from 'Hugurtungee' and twelve miles south-west-half-south from Yēwūr. The village Māḍadūjhūru still remains to be found. But, in view of the other indications, there can be little doubt, if any, that Karaṭikallu is a place shown as 'Kurruḍikul', which spelling we may safely take as meaning Karaḍikal,⁵ in the Atlas sheet 58 and the Hyderabad Survey sheet 81 (1886), in the Raichūr District, in lat. 16° 9', long. 76° 34' : it is eight or nine miles south of the Krishṇā and three miles on the north-west of the tāḷuka town Līṅgsugūr, and is about forty-three miles towards west-by-south from 'Goboor' and the same distance north-north-west-half-west from 'Mookoondi'.

¹ I quote this record from the Elliot MS. Collection, R. As. Society's copy, Vol. I, p. 191b. The transcription, in respect of which free allowance has to be made, as usual, for misreadings, and other inaccuracies, has:—Eḍedūrvīyitsāsiram Kallakeḷageṇūrama duṣṭaṇigrahaṣi-bṭapratipāḥanadinūḷuttamire.

² This village, Hallasinte, was evidently some outlying detached property of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*.

³ Op. cit., p. 190b.

⁴ I quote from ink-impressions which enable me to make substantial improvements in some of the place-names as given by me, from Wathen's reading of the record, in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, p. 18. The fact of the record being a Sanskrit one in Nāgarī characters accounts for the spelling Eḍadore for Eḍedore. See now below, pp. 303 ff.

⁵ Especially in view of the point that it is given as 'Kararikul' in the Map of the Nizam's Dominions (1892: 1"=16 miles). The *ṛ* would easily be softened to the *ḍ* which is plainly indicated by this last form, taken with the other ; or, indeed, it is possible that the writer of the record confused the Kanarese *karaḍa*, 'a bear', with the Sanskrit *karaṭi*(s), 'an elephant', which would be more familiar to him.—This place is not to be mixed up with the Karaḍikal in the Kembāvi twenty-four which is mentioned in the inscription of A.D. 1054; see p. 292 above.

We thus see that the Eḍedore two-thousand was a stretch of country between the rivers *Kṛishṇā* on the north and *Tuṅgabhadrā* on the south, comprising a large part of the present *Raichūr* District; probably, in fact, all of that district from about long. $76^{\circ} 15'$ to the confluence of the two rivers some sixty miles east-by-south beyond *Raichūr*. But it did not include the south-western part of *Raichūr*: there we have *Yelbarga*, the ancient *Frambarage*, which either was the chief town of a separate district of its own or else was in the *Kisukāḍ* seventy,¹ and *Iṭṭagi*, a place noted for an exceptionally fine *Śaiva* temple, which was in the *Belvola* three-hundred.² The Eḍedore country took its name from its position: the second component is of course *toṛe*, 'a river'; the first is *eḍe*, 'a place, a spot, a place between'; and the whole word means "(a territory) between rivers."³

We can also see now that this Eḍedore country (and not, as has been thought, the small *Yeḍatore tāluka* on the *Kāvēri* in the *Mysore* District) is the *Idaiturāi-nāḍu* which the *Chōla* king *Rājendra-Chōla* I, the opponent whom *Jayasimha* II defeated, was proud to include among his conquests.⁴ The grant registered by the charter on the *Miraj* plates was evidently made by *Jayasimha* as an item in the celebration of his having just won back the Eḍedore country from the *Chōla* king, who had wrested it from the *Chālukyas* some eight or nine years earlier.

4. Koppam : Khidrāpūr.

In verse 63, lines 139-41, of the *Yēwūr* inscription B (see p. 279 above) we are told that the *Brāhman* *Śaṅkarārya*, an ancestor of the *Daṇḍanāyaka* *Ravidēva*, by worshipping austere *Koppad-Īśvara*, the god *Śiva* as *Īśvara* of *Koppa*, obtained a son whom he accordingly named *Koppadēva*. With this, as an incidental touch, compare the *Ablūr* inscription E of about A.D. 1200, which recites how *Purushottamabhaṭṭa*, the father of the famous *Ēkāntada-Rāmāyya*, obtained his son by worshipping *Śiva* as *Somanātha* of *Alande*.⁵ So, also, the *Vikramāṅkadēvacharita* says that the Western *Chālukya* king *Āhavamalla-Sōmēśvara* I, being distressed by having no heir, made over his kingdom to the care of his ministers, and went, with his queen, to a temple of *Śiva*, where he performed severe penance, and so obtained from the god the boon of three sons, *Sōmēśvara* II, *Vikramāditya* VI, and *Jayasimha* III.⁶ But a more interesting point is the identification of the place *Koppa* which is thus mentioned.

Now, the records of the *Chōla* king *Rājendradēva* mention a place named *Koppam* as the scene of one of the great battles in which he defeated the *Chālukya* king *Āhavamalla-Sōmēśvara* I.⁷ An inscription of his third year, at *Tiruvallam*, tells us that he conquered the *Raṭṭapāḍi* seven-and-a-half-lakh country, — that is, the territory of the Western *Chālukyas*, as named after the *Rāshtrakūṭas* or *Raṭṭas* of *Mālkhēḍ* who preceded them, — and set up a pillar of victory at *Kollāpura*, which is the modern *Kōlhāpūr*, the chief town of the *Kōlhāpūr*

¹ See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, p. 262.

² We learn this from an inscription of A.D. 1112 at *Iṭṭagi*; *Elliot MS. Collection*, Vol. I, p. 319b.

³ Compare, from another part of Southern India, the name *Beṇḍēṇunnaḍimi-vishaya*, "the district between two rivers," vol. 4 above, pp. 302, 803: I owe this reference to Mr. Krishna Sastri.

⁴ My remarks in *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 436, and a similar statement by Professor Hultzsch in *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. I, pp. 96, 113, should be amended accordingly. As a matter of fact, it seems doubtful whether the *Yeḍatore tāluka* in *Mysore* had its present name at so early a time: in the local records, in inscriptions of A.D. 1080 (?), 1087, 1104 (?), and 1133, *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. IV, *Mysore*, Yd. 23, 2, 55, 61, we meet with the name *Tōṛenāḍ*, "the river district"; and the name *Eḍatore* seems to figure first in an inscription of A.D. 1391, *ibid.*, Yd. 1.

⁵ Vol. V above, pp. 253-5.

⁶ Book 2, verses 27-56; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 318.

⁷ See *Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Southern India*, Vol. VII above, appendix, Nos. 744-6, 748, 749, 751, 1080.

State in the Southern Marāṭhā Country, Bombay, and that Āhavamalla, hearing of that, met and fought him at Koppam, but "became afraid, incurred disgrace, and ran away."¹ And a brief but vivid account of the battle is given in another of his records of the same year, at Maṇimaṅgalam, dated precisely on 17 August, A.D. 1055.²

Two items of importance about Koppam are given in the records which thus mention it. (1) One is that it was *seppa-mā-tīrtta*, "a proper great tīrtha."³ (2) The other is that it was on *pēr-ārāṇ-garai*, "the bank of the great river."⁴ Here we have the Tamil *karai*, which is the Kanarese *kare*, 'bank, shore', and *pēr-āru*, of which the Kanarese equivalent *perdore*, *peḷdore*, 'great river', is well established as a name of the Kṛishṇā.⁵

We thus have Koppam defined as a great tīrtha or holy place on the bank of a great river which we have good reason to take to be the Kṛishṇā; and the Tiruvallam inscription, quoted above, tends strongly to place it somewhere near Kōlhāpūr.

The clue to the rest is found in an inscription of A.D. 1213 at Khēdrāpūr, or more properly Khidrāpūr, a village which is shown in the Indian Atlas quarter-sheet 40, S.E. (1905), in lat. 16° 36', long. 74° 44'. The village belongs to the Śaṅkarāchārya Svāmī of Śaṅkēśwar in the Belgaum District; and an annual *jātrā* is held at it, in the month Paṇṣa. It is about thirty miles towards east-by-south from Kōlhāpūr, and is situated on the right bank of the Kṛishṇā, in a loop which the river makes below Kurndwād on the north, where the Pañchgaṅgā flows into it, and above Dānwād on the south, where it is joined by the Dūdhaṅgā. This inscription, which has been edited by me in JBBRAS, Vol. XII, p. 7, is on a stone tablet at the temple of Koppēśvara. It is dated in the Śrīmukha *samvatsara*, Śaka

¹ Loc. cit., No. 744; *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. III, p. 112.

² Loc. cit., No. 745; *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. III, p. 63.

³ Inscription of Rājēndradēva at Volāgerehalli in the Bangalore District, Mysore, *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. IX, Bn 108; the published text and translation give *seppa-mā-tīrtta*, "the beautiful great tīrtha"; but the meaning of *seppam* seems to be 'propriety', rather than 'beauty'; compare the Kanarese *saypu* 'rectitude, propriety, justice, virtue, merit', and the roots *chey*, *sey*, *say*, 'straightness, rectitude'. This record, also, has the account of the battle; its historical introduction being the same with that in the Maṇimaṅgalam record mentioned above. The published text and translation of this latter record (*South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. III, pp. 60, 63) give *sepp-arun-tīrtta*, "the strength (of whose position is) hard to describe"; the analysis being apparently *seppu*, 'to speak', with *arun*, 'difficult', and *tīrtta* from *tira* the *tadbhava* of the Sanskrit *sthira*, 'firm, steady': but the translation here introduces something which is not in the text: and, as remarked by Dr. Barnett, with whom I have discussed these two passages, *sepp-arun* would rather mean "rare in propriety or elegance". The expression *seppa-mā-tīrtta* seems the more likely one; compare *seppa-mā-nadai*, 'proper high conduct': and it is conceivable that it is the real reading in the Maṇimaṅgalam inscription also.

⁴ Kielhorn's Nos. 744, 746, 748, 749, 751 (?), 1080.

⁵ See above, Vol. V, p. 169, note 6; Vol. VI, p. 259.—Originally, in *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. I, p. 134 (Kielhorn's No. 746), the reference to "the great river" was not understood; the translation was given as "Koppam on the bank of the Pērāru;" and the suggestion was made that the Pērāru might be the Pālāru, Pālār, and Koppam might be Kuppam, a village in the North Arcot District, Madras, which gives its name to a station on the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway. Then, in *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. II, p. 232, the translation was corrected into "Koppam on the bank of the big river;" and the suggestion was made that the reference might be to the Tuṅgā and Koppa, a tāluka town in the Kaḍūr District, Mysore. But, even apart from the objection that neither can Kuppam be said to be exactly on the Pālār nor Koppa on the Tuṅgā, these two places are of no importance from any point of view, except that one of them happens to give its name to a railway station, and the other was made in 1897 the head-quarters of a tāluka. Another suggestion has been (*Epi. Carn.*, Vol. IX, Bangalore, introd., p. 16, note 3; and *Mysore and Coorg from the Inscriptions*, p. 90) that Koppam may be "Kopal, Kopana", by which is meant Koppal, in the south-west corner of the Nizam's territory, about seven miles north of the Tuṅgāhadrā: in this case there is not even an identity of name to give colour to the idea.—It may be added that *koppa*, 'a small village', is by no means an uncommon name of places in the Kanarese country: it also occurs freely as an ending of place-names; e.g., Bāṃankop, Chikkop, Dēvikop, Gōvindkop, Hirēkop, etc.

1136 (current), in the month Chaitra, on a Monday (Sônavāra) which was a *sūrya-parvan* or solar festival; and the corresponding English date is Monday, 22 April, A.D. 1213, the new-moon day of Chaitra, on which day there was a total eclipse of the sun, visible in India.¹ The record recites that on that day the Dēvagiri-Yācava king Sīnghana gave "the village Kūḍala-Dānavāḍa, situated at the confluence of the rivers Kūḍala Kṛishṇavēṇi and Bhēnasi and in the Mirimji country, up to its boundary (*starting*) from the holy confluence of the rivers Kṛishṇavēṇi and Kuvēṇi, *śrīmad-ādya-sayambhuvē śrī-Koppēśvara-dēvāya*, "to the holy first self-existent one, the holy god Koppēśvara;" also, that he repaired and gave to that same god "all that is found from previous times at the two villages Jūḡula and Siriguppa."²

Now, the temple at which the stone tablet bearing this inscription stands is still known as the temple of Koppēśvara. It has not exactly the architectural pretensions with which in my inexperience I credited it nearly forty years ago: and it seems in fact to have been built on the site of an earlier temple of the Chālukya period.³ Still, it is a great and noteworthy building. With it and the inscription taken together, especially in view of the description of the god as "the holy first self-existent one," it can hardly be doubted that the god of this temple is the original and great Koppēśvara. And in the light of all the points set out above we cannot hesitate, in my opinion, to take this god as the Śvara of Koppa mentioned in the Yēwār inscription B, and to place here, at Khidrāpūr on the Kṛishṇā, the "great *tirtha* Koppam on the bank of the great river," which was the scene of the battle between the Chōlas and the Chālukyas.⁴

I may add that in my opinion this same record enables us to identify Kūdalsaingam, the scene of another Chōla-Chālukya battle, with the confluence of the Kṛishṇā and the Pañchgaṅgā; also, that I locate in the same neighbourhood, at Iñchal-Karañji, the place Karandai, which was still another of the same series of battle-fields. These points, however, must be dealt with in a more detailed note on another occasion.

NO. 33.—FOUR EARLY INSCRIPTIONS FROM MANIKIALA, HASHTNAGAR, AND SANCHI.

By F. E. PARGITER, M.A., I.C.S. (RETD.).

These four inscriptions have been published before, but are now re-edited at Dr. Fleet's desire in order to have them properly illustrated and readily accessible. He has furnished me

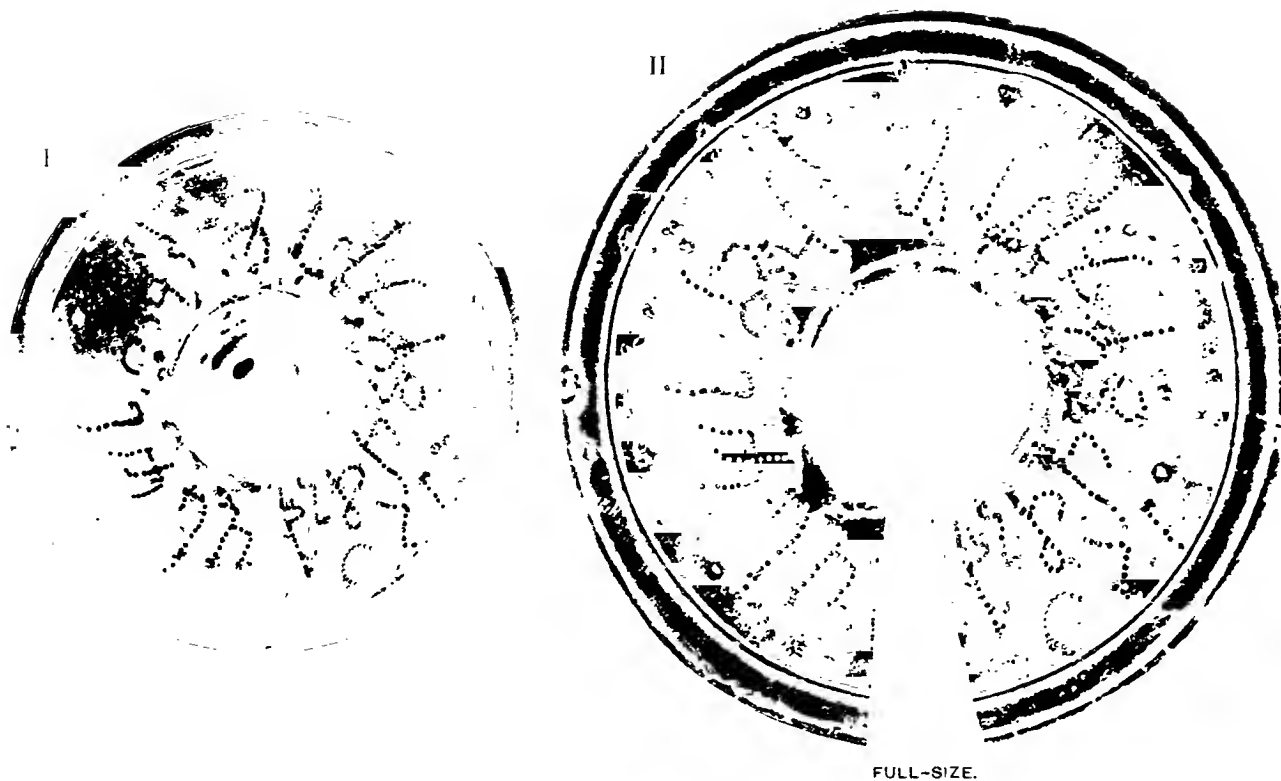
¹ Sewall and Dikshit's *Indian Calendar*, p. 123; and see Von Oppolzer, *Canon der Finsternisse*, p. 232, and plate 113; compare Professor Kielhorn's note on this date in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 150, No. 102.

² Of the places mentioned in this record, Mirimji is the modern Miraj, the chief town of the Miraj State fourteen miles north-by-west from Khidrāpūr. Kūḍala-Dānavāḍa is found in Dānwāḍ, the 'Danwar, Dānvād' of maps, five and a half miles west-south-west from Khidrāpūr, and at the confluence of the Kṛishṇā and the Dūdhgaṅgā: the record shows that its lands originally extended on the north to the confluence of the Kṛishṇā and the Pañchgaṅgā. [My original suggestion, to identify this village with Kurundwāḍ at the confluence of the Kṛishṇā and the Pañchgaṅgā, is cancelled: Kurundwāḍ is the Kurundaka where the Śāshtrakūṭa king Indra III was crowned, as recorded in the Bagunrā plates of A.D. 915, Vol. IX above, pp. 28, 40]. Jūḡula and Siriguppa are the 'Joogul, Jugul' and 'Shirgoopee, Sirgupi' of maps, on the opposite bank of the Kṛishṇā from Khidrāpūr.

³ See Mr. Consens' Revised Lists of Remains in the Bombay Presidency (1897), p. 2*6.

⁴ This identification, with also the following two, was stated by me in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX (1901), p. 371 (see also Vol. XXXI, p. 395), but without the proof of it.

A—On the bronze casket from Manikala



B—On the silver plate from Manikala



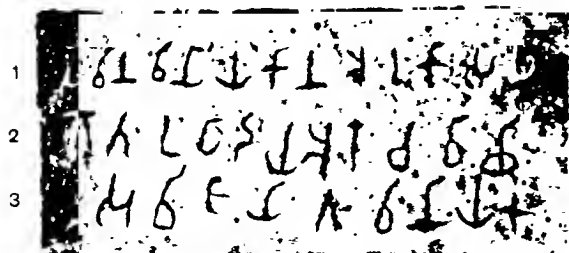
FULL-SIZE

C—On the pedestal of the Hashtnagar statue of Buddha



SCALE 60

D—On the stone relic-box from Sanchi Stupa II



SCALE 25

with ink-impressions, squeezes and photographs, and I have to thank him for references and suggestions so that my part has been merely to reconsider the reading and translation of the inscriptions.

A.—On the bronze casket from Mānikiala.

The casket, which is of bronze, was found in a stūpa at Mānikiala, a village and group of ruins some twenty miles south-east from Rāwalpindī (*Imp. Gaz.*, XVII, p. 182), and its discovery is described in Prinsep's *Essays*, Vol. I, pp. 96 ff. (with illustrations Nos. 20a and 20b in the plate annexed thereto) and by Cunningham in the *Archæological Survey of India*, Vol. II (1871), pp. 161-62, where it is called a cylinder. It is now in the British Museum.

The casket is cylindrical, 5·3 inches (135 mm.) high and 3·5 inches (90 mm.) in diameter, with a pinnacle 3·5 inches (90 mm.) high on its lid. Around on the top of the lid runs the inscription, in Kharoṣṭhī characters formed of small dots punched into the metal as in some other cases,¹ and the last four letters are inserted, because of want of room in the main line, beneath the preceding word,² but the space is hardly large enough for the proper delineation of their lower portions. Fig. A, I, on the annexed plate, is a reduced reproduction from a photograph taken from above the lid, and displays the record as it lies on the lid, except that it fails to show the lower portion of the last letter. Hence fig. A, II, which is a full-size reproduction from an ink impression, has been added; the gap in it was unavoidable because of the sloping shape of the lid. I have inspected the casket and compared the two illustrations with the inscription.

TEXT.

1 Kavosīa³-chhatrapasa Ganakpvaka-chhatrapa-putrāsa
2 dana-muxho

TRANSLATION.

Of the Satrap Kavosīa, son of the Satrap Ganakpvaka, the choice gift.

REMARKS.

Kavosīa. The doubtful letter is the second. It seems to be *vo* rather than *vi*, because the vowel sign does not extend above the *v*, except in one dot; compare this sign with the *i*-sign in the next letter *śi*. Even if read as *Kavisīa*, the word cannot mean "belonging to the town Kapiśā", for two reasons: (1) if it is so taken, the donor would not mention his name, but merely call himself "Satrap of Kapiśā"; and this is wholly improbable, because donors always mentioned their names, and naturally so;⁴ (2) he mentions his father's name, Ganakpvaka, and it is not credible he should do that and yet not mention his own name. *Kavosīa*, or *Karīśīa*,

¹ E.g. (1) Kanishka's relic-casket from Peshāwar (*Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report*, 1904-9, plates 12, 13, at p. 50); (2) the Taxila record of Mōga and Patika of the year 78 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 55); (3) the Wardak vase (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 202); (4) the Taxila inscription of the year 136 (*Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1914, p. 973); and (5) to a certain extent, the Sūe Vihār record of Kanishka of the year 11 (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. X, p. 326).

² In some similar cases excess syllables at the end were placed over the main text: thus, on the Piprahvā relic-vase the final syllables *yanam* are placed over the opening word *Sukitibhatinam* (see *Antiquities in the Terai*, plate 13, fig. 1.; and for a note on the bearing of the detail, see Dr. Fleet's remarks in *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1906, p. 679); so also, on the Sōnāri relic-vase the final syllables *yasa* of the last words *hēnavat-āchariyasa* were placed over the letters *vatāchari* of those words and an upright stroke was added to mark the end plainly (*Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1898, p. 579, plate, at top).

³ Or perhaps *Kavisīa*.

⁴ It is not a case of someone else referring to the donor and possibly not knowing his name; it was the donor himself who put this inscription on this casket.

must therefore be the donor's name ; and even if *Karīśā* be derived from the town *Kapīśā*, it must still be a personal name.

Granakpvaka. The first letter has the mark of conjunct *r*, but the *r* may not be real and may merely modify the sound of the *g*, as on the Wardak vase (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, pp. 206-7) : that is its force here probably, because it occurs in the initial letter. The difficult letter is the third. It consists of three portions, (1) the letter *k* with the extremity of its right limb curved and extended in (2) a long straight line upward, and (3) the letter *p* subscribed beneath the *k*. The meaning of stroke (2) seems probably *v*, which, when conjunct, is formed by a curved stroke carried up to the top of the letter ; compare *svara* in line 1 of the Māpikīāla stone¹ and *satvana* in l. 3 on the Wardak vase. The whole character seems therefore to denote *kpv*, and I would suggest that the name is *Ganakpvaka*, the *v* representing the vowel *u* before *a* as required by Indian writing just as *Puru-aspa* becomes *Purvaspa* in line 2 of the Māpikīāla stone.² The *n* here is a dental *n*, because it is exactly like the *n* in *dāna*.

Dana-mukho. I agree with M. Senart in this reading. The expression occurs in other inscriptions and also in the form *dana-mukhe* on the Bimarān vase, as he has noticed, pointing out that *mukho* involves change of gender in this Prakrit.³ He explains the phrase as "moyen, objet d'aumône" and as *=dāna*.⁴ But it seems to me it must mean more than that. The entire gift consisted of a copper box, inside that this bronze casket, inside it five medals and a gold box, and inside that two gold coins, a silver disc and some fragments. The three boxes, or at least the bronze and gold boxes, obviously constituted one gift, and this bronze box or casket, which alone bears an inscription, would by itself have been a shabby gift from a Satrap ; hence it seems probable that the two gold coins and the fragments were also part of the same gift, the disc being separate (see the next inscription). Other places where *dāna-mukhe* occurs are discussed in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1903-4,⁵ where it appears only in three instances, clearly on the Chārsadda pedestal (*ibid.*, pp. 249-50) and probably in the inscriptions marked Nos. 4 and 9 (*ibid.*, pp. 253-4). It seems to me at present that *dāna-mukho* is a nominative case and that it denotes something more than *dāna*. I do not however think we have sufficient material yet to enable us to speak with any certainty about its meaning. So far as regards this casket with its contents and the Bimarān vase (which contained relics of Buddha) it may be suggested that, as *mukha* means "the chief, principal, best", *dāna-mukha* may mean "a choice gift", "a precious gift", being applied to gifts of special value as distinguished from ordinary gifts. Compare the use of the word *mukhya*, which is often added to nouns in Sanskrit to signify "pre-eminent, choice"; e.g. *dvijāti-mukhya*, Manu III, 286 ; *ratha-mukhya*, "a choice chariot," Vāyu Purāṇa 93, 19.

B.—On the silver plate or disc from Māpikīāla.

The plate or disc was found inside the bronze casket as mentioned above, and the references for it are the same as for the casket. It is figured as No. 26 in the plate in Prinsep's *Essays* and also in Cunningham's plate. It is of silver, .9 inches (22 mm.) in diameter, and the inscription is on one side, firmly engraved in Kharōṣṭhī characters, as shown in fig. B in the annexed plate, a full-size reproduction of an ink-impression. It is now in the British Museum and I have carefully compared it with this reproduction.

¹ *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1902, p. 646 ; 1914, pp. 643, 655.

² *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1914, p. 648.

³ *Journ. Asiat.*, sér. VIII, Vol. XV (1890, Part i), pp. 130-5 (where the reference to *Arch. Surv. Ind.*, III, p. 49, should be V, p. 49) : sér. IX, Vol. IV (1894, Part ii), p. 514. [With regard to the form *mukho* for *mukham* compare *yo* for *yam*, in the Wardak vase inscription and numerous examples in the Kharōṣṭhī manuscript of the Dhammapada.—S. K.]

⁴ *Journ. Asiat.*, sér. VIII, Vol. XV (1890, Part i), p. 132.

⁵ I have to thank Professor Konow for drawing my attention thereto.

The first line is clear, *Gomanasa* ; but the second is difficult, and the whole is so brief that it offers scant means of testing the value of the fourth letter in it, the really puzzling letter. It seems to me the only clue to decipher the inscription lies in the circumstances. *Gomanasa* is the genitive of *Gomana*, that is, *Gōmāna*,¹ a name comparable with other names formed from *gō* such as *Gōdhara* and *Gōnanda*. This disc was his gift, while the casket and the gold cylindrical box inside it were the gifts of the Satrap Kavosia. The disc was inside the gold box, and presumably both were given at the same time. It is probable that the Satrap did not himself go to Mānikiala but sent his gift by the hand of some official ; and if so, the deputy also might naturally offer a gift. Probably therefore *Gōmāna* was the official so employed, and he presented this gift, putting it inside his master's gift which was sure of careful preservation. The second line therefore probably consists of his title.

In the second line the first letter seems unquestionably *ka*, because its left leg is the main downward line. The second can hardly be *da*, because *da* generally is not angular and has a short tail. It resembles *ta* and *ra*, yet can hardly be *ta*, because the stem of *ta* is generally short. Hence it appears to be *ra*. The third is plainly *va*.

The fourth is very puzzling. Dowson read it conjecturally as *ṛta*² and Cunningham accepted his conjecture, but the character for *ṛta* is well known now and is different. It can hardly be *vo*. I have considered all possible combinations of consonants but find none which seems tenable, and am constrained to think it is *ka*. It certainly differs from the preceding *ka* ; yet if we place in regular order (1) the oldest form of *k* (Bühler's Table I, cols. i-x), (2) the first *k* here, (3) this character, (4) the later form of *k* (Bühler's Table I, col. xi), and (5) the form of *k* found on the Wardak vase in the undoubted words *Śakya* (l. 1), *kuśala* and *Hoveshkasya* (l. 2),³ we obtain a series shewing the development of *k*, with two intermediate forms here : and Dr. Thomas has found on the Mathurā lion-capital a form of *ko* in which the *k* has a resemblance to this fourth letter.⁴ Further, a closely parallel case of two differently formed *k*'s will be found in MS. N. XV. 333 ;⁵ namely, *k*'s somewhat similar to the first *k* here in *karya khota* (l. 1) and *karyasa paṃchaka* (l. 2), and *k*'s somewhat similar to this second *k* here in the words *śighra karya* (l. 5), *katha karya* and *karana* twice (l. 6).

The last letter is no doubt *sa*, though it differs from *sa* in the first line ; and since *sa* is written twice somewhat differently, so also might *k* be.

TEXT.

1 Gomanasa.

|

2 Karavakasa.

TRANSLATION.

(The gift) of *Gōmāna* the *Karavaka*.

I cannot however offer any explanation of this title *karavaka*, in spite of all efforts to reconstruct it in Sanskrit.

¹ There is nothing to show whether the *n* in this name is a dental or a cerebral. There were two different characters for *n* and *ṇ*, but in inscriptions they were not always used consistently nor were they always distinguished : thus, no distinction is made between them on the Taxila vase (*Ep. Ind.*, VIII, 297) nor on the Wardak vase (*Ep. Ind.*, XI, 204), and it appears the characters for the two letters are interchanged in the two parts of the inscription on the Mānikiala stone (JRAS., 1914, p. 640). As this is the only *n* in this short inscription, it is impossible to say definitely whether *n* or *ṇ* is meant here, but *n* is more likely than *ṇ*, because *Gōmāna* is a probable name, while *Gōmana* or *Gōmāṇa* is not.

² *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, Vol. XX, (1863), p. 248.

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 146, Table IV.

⁴ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 210, plate.

⁵ Stein's *Ancient Khotan*, Vol. II, plate XCII

C.—On the pedestal of the Hashtnagar statue of Buddha.

Mr. L. White King, B.C.S., discovered at Hashtnagar in or about 1883 a standing figure of Buddha, which the people worshipped as representing one of their gods. It stood on a pedestal carved with figures of Buddha and some of his disciples, a specimen of Gāndhāra sculpture, and the pedestal bore an inscription in one line below the figures. The people allowed Mr. King to remove only the pedestal, and it is now in the British Museum. The squeeze from which the inscription is figured was supplied to Dr. Fleet by Sir C. Hercules Read.

Hashtnagar, "the eight towns", is a tract of 303 square miles in the Chārsadda tahsil of the Peshāwar district, the eight chief villages of which are held to occupy the site of the ancient Pushkāravatī, *Peukelaotis* (*Imp. Gaz.*, XVIII, p. 60). Chārsadda is on the north side of the Kābul river, some 15 miles towards the N. E. from Peshāwar. Pushkāravatī (or Pushkalāvati) and Takshasilā (Taxila) were both in the Gāndhāra country, and they are said to have been the capitals of Pushkara and Taksha respectively, the two sons of Bharata, the younger brother of Rāma, king of Ayōdhyā.¹ Gāndhāra thus included Taxila, and this is also stated in various places in the Jātaka.² Hiuen-tsiang gives *Po-lu-shu-pu-lo*, Peshāwar, as the capital of Gāndhāra.³

Mr. V. A. Smith published the inscription, with a rough rubbing of it, in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII (1889), p. 257, and cited it again, with a photo-etching of it, in *Journ. Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. LVIII (1889), p. 144. In both places he gave Cunningham's reading of the date, 274 *Emborasmasa*, etc. Working on those materials M. Senart pointed out that the tens and units in the date were 84 and the month *Prothavadasa*, (*Journ. Asiat.*, VIII^e série, Vol. XV, 1890, Part i, pp. 124-6). Bühler in 1891 adhered to the date as 274 *Pōstavadasa*, (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, p. 394). But M. Senart subsequently fixed the year as 384 (*Journ. Asiat.*, IX^e série, Vol. XIII, 1899, Part i, pp. 530-1). The year-date, however, has been called in question again lately;⁴ hence Dr. Fleet has had a careful squeeze of the inscription made and reproduced as fig. C in the annexed plate. I have compared this illustration with the pedestal itself, and it is quite accurate: the white line along the middle is a photographic effect, due to a slope in the stone from the upper part, which is more prominent, down to the lower part.

The pedestal is 13·6 inches (34 cm.) long; but a portion of 2·8 inches (7 cm.) has been broken away on the left side, leaving only 10·8 inches (27 cm.) intact. This portion with its inscription is shown in fig. C, but it is probable that there was more inscribed on the fragment lost.

The inscription is in Prakrit in well cut Kharoshthī characters. I agree with M. Senart's reading of it. The year is undoubtedly 384, and the month *Prothavada*, the second letter being *ṭh* and not *st* (as shown in Bühler's Table I), for *st* has a complete cross-bar.

TEXT.

Sam 3 100 20 20 20 20 4 Prothavadasa masasa divasammi pañchami 4 I

TRANSLATION.

The year 384, on the day five, 5, of the month Praushthapada (Bhādrapada).

D.—On the stone relic-box from Sāñchi.

This relic-box was found in stūpa II at Sāñchi in the Bhōpāl State, and is described by Gen. Cunningham in his *Bhilsa Topes*, p. 286, with a drawing of the box and its inscription

¹ *Vāyu Purāṇa*, 88, 189-190; *Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa*, III, 63, 190-1: which suggest that Pushkara and Taksha built the two towns. *Vishṇu Purāṇa*, IV, 4, 47 merely names the two sons. See *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1914, p. 286.

² See Jātaka, Index.

³ Banl, *Si-yu-ki*, Vol. I, p. 97. See Watters, *On Yuan Chwang*, Vol. II, pp. 201, 214.

⁴ *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1913, p. 95u.

in his plate XX. The inscription is on its side, and is included as No. 654 in Prof. Lüders' *List of Brāhmī Inscriptions* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. X, Appx.). The box is now in the British Museum.

The inscription is written in Brāhmī characters. It dates back to a time before the serif or top-stroke had been developed in those characters: the letter *ra*, indeed, in line 2, seems to have the serif; but its appearance is merely due to a break in the stone, for the squeeze shows clearly that the top of *ra*, just like the tops of all the other letters, was plain and had no serif.

The language is Prakrit. *Sarvā* (l. 1.) is no doubt a degenerate form of *sārvāna* (which is found on the Wardak vase), the genitive plural of *sārvā*, a feminine collective noun formed from *sarva* and meaning "the whole", and its use here instead of the proper word *sarvāna* is worthy of notice.

Cunningham translated the inscription thus (*loc. cit.*):—"Teacher of all branches of Vinaya, the Arhat Kāśyapa Gōtra, Upādīya (or Abbot); and the Arhat Vāchhi Suvijayata teacher of Vinaya." Prof. Lüders translated it thus (*loc. cit.*):—" (Relics) of all teachers (*vināyakas*) beginning with Ara^o (Arhat ?) Kāśapa-gōtra and Ara^o (Arhat ?) Vāchhi Suvijayata the teacher." But the arrangement appears to me to show that each of the two persons mentioned is described by, *first*, the title *ara* (which is no doubt short for *arahā*), *secondly*, his *gōtra*-name, and *thirdly*, his personal name; hence *upādīya* must be a personal name, and *vāchhi* seems obviously to be a *gōtra*-name meaning "belonging to the Vātsya *gōtra*." Taken so, the whole inscription reads accurately, except that the final *vināyaka* should be *vināyakā*, for this word obviously governs the first two words and applies to both persons.

TEXT.

- 1 Savina vināyakāna ara Kāśapa-
- 2 .gōtra Upādīya ara cha Vāchhi
- 3 Suvijayita¹ vināyaka.

TRANSLATION.

The Arhat Upādīya of the Kāśyapa gōtra and the Arhat Suvijayita of the Vātsya (*gōtra*), spiritual teachers of all spiritual teachers.

No. 34.—MIRAJ PLATES OF JAYASIMHA II: A.D. 1024.

By LIONEL D. BARNETT.

The record on these plates, which were obtained at Miraj, the chief town of the Miraj State in the Southern Marāṭhā Country, Bombay, was first brought to notice, from the original plates, by Mr. W. H. Wathen in 1835, in JRAS. first series, vol. II, p. 280; and a reading of the text, with a translation, was given by him in vol. III (1836), p. 258. A tentative edition of it was given by Dr Fleet in 1879, in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. VIII, p. 11; but, in the absence of the original plates and of ink-impressions of them he could not offer a final treatment of it. The original plates have never been traced again. But Dr. Burgess subsequently found ink-impressions of them, evidently made by Mr. Wathen, in the Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society at Bombay. These he eventually made over to Dr. Fleet, who has now placed them at my disposal with a view to the publication of a final critical version of this record in connection with the three similar ones mentioned farther on. The record, it may be stated, has no geographical connection with Miraj, except in having been found there; it registers the grant of a village at a long distance from that place: its most appropriate designation would be "the Mādādājhūru grant": but the plates have been habitually known as "the Miraj plates",² and it is convenient to retain that name for them.

¹ Or *Suvijayāta*, as it might be read.

² They are entered as such in Professor Kielhorn's *List of the Inscriptions of Southern India*, vol. 7 above appendix, No. 154.

The plates were three in number, each measuring about $11\frac{1}{4}$ " in width by $8\frac{1}{4}$ " high ; and they were strung on a ring having a seal with the representation of a boar, the crest of the Chālukyas. The plates were made with raised edges to protect the inscription on them : and the writing is well preserved almost all through ; so far, at any rate, that no part of the record is now doubtful. An apparent crack down the middle of plate ii b is not due to damage to the original plate : the ink-impressions were very old and brittle, and this one was found torn down the middle : they were mounted on paper for subsequent preservation ; but, even so, they remained very fragile, and quite recently, shortly before reproduction, a small piece broke away and was lost, from this same side, ii b, causing the gap near the beginning of lines 65 and 66.—The alphabet is a well-shaped one of the Northern type, resembling that of the Kanthēm plates (*Ind. Ant.* vol. xvi, p. 21), with letters of an average height of about $\frac{1}{4}$ " ; its affinities are best seen on plate 5 of Bühler's *Palæographie*.—The language is Sanskrit throughout, with the exception of the Kanarese phrase *gaṇḍarol-gaṇḍa* on line 60. The gerund *nirddhātya* (line 66), from the same root as the substantive *dhātī*, is worth noting.—As regards orthography, it may be noted that *v* is always written for *b*, and I have left this spelling without correction in my transcription. There is considerable vacillation in the writing of consonants following *r*, which are sometimes left simple and sometimes doubled, and in respect of the nasals of the third and fourth series preceding consonants of the same groups, which are sometimes represented by *anusvāra* and sometimes given in full. The dental *s* is often confused with the palatal *ś*. The *upadhāniya* breathing is in most cases represented by a letter resembling *sh* prefixed to a following initial *p*.

The purport of the inscription is to record the grant of a village. Its first part (lines 1-61) is the well-known poem narrating the pedigree of the Western Chālukya kings, which is here carried down as far as the reign of Jagadēkamalla-Jayasimha II. I have already published a text of this composition in the recension of the Nilgunda plates, p. 142 ff. above, and there have referred to the variants supplied by the present document ; it is therefore needless to deal further with the subject here. The second part (line 61 to the end) is a deed of gift granting the village of Māḍadājhūru, in the three-hundred of Karaṭikallu and the two-thousand of Eḍeḍe, to a certain Vāsudevārya, son of Rēvaṇārya and grandson of Śrīdhara, a Brāhmaṇ of the Kauśika Gōtra and Bahvricha Śākha, born at Mudunira, in the county of Pagalaṭi. This is followed by the usual verses denouncing infraction of such grants, etc., and a note recording the name of the scribe, Māipayya, an official attached to the service of Prōlārya, the Commander of the Forces and Curator of Records.

The details of the date of this record (line 64-65) are : the Raktākshin *saṃvatsara*, Śaka 946 expired ; the full-moon day of Vaiśākha ; Ādityavāra (Sunday). On this Dr. Fleet gives me the following note :—"As a Chaitrādi lunar year according to the southern lunisolar system of the cycle, the Raktākshin or Raktāksha *saṃvatsara* coincided with the Saka year 947 current (946 expired) also taken as a Chaitrādi year, and began on 13 March, A.D. 1024. The given details answer quite regularly to Sunday, 26 April, A.D. 1024, on which day the full-moon *tithi* of Vaiśākha ended at about 15 hours 31 minutes after mean sunrise (for Ujjain)."

In the table on the opposite page I give a concordance of the introductory verses in the four records of this class which have now been published, namely :—

1. The Kanthēm plates of A.D. 1009 ; *Indian Antiquary*, vol. xvi, p. 21 :
2. The present Miraj plates of A.D. 1024 :
3. The Yēwūr inscription of A.D. 1077 ; p. 269 above : and
4. The Nilgunda plates of A.D. 1087 and 1123 ; p. 142 ff. above.

There are two other records, on stone, which follow the same draft in the main. Of these one is the inscription of A.D. 1091 at Ālūr in the Gadag tāluka of the Dhārwar District, noticed by Dr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. viii, p. 21 ; the other is an inscription of A.D. 1122 or 1123 at Dāvāngere in the Chitaldroog District, Mysore, of which a preliminary treatment has been published in *Epi. Carn.*, vol. xi, Dg. 1. These remain to be examined in detail.

Beginning of Verse.	Kaṭṭhēm.	Miraj.	Yēwūr.	Nilgunda.
Namas-tuṅga	1 : line 1	1 : line 1	1 : line 1	1 : line 1
Jayaty-āviṣṭkṛitām	2 : " 1	2 : " 1	2 : " 2	2 : " 1
Sriyam=upaharatād°	3 : " 3	3 : " 3	3 : " 3	3 : " 2
Kari-makara	4 : " 9	4 : " 8	4 : " 5	4 : " 7
Kavalita-Nala	5 : " 10	5 : " 9	5 : " 12	5 : " 8
Taj-jēshu rājyam	6 : " 13	6 : " 12	6 : " 14	6 : " 9
Kandaḥ kīrtti	7 : " 15	7 : " 14	7 : " 18	7 : " 11
Yō Rāshtrakūṭa-kulam	8 : " 16	8 : " 15	8 : " 20	8 : " 12
Chatula-ripu	9 : " 17	9 : " 16	9 : " 22	9 : " 13
Tat-tanayāḥ Pulakēśi	10 : " 18	10 : " 17	10 : " 23	10 : " 14
Vayam=api Pulakēśi	11 : " 20	11 : " 19	11 : " 24	11 : " 15
Nala-nilaya-vilōpi	12 : " 22	12 : " 21	12 : " 25	12 : " 16
Sarva-dvip-ākramaṇa	13 : " 24	13 : " 22	13 : " 27	13 : " 18
Jyēsthā-hrātuh	14 : " 25	14 : " 24	14 : " 29	14 : " 19
Jētnr=ddisām	15 : " 27	15 : " 25	15 : " 31	15 : " 20
Aḍamari-kṛita	16 : " 28	16 : " 26	16 : " 32	16 : " 21
Sutas=tadiyō	17 : " 29	17 : " 27	17 : " 34	17 : " 22
Tat=utō Vikramādityō	18 : " 30	18 : " 28	18 : " 35	18 : " 23
Taj-janmā Vijayādityō	19 : " 31	19 : " 29	19 : " 36	19 : " 24
Tad-bhavō Vikramādityaḥ	20 : " 32	20 : " 30	20 : " 37	20 : " 25
Vikramāditya-bhūpāla	21 : " 33	21 : " 31	21 : " 38	21 : " 26
Taila-bhūpas°	22 : " 34	22 : " 32	22 : " 39	22 : " 27
Ayyaṇ-āryas°	23 : " 35	23 : " 33	23 : " 40	23 : " 28
Abhavat=tayō°	24 : " 36	24 : " 34	24 : " 41	24 : " 29
Chēd-tā-vamśa	25 : " 37	25 : " 35	25 : " 42	25 : " 30
Sutam=iva Vasudēvād°	26 : " 38	26 : " 36	26 : " 43	26 : " 31
Ari-knubhi	27 : " 39	27 : " 37	27 : " 44	27 : " 32
Aurjityāch=charaṇāv°	28 : line 41	28 : " 39	28 : " 45	28 : " 33
Itham purā Diti	29 : " 43	29 : " 41	29 : " 46	29 : " 34
Hūṇa-prāṇa	30 : " 44	30 : " 42	30 : " 47	30 : " 35
Bhammaḥa-Rattād	31 : " 45	31 : " 43	31 : " 48	31 : " 36
Chāluka-vamś-āmhara	32 : " 46	32 : " 44	32 : " 49	32 : " 37
Sri-Taila-bhūmipālāch°	33 : " 47	33 : " 45	33 : " 50	33 : " 38
Vidviśad-gōtra	34 : " 48	34 : " 46	34 : " 51	34 : " 39
Tasy=ānujō Yaśōvarma	35 : " 49	35 : " 47	35 : " 52	35 : " 40
Yasya pratāpa	36 : " 50	36 : " 48	36 : " 53	36 : " 41
Tasy=ānujaḥ śrī-Daśavarma	37 : " 51	37 : " 49	37 : " 54	37 : " 42
Asau nija-jyēsthā	38 : " 52	38 : " 50	38 : " 55	38 : " 43
Rāshtr-ānta-durgam	39 : " 53	39 : " 51	39 : " 56	39 : " 44
Tasya priyā Bhāgyavat=iti	40 : " 54	40 : " 52	40 : " 57	40 : " 45
Um=ēva Sēnānyam	41 : " 55	41 : " 53	41 : " 58	41 : " 46
Vikramāditya-nāmānam	42 : " 56	42 : " 54	42 : " 59	42 : " 47
Jyōten=ēv=āchchha	43 : " 57	43 : " 55	43 : " 60	43 : " 48
Varṇ-āśramāṇām	44 : " 58	44 : " 56	44 : " 61	44 : " 49
Tyāg-ādayō yaśya	45 : " 59	45 : " 57	45 : " 62	45 : " 50
Yasy=ākhila-vyāpi	46 : " 60	46 : " 58	46 : " 63	46 : " 51
Sad=āvanasthah	47 : " 61	47 : " 59	47 : " 64	47 : " 52
Yatra prasidati	48 : " 62	48 : " 60	48 : " 65	48 : " 53
Agamad=akhila	49 : " 63	49 : " 61	49 : " 66	49 : " 54
Adōshākara-saṁgō	50 : " 64	50 : " 62	50 : " 67	50 : " 55
Vikhyāta-Krishnavarṇē	51 : " 65	51 : " 63	51 : " 68	51 : " 56
Tataḥ pratāpa	52 : " 66	52 : " 64	52 : " 69	52 : " 57
Ātm-āvanasthāna	53 : " 67	53 : " 65	53 : " 70	53 : " 58
Amlāna-Taila	54 : " 68	54 : " 66	54 : " 71	54 : " 59
Nāmn=aiv=āticchalam	55 : " 69	55 : " 67	55 : " 72	55 : " 60
Auddhatya-yukt°	56 : " 70	56 : " 68	56 : " 73	56 : " 61
Tasmād=aśyāta	57 : " 71	57 : " 69	57 : " 74	57 : " 62
Yah patram	58 : " 72	58 : " 70	58 : " 75	58 : " 63
Āsit=tōjah-kalita	59 : " 73	59 : " 71	59 : " 76	59 : " 64
Bhū-bhāram namita	60 : " 74	60 : " 72	60 : " 77	60 : " 65
Yātō=nvēshtum	61 : " 75	61 : " 73	61 : " 78	61 : " 66
Sarv-āsā-vijaya	62 : " 76	62 : " 74	62 : " 79	62 : " 67

Note by Dr. Fleet.

The places mentioned in the record on the Miraj plates.

Of the places mentioned in this record the first (line 66) is **Kollāpura**, in the neighbourhood of which city Jayasīma II was encamped when he made the grant. **Kollāpura** is well known as the earlier name of the present **Kōlhāpūr**, the chief town of the **Kōlhāpūr** State in the Southern Marāṭhā Country, Bombay.

The grant was made to a Brāhmaṇ who was born at a village named **Mudunira** which was in the **Pagalati vishaya** (line 67). The first step towards locating this district and village is made by means of an inscription at **Tumbagi** in the **Muddebiḥāl tāluka** of the **Bijāpūr District**, Bombay, which village is shown in the Indian Atlas sheet 57 (1854) as 'Toombgee,' in lat. 16° 34', long. 76° 20', about twenty-one miles east of the tāluka town **Bāgewādi** in the same district, which is in the same Atlas sheet, and twenty miles towards north-east-by-north from **Muddebiḥāl**, which is in sheet 58.¹ The record refers itself to the time of the Western Chālukya king **Akalaṅkacharita-Iṣvabedaṅga-Satyāśrayadēva**, and is dated in the **Krōdhin saṁvatsara**, Śaka 926 (expired), on the new-moon tithi of **Āshāḍha**,² on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun : these details answer quite regularly to **20 July, A.D. 1004**, on which day the given tithi ended at about 3 hrs. 20 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain), and there was an annular eclipse of the sun which seems to have been partially visible in Southern India.³ It tells us that on that day a subject of the king, the **Seṭṭi Brahmayya**, made grants to the god **Brahmēśvara** at the *agrahāra* **Tumbige** which was in the **Pagalati** or **Pagalati** district three-hundred district.⁴ Thus, so far, we learn that the **Pagalati** or **Pagalati** district comprised three hundred towns and villages, and included **Tumbagi** in the **Muddebiḥāl tāluka**.

The next step is taken by means of inscriptions at **Hire-** and **Chikka-Mudanūr**,⁵ two villages, contiguous to each other, in the **Shōrāpūr** or **Sūrāpūr tāluka** of the **Gulbarga District** of the **Nizam's** territory : they are shown in the Indian Atlas sheet 57 (1854) as 'Heere and Chicku Moodanoor', in lat. 16° 36', long. 76° 32', with only one site for the two villages, and in the **Hyderabad Survey sheet 79** (1885), which is on the larger scale (1"=1 mile, instead of 1"=4 miles), as 'Heere Moodunoor', and 'Chikku Moodunoor', with separate sites, which, however, practically touch each other,—**Hire-Mudanūr** being on the west. I have ink-impressions of five inscriptions from **Hire-Mudanūr**, and six from **Chikka-Mudanūr**. Ten of these are dated, and range from **A.D. 1099** to **1218** : these present the earlier name as **Mudinir**.⁶ The remaining inscription is an earlier one, at **Hire-Mudanūr** : this is only

¹ The inscription is on a stone at the drinking-water well of the **Maṭha**. I quote it from an ink-impression. An imperfect transcription of it is given in the **Elliot Manuscript Collection**, **Royal Asiatic Society's Copy**, Vol. 1, p. 17 : the month is given there wrongly as **Pushya**, i.e. **Pausa**, and the name of the district as **Padala**.

² The weekday is not stated.

³ See *Indian Calendar*, p. 121; and **Van Oppolzer, Canon der Finsternisse**, p. 212, and plate 106.

⁴ The name is given here clearly with the double *dd*.

⁵ In the titlings of the transcriptions in the **Elliot MS. Collection** (see note 1 on p. 308 below) this name is always given as **Muddanūr**, with the double *dd*. Following the maps, endorsed by the ancient name as found in the inscriptions, I have preferred to write it with the single *d*.

⁶ Transcriptions of eight of these records are given in the **Elliot MS. Collection**, **Royal Asiatic Society's copy**, Vol. 1, pp. 242 b, 288, 439 b, 535; Vol. 2, pp. 34, 43 b, 110 b. In none of them is the name given correctly in accordance with the original texts : the nearest approaches are, **Mudinir** (short *i* in both syllables, twice) and **Mudinir** (long *i* in both syllables, once); other forms are **Mudinūr**, **Mudinūr**, **Mudenur**, and **Mudenūr**. This is a typical sample of one class of the mistakes which have to be allowed for in using the Collection in question.

a fragment, consisting of parts of fourteen lines:¹ the king's name and the date are lost; but the record is markedly earlier than the others, and may be referred to about A.D. 1000. The record speaks of the place, in the first extant line, as *śrīmat Mudunīr*, "the fortunate Mudunīr",² and thus presents a form of the name which matches exactly the *Mudunīra* (Sanskrit) of the record on the Miraj plates. Accordingly, Hire and Chikka Mudanūr being only thirteen miles east-half-north from Tumbagi, which, as we have seen, was in the Pagalatti three-hundred, we find here the *Mudunīra* in the Pagalatti district which is mentioned in that record. The inscriptions do not distinguish between a Piriya and a Kiriya-Mudinīr; whence it would seem that the growth of the place into the two separate sites now known as Hire and Chikka Mudanūr dates from after the epigraphic period. The change from the original name *Mudunīr*, first to *Mudinīr* and then to *Mudanūr*, seems somewhat peculiar, but can only be accepted as a fact, without full explanation: as regards, however, the first component of the name, Kittel's Kannada-English Dictionary gives *mudī* as another form of *mudu*, 'advanced age; old.' As regards the expression the "fortunate" *Mudunīr*,—the place was evidently a large one, as the inscriptions give the number of its *Mahājanas*, i.e. Brāhmaṇas, as five hundred; they speak of it, from A.D. 1099, as an *agrahāra*; and some of them style it "a Benares of the South", the full description being *śrī-Rāma-datti sarvanamasyad=agrahāraṁ dakṣiṇa-Vāraṇasī Mudinīr*:³ this stands already in the record of A.D. 1099. The place is mentioned again, as *Mudunīra* (Sanskrit) and as the home of a spiritual ancestor of the grantee, in the Miraj plates of the Śilāhāra prince Mārasimha of A.D. 1058.⁴

The next step is taken by means of the same inscriptions at Hire- and Chikka-Mudanūr. One of them, at Chikka-Mudanūr, dated in A.D. 1099, records grants which were made to the god Kumārēśvara of the *mūlasthāna*, or original settlement, after laving the feet of the Āchārya of the god Ugra-Bhimēśvara of a place the name of which it gives in line 26 as *Hagarittage* and in line 45-6 as *Hagalittage*. And another, at Hire-Mudanūr, dated in A.D. 1129, mentions two local districts in specifying the tolls and taxes which were assigned to a god named Mārkaṇḍēśvara: these are, in lines 25, 27 and 34, the *Sagara* five-hundred,⁵ and in lines 29-30 and 33 the *Hagarittage* three-hundred.

Finally, the place thus mentioned as *Hagarittage*, *Hagalittage*, and *Hagarittage*, and marked as the chief town of a three-hundred district, we identify easily enough with a village of which the present name seems to be written indifferently as *Hagarattagi*, *Hagarittige*, *Hagarittige*, and *Hagarittigi*: it is in the same tāluka of the Gnlbarga District, and is situated sixteen miles towards south-west-by-west from Hire- and Chikka-Mudanūr, and is shown as 'Hugurtungee' in the Indian Atlas sheet 58 (1827), in lat. 16° 24', long. 76° 25', and as 'Haggatagi' in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 53 (1909). There are seven inscriptions at this

¹ When my man visited the place, in 1891, the stone bearing this record was found "lying below a baḥul tree on the north of a temple of Rāmēśvara": it was placed, I hope, for safe keeping, inside the temple.

² This record does not use the term *agrahāra*: see below.

³ With the first term *Rāma-datti*, compare the epithet *Pāṇḍara-datti* applied to Hagarittage: see note 2 on p. 308 below. Compare also the epithet *Janamējaya-datti* applied to the *mahāagrahāra* Mālad-Ālūr in the Ālūr inscription of A.D. 1124 which follows the record of A.D. 1091: Elliot MS. Collection, vol. I, p. 207; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, p. 23.

⁴ *Archæol. Surv. West. India*, brochure No. 10, p. 103, line 38.

⁵ Regarding this district, which is mentioned as only a three-hundred in the Yēwūr records of A.D. 1054, 1077, and 1105, see my remarks at p. 272 above. In this Hire-Mudanūr inscription of A.D. 1129, the numerical component of the name is given in figures, not in words: but the figures are quite clear in all three places. In the inscription of A.D. 1218 at Chikka-Mudanūr, we have, in connection with the people who joined in making the grant, *Sagaravayinūrum-bāḍa* in words, twice at least.

place, ranging in date from 'A.D. 1051 (?) to 1240.¹ They mark this place, also, as having been an important one at that time; describing it as an *agrahāra* with five-hundred *Mahājanas*.² And the inscription of A.D. 1240, which refers itself to the time of the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Śiṅghaṇa, mentions a *Mahāpradhāna* and *Bāhattaraniyōgādhipati* Pārisasetti, the *Sarvādhikāri* of the 'Hagaritige' three-hundred,— who had been "a supporter of the rule of Jayitapāla," i.e. of Śiṅghaṇa's father, Jaitugi I,— as taking part in the assembly before which the grants registered by the record were made. In connection with this place it may be added that the inscription of A.D. 1204 at Kalhole in the Belgaum District mentions a *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Rāja II, of the Yaduvamśa, with the hereditary title "supreme lord of Kupaṇa a best of towns", as then ruling the Hagaratage nāḍu, and as having founded the Jain temple at Sindana-Kalpole, in the Kūṇḍi three-thousand province, to which the grants were made.³ It is clear that in the 'Hugurtungee' and 'Haggatagi' of the maps we have the town Pagalaṭṭi, Pagalaṭi, which gave its name to the Pagalaṭṭi three-hundred of the Tumbagi inscription of A.D. 1004, and to the Pagalaṭi vishaya of the record of A.D. 1024 on the Miraj plates. The interchanges of *p* and *h* and of *l* and *r* are well known. The final *ge* (modern *ge* and *gi*) of the later form of the name is a common ending of place-names in the Kanarese country: it sometimes takes the place of an original *kā*, or else is represented by *kā* in Sanskritized forms, as in Palāsikā, Palasige, Halasige, Halsi; and it seems to have been sometimes attached as an addition to earlier names, and sometimes, as, for instance, in the change from Halasige to Halsi and in the alternative forms Kadambaḷige and Kadambaḷi (see note 5 on p. 293 above), to have been omitted as being of no particular importance. The change in the vowel of the third syllable, from the *a* of Pagalaṭṭi, Pagalaṭi, to the *i* of Hagaritige, Hagaliṭṭage, Hagaritṭage, is perhaps due to the influence of the village-name Itṭage, Itṭigi, which is fairly common in the Kanarese country. It may be added that from this place 'Huggurtungee, Haggatagi', Tumbagi is fourteen miles north-north-west, and Hire- and Chikka-Mudanūr are sixteen miles towards north-east-by-north: Yēwūr, which was in the Sagara three-hundred, is about twenty-eight miles north-east-by-north from the same place.

The village that was granted was situated in the Karatikallu three-hundred, which district was in the Eḍadore two-thousand province (line 69). The form Eḍadore stands here, as a result of the record being in Sanskrit and in the Nāgarī characters, for the Eḍadore which we have in line 128-9 of the Yēwūr inscription B of A.D. 1077 (p. 279 above); the word means "(a territory) between rivers". I have shown at p. 295 above that the Eḍadore country, here specified as a two-thousand province, was a stretch of country between the rivers Kṛṣṇā on the north and Tuṅgabhadra on the south, and consisted of a large part of the present Raichūr District in the Nizam's territory; probably, in fact, all of that district from about

¹ Not having ink-impressions of these records, I can only quote them, with reservation (see note 6 on p. 306 above), from the transcriptions in the Elliot MS. Collection, vol. 1, pp. 362 b, 490 b; vol. 2, pp. 118, 119, 211, 337b, 374: the last two are mere fragments; the first of them presents, as transcribed, the date of Śaka 973 (expired), = A.D. 1051-52, which may be questionable: the first reliable date is of A.D. 1120. The titlings of the transcriptions give the name of the village as Hagaritige (three times), Hagaritṭigi (twice), and Hagaritṭige (twice). The transcriptions represent the original records as giving the forms Hagaritṭage (once), Hagaritige (once), Hagaritṭige (twice), Hagaritige (three times), and Hagaritṭege (once). These forms, of course, cannot be vouched for (see remarks in note 6 on p. 306 above): in my opinion, we may certainly reject the form with *e* in the penultimate syllable; and I doubt very much whether any of the original records can really present an *i* in that same syllable.

² The inscription of A.D. 1240 seems to represent it as a *Pāṇḍava-datti* (but what the transcription actually gives is *Pāṇḍavodatti*): compare the expressions *Rāma-datti* and *Janamājaya-datti*: see p. 307 above, and note 3.

³ JBBRAS, vol. 10, pp. 232, 235, PSOCI, No. 95. The name Hagaratage was written clearly here with the single *f*; perhaps to suit the metre. In the mention of the town Kupaṇa, the reference is probably to the present Kopal, Koppal, in the extreme south-west corner of the Nizam's territory.

long. 76° 15' to the confluence of the two rivers some sixty miles east-by-south beyond Raichūr. It may be said again here that we can see, now, that this Edeḍoge country (and not, as had been supposed, the small Yeḍatore tāluka on the Kāvērī in the Mysore District)¹ is the Idaiturāi-nāḍu which the Chōla king Rājendra-Chōla I, whom Jayasimha II defeated, had been proud to include among his conquests.² The grant registered by the record on the Miraj plates was made by Jayasimha just after "having completely routed the mighty Chōla," and was evidently made as an item in the celebration of his having won back the province which the Chōla king had wrested from the Chālukyas some eight or nine years earlier.

As to the Karaṭikallu three-hundred district, there can be little doubt, if any, that its chief town Karaṭikallu is a place which is shown as 'Kurrudikul' in the Indian Atlas sheet 58 (1827) and in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 81 (1886), in lat. 16° 9', long. 76° 34'.³ The place is in the Liṅgāngūr tāluka of the Raichūr District, and is eight or nine miles south of the Kṛishṇā and three miles on the north-west of Liṅgāngūr. We may safely take the spelling given in the maps as meaning Karadikal; especially in view of the point that the name is given as 'Kararikul' in the Map of the Nizam's Dominions (1892; 1"=16 miles). The *ṭ* which we have in the name as given in the Miraj record would easily be softened into the *ḍ* which is indicated by this last spelling of the name, taken with the other: or it is even possible that the writer of the record confused the Kanarese *karadi*, 'a bear', with the Sanskrit *karaṭi*(n), 'an elephant', which would be more familiar to him. The Karaḍikal which is mentioned in an inscription of the Chōla king Virarājendra I is probably the same place.⁴

The village that was granted was Maḍadūjhūru, in the Karaṭikallu three-hundred (line 69); and it was bounded by the following villages: on the east, Jālihāḍu (line 71); on the south, Upahalli (line 72); on the west, Vavvulikhēṭa or Babbulikhēṭa; and on the north, Govanti. These places cannot be located at present with any certainty. But it is quite possible that Jālihāḍu is the 'Jalihaḷ' of the maps, a large place in lat. 16° 22', long. 76° 50', about four miles south of the Kṛishṇā, and twenty-three miles towards north-east-by-east from 'Kurrudikul'. The name 'Jalihaḷ' can only mean Jālihāḷ, "the bābul-tree waste land", from *jālī*, 'the thorny bābul tree, *Acacia arabica*', and *hāl*, *hālu*, originally *hāl*, *hālu*, 'waste land'. An older form of the latter word is *pāl*, with the variant *pātu*. And the *ḍ* in the Jālihāḍu of the record could easily come from the *ṭ* of *pātu*; or equally from the *ḷ*, *ḷ*, of *hāl*, *hāl*, *hālu*.⁵ This identification, however, can only be put forward as a conjecture; because the other village-names cannot be found there, any more than anywhere else, and it is hardly safe, in such a case, to rely too much on only one name out of several. But Jālihāḷ being, as has been said, a large place, it may possibly have absorbed the lands of the other four villages, and their names may have thus disappeared.

TEXT.⁶

First plate.

1 Ōm⁷ Svasti || ⁸Jayaty-āvishkṛitam Viṣṇōr-vvārāham kṣhōbhit-ārṇavam | dakṣhiṇ-
ōnnata-da[m*]ṣṭr-āgra-viśrānta-bhṇvanam vapuḥ || [1*]⁹ ¹⁰Śriyam-upaha-

¹ On the name of that tāluka, see p. 296 above, note 3.

² See, e.g. Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Southern India, Vol. VII above, Nos. 727, 729, 733, 734.

³ This place is not to be confused with the 'Kurrudukul' which is the Karaḍikal in the Kembāvi twenty-four mentioned in the Kemhāvi inscription of A.D. 1054: see p. 292 above.

⁴ South-Ind. Inscr., Vol. 3, p. 201.

⁵ On connections between *ḷ* and *ḍ*, see Kittel's Kannada Grammar, pp. 117, 4; 190, § 230; 211, § 248, 2.

⁶ From the ink-impressions.

⁷ Denoted by a symbol.

⁸ Metre: Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh).

⁹ The verses are not numbered on the plates.

¹⁰ Metre: Mālīnī.

- 2 ratād=vaḥ Śrī-patīḥ krōḍa-rūpō vikaṣa-viśada-damśhtrā-prānta-viśrānti-bhājam [*]
avahad=adaya-dasht¹-ākṛiṣṭa-vispashta-kāṇḍa-pratanu-
- 3 visa-jā(ja)ṭ-āgra-grāmthivat(d)=yō dharitrim || [2*] ²Kari-makara-makarik-āṁkita-
jalanidhi-raśanām vaśīkarōtv=avani-vadhūm [*] Jagadē-
- 4 kamalla-bhūpatir=akalamka-yaśō-mvurāsi(śi)-valayita-bhuvanaḥ || [3*] Svasti Samasta-
bhuvana-samstūyamāna-Mānavya-sagotrāṇām
- 5 Hārīti-putrāṇām Kauśiki-vara-prasāda-lavdha-śvēt-ātapatr-ādi-rājya-chihnānām sapta-
mātrikā-parirakshitānām Kārtti-
- 6 kēya-vara-prasāda-lavdha-mayūra-pimchha(pichchha)-kumta-dhvajanām bhagavan-
Nārāyaṇa-prasād-āsādita-vara-varāha-lāmcchhan-ēkshaṇa-kshaṇa-vaśi-
- 7 kṛit-ārāti-rāja-maṇḍalānām samasta-bhuvan-āśraya-sarvva-lōk-āśraya-Viṣṇuvarddhana-
Vijayādity-ādi-viśeṣha-nāmnām rāja-
- 8 ratnānām=udbhava-bhūmih || Vṛittam || ³Kavalita-Nala-lakshmitr=ddurjjay-
aurjitya-hāri vihata-prithu-Kaḍamv-āḍamvarō Maurya-nirjit [*]
- 9 nija-bhūja-vala-bhūmn=ōtpāṭayan=Rāshtrakūṭān-khilita-Kalachuri-śrīr=asti Chālukya-
vaṁśaḥ || [4*] ⁴Taj-jēshu rājyam=anupālya gatē-
- 10 shu rājāsv(sv)=ēkān-na-shva(sha)shṭi-gaṇanēshu pur=ādhy-Ayōdhyam [*] tad-
vaṁśa-jās=tad-anu shōḍaśa bhūmipālāḥ kshamām Dakshi-
- 11 nāpatha-jusham vibharām-vabhāvuh || [5*] Dusht-āvashṭavdhāyām cha
katipaya-purush-āmtar-āmtaritāyām Chālukya-ku-
- 12 la-sampadi bhūyaś=Chālukya-vaṁśya ēva || Vṛittam || ⁵Kandaḥ kirtti-lat-
āṁkurasya kamalam Lakshmi-vilās-āpadam | va-
- 13 jram vairi-mahābhṛitām pratinidhir-dēvasya daitya-drubha(ha)ḥ [*] rāj=āsij=
Jayasimha-vallabha iti khyātaś=charitrai-
- 14 r=nijair=yō rējē chiram=ādi-rāja-charit-ōtkapthāḥ prajānām haran || [6*] ⁶Yō
Rāshtrakūṭa-kulam=Indra iti prasiddham Krishṇ-āhvayasya
- 15 sutam=ashta-sa(śa)t-ēbha-sainyam [*] nirjjitya dagdha-nripa-paṁcha-sa(śa)to
vabhāra bhūyaś=Chalukya-kula-vallabha-rāja-lakshmin || [7*] ⁷Chaṭula-ripu-tura-
- 16 ga-paṭu-bhaṭa-karaṭi-ghaṭā-kōṭi-ghaṭita-rapa-rāgaḥ [*] sukṛita-Hara-charaṇa-rāgas=
tanayō=bhūt=tasya Raṇarāgaḥ || [8*] ⁸Tat-tanayaḥ
- 17 Yu(Pu)lakēsi(śi) Kēsi-nishūdaṇa-samo=bhavad=rājā [*] Vātāpi-puri-vara-patir=
akalita-khala-Kali-kalamka-kalaḥ || [9*] ⁹Vayam=api
- 18 Pulakēsi-kshamāpatim varṇayantaḥ pulaka-kalita-dēhāḥ=pasya(śya)t=ādy=āpi
samtaḥ [*] sa hi turaga-gaj-ēmdra-grāma-sāram sahaśra(sra)-
- 19 dvaya-parimitam=ritvik-sāch=chakār=āśvamēdhē || [10*] Tat-tanayaḥ [*] ¹⁰Nala-
nilaya-vilōpi Maurya-niryāṇa-hētuḥ prathita-prithu-
- 20 Kaḍamva-stamva(bha)-bhēdi kuṭhārah [*] bhuvana-bhavana-bhāg-āpūraṇ-ārambha-
bhārē vyavasita-sita-kirttiḥ Kirttivarmā nripō=bhūt || [11*] ¹¹Tad-anu
- 21 tasy=ānujaḥ || ¹²Sarvva-dvip-ākramaṇa-mahasō yasya nau-sētu-vandhair=
ullaṁghy=āvdhim vyadhita pritanā Rēvati-dvipa-lōpaṁ [*] rā-
- 22 jya-śrīṇām hātha-patir=abhūd=yaś=cha Kālachchhu(chochu)ripām vabhre
bhūmim saha sa sakalair=maṁgalair=Maṁgalisāḥ || [12*] ¹³Jyēshṭha-bhrātuh sa-

¹ Read *damśhtrā*.² Metre: Vasantatilakā.³ Metre: Āryā.⁴ Metre: Ārvāṇiti.⁵ Metre: Śardūlavikṛīṭa.⁶ Metre: Mālinī.⁷ Metre: Mālinī.⁸ Metre: Vasantatilakā.⁹ Metre: Mandākrantā.

१ सुविप्रसदापका...
 २ कताकृदिकृदिकृतासुमहादका...
 ३ पुनंदनः प्रपातः...
 ४ दण्डप्रसक्तप्रतापा...
 ५ वथादुसुवसुप्रसदसुसु...
 ६ लीलीमाली...
 ७ गदरु...
 ८ गामयमाकमालि...
 ९ इलीवाम...
 १० दिनाकसकु...
 ११ रिनीकदल...
 १२ रपतिः पुरा...

14
 16
 18
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 24

26 26
 28 28
 30 30
 32 32
 34 34
 36 36

Second Plate; First side.

- 23 ti suta-varē=py=arvbhakatvād=aśaktē yasminn=ātmany=akṛita hi dhuram **Maṅgalisāh**
pri(pri)thivyāh [*] tasmin=pratyārppipad=atha mahim yū-
- 24 ni **Satyāśrayē=sau Chālukyanām** ka iva hi pathō dharmy=ataḥ prachyavēta ||
[13*] ¹Jētur=ddisām vijita-Harsha-mahā-nripasya dātur=manōratha-śat-ā-
- 25 dhikam=arthayadbhyāh [*] saty-ādi-sarvva-guṇa-ratna-gaṇ-ākarasya satyāśrayatram=
upalakṣhaṇam=ēva yasya || [14*] ²Adamari-kṛita-dig-valayō=rddita-
- 26 dvid-ānari-parigita-mahā-yasā(śa)h [*] mṛidam=arishṭa-kṛitam³ manas=ōdvahan=
Nedamari-kshitiṇō=jani tat-sutaḥ || [15*] ⁴Sutas=tadiyō guṇa-ra-
- 27 tna-māli bhū-vallabhō=bhūd=bhūja-virya-sāli [*] **Ādityavarmm=ārjita-puṇya-**
karmā tējōbhīr=āditya-samāna-dharmā || [16*] ⁵Tat-sutō **Vikra-**
- 28 mādityō vikram-ākṛānta-bhū-talaḥ [*] ⁶tatō=pi **Yuddhamall-ākhyō** yuddhē Yama-
samō nripaḥ || [17*] ⁷Taj-janmā **Vijayādityō** virān=ēkāṅga-
- 29 saṅgarē [*] chaturṇām māṇḍalānām=apy=ajja(ja)yad=Vijay-ōpamaḥ || [18*]
⁸Tad-bhavō **Vikramādityaḥ Kirttivarmā** tad-ātmajaḥ [*] yēna **Chālukya-rā-**
- 30 jya-śrīr=atta(ṇṭa)rāyiny=abhūd=bhuvih(vi) || [19*] ⁹**Vikramāditya-bhūpāla-bhrātā**
bhīma-parākramaḥ [*] tat-sūnuḥ **Kirttivarm=ābhūn=mṛit-prās-ārdhita-du-**
- 31 rjjanah || [20*] ¹⁰Taila-bhūpas=tato jāto **Vikramāditya-bhūpatiḥ** [*]
tat sūnuḥ(r)=abhavat=tasmād=**Bhīma-rājō=ri-bhikaraḥ** || [21*] ¹¹**Ayyaṇ-āryas=ta-**
- 32 to jain(ja)jñō yad=vamśa(śa)sya śrīyati svakam¹² [*] prāpayanu=iva vamśam
sa vavṛitō **Kṛishṇa-nāṇḍanām** || [22*] ¹³Abhavat=tayōs=tanūjō vijaya-vibhāsi
- 33 virōdhi-vidhvaṁsi [*] tēja-vijit-ādityaḥ satya-dhanō **Vikramādityaḥ** || [23*]
¹⁴Chēd-isa-vamśa-tilakām **Lakshmaṇa-**
- 34 rājasya nāṇḍanām nūta-śilām [*] **Voṁthādēvīm** vidhivat=pariṇinyē
Vikramādityaḥ || [24*] ¹⁵Sutam=iva Vasudē-
- 35 vād=Dēvaki Vāsudēvaṁ Guham=iva Giri-jāmir=ddēvam=Arddhōṇḍumanlēḥ [*]
ajanayad=atha **Voṁthādēvy=atas=Tai-**
- 36 la-bhūpaṁ vibhava-vijita-Śakraṁ **Vikramāditya-nāmaḥ** || [25*] ¹⁶Ari-kumbhi-
kumbha-bhēdana-ripu-durgga-kavāṭa-bham-
- 37 jana-prabhṛtiḥ [*] sabaja-valasya Harēr=iva vāla-kṛid=ābhavad=yasya || [26*]
Kim cha **Rāshtrakūṭa-kula-rājya-sambhavan** || ¹⁷Aurjjityāch=chara-
- 38 nāv=iva prachalitan sākshāt=Kalēḥ krāmataḥ krūrau vaddha-śarirakau gurn-jana-
drōha-prarōhāv=iva [*] kālāt=khamḍita-**Rāshṭra-**
- 39 kūṭaka-kula-śrī-valli-jāt-āṁkurau lānau yēna sukhēna **Karkkara-Ranastambhan**
raṇa-prāṁganō || [27*] ¹⁸Ittham pur=Āditi-sutair=iva bhū-
- 40 ta-dhātrīm yō **Rāshtrakūṭa-kuṭilair=gamitām=adhastāt** | uddhṛitya **Mādhava iv=**
ādi-varāha-rūṇō vabhrē **Chalukya-kula-valla-**
- 41 bha-rāja-lakṣmīm || [28*] ¹⁹Hūṇa-prāṇa-hara-pratāpa-dabanō yātrā-trasan-
Māravaś=Chaidya-chchhēdy=akhila-kṣhamā-jaya-naya-vyutpaṁ-

¹ Metre Vasantatilakā.² Metre Drutavilambitā.³ Probably we should read *bhīdam*, as in the Nilgunda plates.⁴ Metre: Trishtubh upajāti, *pāda* 1 being Upēudravajrā and *pādas* 2—4 Indravajrā.⁵ Metre: Śloka.⁶ Apparently we should read *svakām . . . vamśam svam sa vavṛē* (or *babhrē*); the parallel passage in the Nilgunda plates with the note, should be compared.⁷ Metre: Āryā.⁸ The words *Chēd-isa . . . nūta-śilām* may be scanned as the first half of an Āryāgiti, the remainder as the latter half of an Āryā.⁹ Metre: Mālini.¹⁰ Metre: Āryā.¹¹ Metre: Śārdūlavikṛīṭa.¹² Metre: Vasantatilakā.¹³ Metre: Śārdūlavikṛīṭa.

- 42 na-dhīr=Utpalāḥ [1*] yēn=ātyugra-raṇ-āgnra(gra)-darśita-vala-prāchurya-sau(śau)ry-
odayaḥ kārāgāra-nivēsi(śi)taḥ kavi-vṛishā yaṁ
43 varṇṇayan=ghūrṇṇutēh¹ || [29*] ²Bhāmaha-Rattād=abhavad=bhūpālād=Rāshṭrakūṭa-
kula-tilakāt [1*] Lakshmīr=iva salila-nidhē[h*] śrī-Jā-
44 kavv-āhvayāḥ(yā) kanyā || [30*] ³Chālukya-vaṁś-āṁvara-bhānu-mālī śrī-Taila-
bhūpāla upāyat=ainām [1*] tayōś=cha lok-ābhyuda-

Second Plate; Second side.

- 45 yāya yōgas=sa chamdrikām(kā)-chamdramasōr=iv=āsīt || [31*] ⁴Śrī-Taila-
bhūmipālāch=chhri-Jākavvās=samajījanat⁵ [1*] śrīmat-Satyāśra-
46 yaṁ Skandam=Āmvikā Tryamvakād=iva || [32*] ⁶Vidviśad-gōtra-vitrāsi dēvō
vivudha-sammataḥ [1*] div=iva bhūvi yō dhattē sarvva-varuṇa-dharan dha-
47 nuḥ || [33*] Api cha || ⁷Yasya pratāpa-jvalanēna dagdhaḥ=prarōhat=iv=āri-gaṇasya
vaṁśaḥ [1*] vālaiḥ=prarōdh-āṁkura-jāla-kalpair=ddisām
48 vijētuh=pathi sannivishṭaiḥ || [34*] ⁸Tasy=ānujaḥ śrī-Daśavarṇma-nāmā
tad-vallabhā Bhāgyavat=iti dēvi [1*] tayōr=abhūd=vikrama-si(śi)la-śā-
49 li śrī-Vikramāditya-nripas=tanūjaḥ || [35*] ⁹Asau nija-jyēshṭha-pituḥ=parokshaṁ
vabhāra vārāsi(śi)-vṛitta(tā)m dharitrim [1*] bhujēna kēyūra-latā-
50 m=iv=ōchchair=vividārit-ārāti-kadamvakēna || [36*] ¹⁰Jyōtsn=ēv=āchchha-sunirmalā
nisi(śi) saras-tirēsbu hams-ākṛitiḥ kāsa(śa)-stōma-samā sa-
51 ritsu gaganē gaur-ābhra-vṛimda-dyntiḥ [1*] kirttir=yasya tad-udyam-ōchita-
sa(śa)rach-chihṇāyamānā ripūn=nityaṁ hā(bhā)yayat=ittham=anya-sama-
52 yō=py=ā-māsa-vidvēshiṇi || [37*] ¹¹Varṇṇ-āśramāpām sthitayē sthitō=pi yaś=ch=
ākārōd=varṇṇa-viśēsha-hānīm [1*] sva-kirttibhir=vyaṇṇa-dig-am-
53 vūrāsi(śi)s=tathā=pi lōkē mahaniya ēva || [38*] ¹²Tyāg-ādayō yasya guṇāḥ=
prasiddhās=samkhyām=atikramya sadā pravṛittāḥ [1*] yais=sa-
54 j-janānām hṛidayāni va[d*]dhvā samāchakarsha sva-samīpa-dēśaḥ(śam) || [39*]
Tad-ānu tasy=ānujaḥ || ¹³Yasy=ākhila-vyāpi
55 yasō(śo)=vadātam=akāṇḍa-dugdh-āṁvudhi-vṛiddhi-sa(śa)mām [1*] karōti mugdh-
āmara-sundarīṇām=abhūt=sa bhūpō Jagadēka-
56 mallāḥ || [40*] ¹⁴Sad=āvanaasthaḥ=paṭu-vikram-ādhyō mad-āndha-gandh-ōbha-
ghatā-vipātī [1*] dhar-ōrjita-prasphurita-prabhā-
57 vō rarāja yō=sau Jayasimha-rājaḥ || [41*] ¹⁵Yatra prasīdati samasta-
jagach-chharaṇyō nyak-chakrur=Antakam=api
58 kshīpās=sakōpām [1*] yasmān=manōratha-path-ātigam=artham=arthi samprāpya
samsmarati na sma sura-drumāpām || [42*]

¹ Read : ghūrṇṇutē.

² Metro : Āryā.

³ Metro : Trishṭubh upajāti, pādas 1 and 2 being Indravajrā and 3 and 4 Upēndravajrā.

⁴ Metro : Ślōka.

⁵ Read Jākavvā sam°.

⁶ Metro : Ślōka. The point of the verse is to compare the king to Indra.

⁷ Metro : Trishṭubh upajāti, pādas 1 and 3 being Indravajrā, 2 and 4 Upēndravajrā.

⁸ Metro : Trishṭubh upajāti, pādas 1, 2 and 4 being Indravajrā and 3 Upēndravajrā.

⁹ Metro : Trishṭubh Upēndravajrā.

¹⁰ Metro : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita. The verse is an echo of the Ritu-samhāra, iii. 1 ff.; the king's glory has all the features of lustre characteristic of autumn alone, but it persecutes his foes all through the year.

¹¹ Metro : Trishṭubh upajāti, pādas 1 and 2 being Indravajrā, 3 and 4 Upēndravajrā.

¹² Metro : Trishṭubh upajāti, pādas 1—3 being Indravajrā and 4 Upēndravajrā.

¹³ Metro : Trishṭubh upajāti, pāda 1 being Indravajrā and 2—4 Upēndravajrā.

¹⁴ Metro : Trishṭubh Upēndravajrā. See the note on the same verse in the Nilgunda plates, p. 153 above.

¹⁵ Metro : Vasantatilakā.

[illegible][illegible]

- 59 ¹Agamad=akhila-dhātī yēna rājanvatitvam nivasati nṛipa-lakṣmīr=yasya
su(su)bhr-ātapatrē [*] sa sakala-namit-āri-kṣhōṇibhṛin-mau-
- 60 li-ratna-dyuti-sa(sa)valita-pāḍo gaṇḍarelganḍa-bhūpaḥ || [43*] ²Adōsh-ākara-
saṁgō=pi vin=āpi makha-dūṣhaṇam [*] sad-bhūti-bhūṣhaṇē(ṇō)
- 61 yaś=cha saṁprāpya(pa) jagad-iśatām || [44*] Sa tu śrī-prithvi-vallabha-
mahārājādhirāja-paramēśvara-paramabhaṭṭācha(ra)ka-Satyāśraya-ku-
- 62 la-tilaka-samasta-bhuvan-āśraya-Chāluky-ābharana-śrīmaj-Jagadēkamalla-dēvaḥ | śrī-
mad-vallabha-narēndra-dēvaḥ ||³ kuśali sarvā-
- 63 n=ēva yathā-saṁvaddhyamānakān-rāṣṭrapati-vishayapati-grāmakūṭak-āyuktaka-ni-
yuktak-ādhikārika-mahattar-ādīn=sarvādi-
- 64 sa(sa)ty=astu va[h*] |⁴ saṁviditām yath=āsmābhi[s*]=Śaka-nṛipa-kāl-ātita-
saṁvatsara-sa(sa)tēshu navasu shaṭ=cha chatvāriṁsad=adhikē⁵ amkataḥ
- 65 saṁvat 946 Raktākṣi-saṁvatsar-āmtarga[ta*]-Vaiśākha-paurṇamāsyām=
Ādityavārē pañcha-Dramil-ādhipatim valavaṁtām Chō-
- 66 lam nirdhāṭya sapta-Komkaṇ-ādhiśvarāṇām sarvasvam ,grīhītvā uttara-dig-
vijay-ārtham Kollāpura-samīpa-samāvāsi-

Third Plate.

- 67 ta-nīja-vijaya-skandhāvārē Pagalaṭi-vishay-āntaḥpāti-Mudunīra-grāma-j[ā*]tāya
Kauśika-gōtrāya Bahvṛicha-sā(sā)khāsa(ya)
- 68 vrahmachārīṇē Śrīdhara-bhaṭṭa-pautrāya Rēvaṇārya-bhaṭṭa-putrāya Vāsudēvārya-
śarmaṇē yajana-yājan-ādi-shaṭ-karma-
- 69 niratāya vēda-vēdāṅga-pāragāya Eḍadore-āvisahaśr(sr)-āntaḥpāti-Karaṭikallu-
trisa(sa)ta-madhyē Māḍadūjhūru-
- 70 nāma-grāmaḥ si-dhānya-hiraṇy-ādēyaḥ nidhi nidhāna-samētaḥ rājakiyānām=anāmguḷi-
prēkṣhaṇiyah sa-su(su)lkaḥ
- 71 sarvva-kara-vādhā-pari[hā*]rō sarvva-namasyō-grahārō dattaḥ || Tasya ch=āghāṭāḥ
pūrvvataḥ Jālihāḍu⁶-nāma-grāmaḥ dakshina-
- 72 taḥ Uṇahallir⁷-nāma-grāmaḥ paśchimataḥ Vavvulikhēṭa-nāma-grāmaḥ uttarataḥ
Govanti-nāma-grāmaḥ ētēshām chatu-
- 73 rṇṇām grāmānām madhyē pūrvva-prasiddha-svakiya-sīmā-sahitaś=chatur-āghāṭa-
visu(su)ddhaḥ sa yushmā | bhir⁸=āgāmibhir=asma-
- 74 d-vamśyair=anyaiś=cha bhūmipālaiḥ-pālaniyah [||*] Tathā ch=ōktaṁ bhagavatā
Vēda-vyāsēna Vyāsēna || ⁹Vahubhir=vvasudhā dattā
- 75 rājabhis=Sagar-ādibhi[h*] [|*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmis=tasya tasya tadā
phalam || Apaharaṇē=pi cha dōshas=tēn=ē(ai)v=ōktaḥ [||*]

¹ Metre : Mālīnī.² Metre : Ślōka.³ Delete the double *daṇḍa*.⁴ Delete the *daṇḍa*.⁵ Read *shaṭ-chatvāriṁsad-adhikēshu*.⁶ The stroke to the left at the bottom of the cerebral *ḍ* here (compare the *ḍa* of *Māḍadūjhūru*, two lines higher up) was made rather thin and faintly, and has failed to appear in the lithograph, though it can be recognized clearly enough in the ink-impression.⁷ Read *Uṇahalli*.⁸ Delete the *daṇḍa*, and join up *yushmābhir*.⁹ Metre : Ślōka ; and in the next four verses.

- 76 Sva-dattām para-dattām vā yō harēta vasundharām [! *] shashtīm varsha-sahasrā(srā)ṇi viśṭhāyām jāyatē krimiḥ ||
- 77 Viṁdhy-āṭavishv-atōyāsu su(śu)shka-kōṭara-sāyina¹ kṛishṇa-sarppā hi jāyantē vrahma-dēy-āpaharakāḥ [|| *]
- 78 Suvarṇam=ēkam gām=ēk[ā *]m bhūmēr=apy=ēkam=aṅgulam [! *] haran=narakam=āpnōti yāvad=ā-bhūta-samplavam || Anyā-
- 79 yēna bṛitā bhūmiḥ²=anyāyēna tu hāritāḥ³ haratō hārayataś-cha dahaty-āt-saptamam⁴ kulam || Rāmabha-
- 80 drēṇ=āpy=nktam || ⁵Sāmānyō=yam dharmma-sētur=uripāṇām kālē kālē pālanīyō bhavadbhiḥ[! *] sarvān=ētān=bhāvinah=pārthi-
- 81 vēmdrān=bhūyō bhūyō yāchatē Rāmabhadraḥ || ⁶Mad-vamśa-jāḥ=para-mahipati-vamśa-jā vā pāpād=apēta-manasō bhūvi bhā-
- 82 vi-bhūpāḥ[! *] yē pālayam | ⁷ti mama dharmmam=imam samastam tēbhyō mayā virachitō=mjalir=ēsha mūrdhni || Śrīmad-rājādhira-
- 83 ja-rāja-chūdāmaṇḥ śrīmaj-Jayasimha-dēvasya dattih || Śāsan-ādhikāri-mahā-prachamḍa-damḍanāyaka-śrīmat-Prōlā-
- 84 rya-prativaddha-lēkhaka-Māipayyēna likhitam || Maṅgalam mahati śrī śrī śrī ||⁸

TRANSLATION.

As far as line 61 this record has been sufficiently dealt with by my treatment of the record of A.D. 1123 on the Nilgunda plates (see p. 142 ff. above): we take up the translation of the present inscription from the point at which its business matter begins:—

(Line 61) And he, the fortunate king Jagadēkamalla, favourite of Fortune and the Earth, great Emperor, supreme Lord, supreme Master, ornament of the race of Satyāśraya, refuge of the whole world, decoration of the Chālukyas, fortunate sovereign of the Vallabha (dynasty), being in good health, issues a command to all who are therein concerned, the governor of the kingdom, the governor of the province, the village headman, the sheriff, the commissioner, official, president and others:—

(Line 64) Be it duly known to you that on Sunday, the full-moon day of Vaiśākha in the year Raktākshi, when nine hundred and forty-six years have elapsed from the time of the Śaka king, in figures the year 946, We, having overpowered the puissant Chōla, the sovereign of the Five Dravidian Realms, and having taken into our possession the wealth of the Lords of the Seven Konkanas, have, in Our victorious camp, pitched in the neighbourhood of Kollapura with a view to a *dig-vijaya* to the north, granted unto Vāsudēvārya Śarman, a Brāhman celibate born in the village of Mudunira situate in the Pagalaṭi district, a member of the Kauśika *gōtra* and the Bahvricha branch of the Vēdas, a grandson of Śrīdhara Bhaṭṭa and son of Rēvaṇārya Bhaṭṭa, a person devoted to the practice and teaching of sacrifice and the

¹ Read *sāyinaḥ* [! *].

² Read *hāritā* [! *].

³ Metre: Śālini.

⁴ Delete the *daṇḍa*, and join up *pālayanti*.

⁵ After these words is engraved a decorative design of three figures, followed by a double *daṇḍa*, a figure resembling the numeral 9, and another double *daṇḍa*.

⁶ Read *dhūmir*.

⁷ Read *ā-saptamam*.

⁸ Metre: Vasantatilakā.

rest of the Six Works¹ and master of the Vēdas and their ancillary sciences, the village of **Māḍadūjhūru** in the three-hundred of **Karaṭikallu** situate within the two-thousand of **Edadore**, in fief, with grain and gold and *ādēya* thereof, with treasure and *tronvaille*, not to be pointed at with the finger (*of hypothecation*) by royal officers, with its tolls, with exemption from all taxes and conflicting claims, to be respected by all.

(Line 71) And its confines are : on the east, the village of **Jālihādu** ; on the south, the village of **Unahalli** ; on the west, the village of **Vavvulikhēta** ; on the north, the village of **Govanti**. Lying between these four villages, possessing its own boundaries as previously known to the public, clearly defined in respect of its four confines, it shall be protected by Us and by future sovereigns, whether of Our race or others.

(Line 74) And so it has been said by the Lord Vyāsa, the compiler of the Vēdas : “ **Sagara** and many other kings have made grants of land ; whosoever at any time has the soil has at the same time the fruit thereof.” The same likewise says regarding the guilt of removal thereof : “ He who should take away land, whether granted by himself or by others, is born as a worm in dung for sixty thousand years. They who lay hands upon Brāhmanic fiefs are born as black snakes lying in withered trunks amid the waterless wildernesses of the Vindhya. He who takes away a single gold piece, a single cow, or a single finger's length of soil, goes to hell until the cosmic dissolution. An unjust seizure of land, or an unjust causing of land to be seized, burns the family of the seizer and his instigator unto the seventh (*generation*).” Likewise **Rāmabhadra** has said : “ This general principle (literally, dyke) of law for kings must be maintained by you in every age ; again and again **Rāmabhadra** makes this entreaty to all these future monarchs : I clasp my hands on my head in reverence to those coming sovereigns on the earth, whether born of my own line or of the line of other kings, who with souls free from sin shall preserve this my law in its entirety.”

(Line 82) The grant of the fortunate Emperor and crest-jewel of monarchs, the fortunate king **Jayasimha**. Written by **Māipayya**, a scribe attached to the fortunate **Prōlārya**, Curator of Edicts and High August General of the Forces. Prosperity ! Great fortune !

No. 35.—MANDASOR INSCRIPTION OF THE TIME OF NARAVARMAN ;
THE MALAVA YEAR 461.

By MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PANDIT HARAPRASAD SHASTRI, M.A., C.I.E., CALCUTTA.

This inscription was discovered by Mr. **Jaya-Śaṅkara**, pleader at Mandasor in the Gwalior State. Mandasor, as is well known, is the site of the ancient city of *Dasapura*. The stone-slab bearing the record was turned up by the plough in a small hamlet close to Mandasor, on the banks of the river Siwana. It was removed by its discoverer Mr. **Jaya-Śaṅkara** to his own residence in Mandasor, but subsequently, the *Subba* or Governor of Mandasor, suspecting that the inscription contained some information about hidden treasure, had it removed to his own residence. There I found it in October 1912. The Governor very kindly allowed me to examine the slab and to remove it to Mr. **Jaya-Śaṅkara**'s house where I was staying. At that time I read the whole of the inscription from the stone itself. Mr. **Jaya-Śaṅkara** had given me an impression of it, but as it was not very clear, I requested Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology in India, to get some better estampages for me. At his request Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, sent two excellent inked impressions to me in April 1913, one of which is reproduced here.

¹ *Śaṭ-karma* ; compare Manu, i. 83.

The slab bears nine lines of writing, each containing a verso and a half or forty-eight syllables. There are thirteen verses and a half on the slab, and the record is not complete. Chisel marks are to be found on all sides of it except at the bottom, where it has split. The inscribed surface measures 1' 6½" by 7¼" and the size of the characters varies from ¼" to ¾".

The following orthographical peculiarities may be noticed. All consonants with a superscript *r* have been doubled, e.g., *Jayavarmma-*, l. 4; *pārtthivē*, l. 5, etc., but consonants with a subscript *r* have not always been doubled; cf. *-vikrānta-*, l. 5; but *-Śakkrasya*, l. 2; *-ikkramā*, l. 4. In some cases the *anusvāra* has been used in places where there ought to have been *sandhi*, e.g., *=alamkritā* and *pañchamyaṁ*, l. 3; *-saṁbhāra-*, l. 6; *i* has been used thrice in the place of the *anusvāra*, viz., in *Sinhavarmmanas=*, and *=sinhavikrānta°*, l. 5, and *śaraṇaṁ=gataḥ*, l. 7. The word *śrī*, whenever used in Sanskrit as the first part of a compound word, either in inscriptions or in literature, is used without *vibhakti*. Sometimes it is used as a separate word with the third case-ending, meaning *sūha* or *yukta*, but in the present inscription it is used in the first case-ending, as in *śrīr-Mmālava-*, l. 1; *śrīr-mmahārāja-*, l. 5. In the last case, however, its use is optional.

The language is Sanskrit and the whole of it, with the exception of the word *siddham* at the beginning of line 1, is in verse. There are a few mistakes due to the mason's carelessness, e.g., *-vidduddipa-* for *-vidyulīpa-* in l. 6; *prāvrik-kālē* for *prāvriṭ-kālē* in l. 2; *Jayamit[r]ayāḥ* for *Jayamitrāyāḥ* in l. 9, and *svakulasy=atha* for *svakulasy=ātha* in l. 8.

The characters of the inscription belong to the Central Indian variety of the Southern alphabet which is said to have closely agreed with the Western variety of the same alphabet in its simplest form.¹ The most important common characteristics of the Southern alphabet are to be found in this inscription:—

- (1) *Pa*, *pha*, *sha* and *sa* are open at the top. *Ma* always has the ancient form. The *ya* is tripartite in all cases, with the exception of *prāk-puṇy-ōpachay-*, l. 4, where it is bipartite.
 - (2) The long vertical stroke of the right limb of *la* is always retained and moreover it is in all cases, bent towards the left.
 - (3) The medial *ri* is shown by a curled curve to the left.
- Besides these, the following particulars are to be observed:—
- (1) *Ā*, which occurs once, has a loop at the bottom, cf. *Āśrōja-* in l. 3. The medial *ā* is placed somewhat lower down than usual in two cases, viz. *Āśrōja-*, l. 3, and *-mardhuśrāvaṁ*, l. 7.
 - (2) Medial *i* is expressed both by a loop and a curve to the left.
 - (3) Initial *ī* occurs only once in *īdrik-* in l. 4. The medial form is expressed by a double curve; cf. *śrīr-*, l. 1.
 - (4) Medial *u* is expressed in three different ways,—

- (a) The usual one consisting of a hook turned towards the left and attached to the bottom of letters, e.g. in *-samudra-*, l. 1; *-pushpair=*, l. 3.
- (b) A curve to the right attached to the bottom of the letter, which ends in a vertical line rising to the full height of the letter, e.g. in *-śuklasya*, l. 3, and *duhitur=*, l. 9.
- (c) A curve to the left attached to the bottom of *ra*, rising upwards and intersecting the vertical limb of the consonant; e.g. in *-chīru-*, l. 7; *-kārunikah*, l. 9. The only exception is the form in *purushāy=*, l. 1.

¹ Bühler's *Indian Palaeography*, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXIII, Appendix, p. 62.

(5) Initial *ē* occurs only once, in *ēka-*, l. 2; the medial form is expressed by a hook to the left; cf. *-śīrasē*, l. 1.

(6) *ai* occurs only in the medial form and does not call for any remark.

Among consonants the only letters worth noticing are :—

(1) *Kha*, cf. the form in *-śikhāchalam* in l. 6, where the base is triangular as in the Northern variety.

(2) *Na*, the form of this letter is peculiar as it consists of the *na* with a semi-circular top-stroke; cf. *-gaṇ-āmnātē*, l. 1.

(3) *Tha*, where we may note the curvature of the crossbar; cf. *-manōrathē*, l. 4.

(4) In *pa* the vertical stroke on the left has been slightly bent inwards as in *-paryyanka-*, l. 1.

(5) The curvature of the left vertical line is also noticeable in *pha* cf. *-phaladam* in l. 7.

(6) *Ma* has retained its ancient form of the Scythian inscriptions. The only change in it is to be found in the base line which in certain cases has bent downwards.

(7) In *śa* the lower part of the left limb curves in and not out, as is usual; cf. *-śīrasē*, l. 1.

(8) In *sha* the crossbar is strictly horizontal in all cases. The left shows a curvature to the right as in *pa* and *pha*.

(9) *Sa* retains its old form of the Scythian inscriptions.

(10) The left limb of *ha* also shows a curve to the right.

The record refers itself to a king named Naravarman, who was the son of **Sinhavarman** and the grandson of Jayavarman. This Naravarman is mentioned in the Gaṅgdhār inscription of his son Viśvavarman¹ of the Mālava year 480, and Viśvavarman again is referred to in the inscription of his son Bandhuvarman,² who was a contemporary as well as the feudatory of the Emperor Kumāragupta I. In the Susuniā rock inscription of Chandravarman,³ we find that the name of Chandravarman's father was **Sinhavarman**. It is spelt exactly in the same way as in this inscription, i.e., *Sinhavarman* and not *Sinhavarman* or *Singhavarman*. A comparison of the alphabets of the two inscriptions shows that they belong to the same historical period and can only be separated by a very few years. Up to this day epigraphists and historians have generally regarded the Mēharauli pillar inscription of Chandra⁴ as being a record of the early Gupta Emperor Chandragupta II. I think the Susuniā inscription and the new Mandasor inscription have put a new complexion on the state of affairs. In the Susuniā rock inscription we find a king named Chandravarman, the son of Sinhavarman, of the city of **Pushkarana**, dedicating one of the insignia of Vishnu, i.e., a wheel. Pushkarana or **Pushkarana** is undoubtedly the ancient name of the city of Pōkharan in the Jōdhpur State. An ancient city no doubt, as it has given its name to a sub-division of Brāhmaṇas, named *Pushkarana* Brāhmaṇas, as Daśapura, and Ānandanagara (Wadnagar) and Śrīmālā have given their names to the *Daśorā*, *Nāgara* and *Śrīmālī* Brāhmaṇas. Pushkarana seems to have been the capital of the Kshatriya

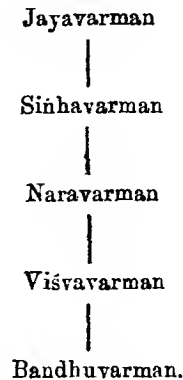
¹ Fleet's *Gupta Inscriptions*, pp. 74 ff.

³ See *Proceedings of the Beng. As. Soc.*, 1895, pp. 177 ff.

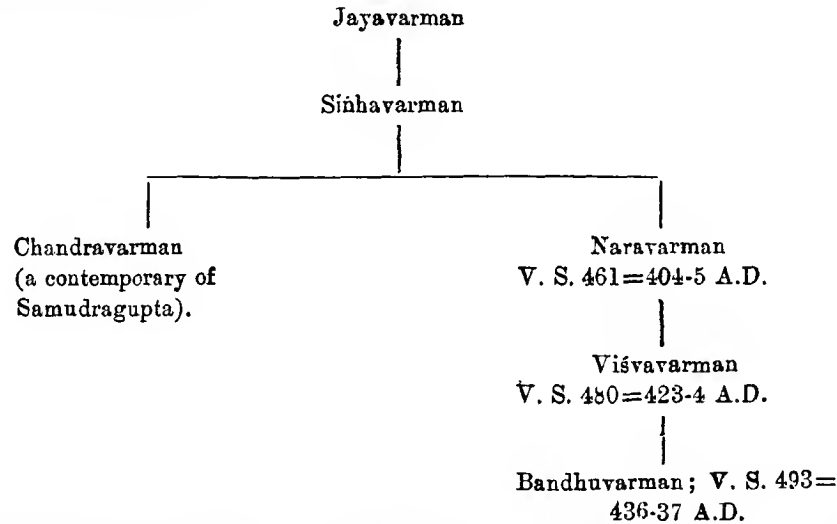
² *ibidem*, p. 82.

⁴ *Gupta Inscriptions*, pp. 139 ff.

Varman-kings of Mālava. By the help of the newly discovered inscription we can put up the following genealogy of these rulers of Mālava :—



The Susuniā inscription connects Chandravarman with this dynasty and we have the following complete genealogy :—



The Mēharauli pillar inscription mentions a king named Chandra who had conquered the *Vāhlikas* after crossing the seven mouths of the Indus, and the *Vaṅgas*. Nowhere in a Gupta inscription do we find any mention of any conquest of the Punjab or of Afghanistan by Chandragupta II., or any other successor of Samudragupta. The Susuniā inscription supplies us with a king named Chandra with the family title Varman, who belonged to Pushkarāṇa in Western India, but had dedicated a wheel of Viṣṇu close to the *Vaṅga* country. The Mēharauli pillar itself is the very *dhvaja*, another ensign of Viṣṇu, the dedication of which is recorded in the inscription itself, and it also speaks of a conquest of Bengal. The natural conclusion is to state that Chandra of the Mēharauli pillar inscription and Chandravarman, son of Sinhavarman, of the Susuniā inscription, are one and the same person. In the former record the family name was omitted in order to satisfy the needs of the metre.

Hitherto the Bijayagaḍh pillar inscription¹ has been regarded as the oldest known inscription of the Mālava-Vikrama Era, though the era used has not been specifically named. So the

¹ *Gupta Inscr.*, pp. 251 ff.

earliest epigraphical mention of the name of this era is to be found in the new inscription in the following words :—

Śrīr-mālava-gaṇ-āmnātē prāśastē kṛita-saṁjñātē.

Sir R. G. Bhandarkar has commented on this line at length in a paper contributed to the *Indian Antiquary*¹ which appeared before my paper² in which the discovery of the inscription was announced.³ I am afraid I am not able to agree with his conclusions. In the first place he says that the word *āmnāta* means “authoritatively laid down”, but the word *āmnāta* is derived from the root *mnā*, to repeat. Therefore *āmnāta* means ‘repeatedly used’. The word *āmnāya* from the same root means the Vēdas, which are constantly repeated. *Samāmnāya* and *Samāmnāta* occur in the beginning of the Nirukta, which is regarded as a sort of commentary on the Nighaṇṭu, which always precedes the former. The phrases mean that which is to be learnt by heart. The question of authoritativeness is to be derived from the context and not from the word.

In the second place he takes the word *gaṇa* to mean a body politic or corporate body, for which I am afraid there is no warrant of so ancient a date. *Gaṇa*, *pūga*, *nigama* or *saṅgha* always denote a congregation or collection, and I am afraid there is nothing in ancient literature to connect it with a political body.

The word *sthiti* has not been used in this inscription but it has been used in conjunction with the word *gaṇa* in two other Mandasor inscriptions, viz.—

- (1) Bandhuvarman's inscription of the year 493.
- (2) Yaśodharman's inscription.⁴ Sir Ramakrishna takes it to mean “the formation”, “the condition” or “the constitution”. But *sthiti* usually means convention or tacit consent, and this is supported by the phrase *gaṇa-sthiti-vaśāt kālajñānāya likhitēshu*, i.e., written for the knowledge of the time owing to the tacit consent of the *gaṇa* or congregation of the Mālavas.⁵ *Kālajñānāya* means for fixing the date. *Vaśa* here means owing to.

Both Sir Ramakrishna and Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar have taken *kṛita* as another name of all the years of the era used in this inscription. *Kṛita* is, however, the name of the first year of a cycle of years, which was used in the Vedic Period. Now this Vedic cycle seems to have been continued in use in the country surrounding Mandasor in the 5th century A.D., though Mr. Shamasastri asserts that it had gone out of use in the 12th century B.C.⁶ The word has been found in three inscriptions :—

- (1) The Bijayagadh pillar of Varika Vishnūvardhana, the year 428.
- (2) The new Mandasor inscription of the year 461.
- (3) The Gaṅgdhār inscription of Viśvavarman of the year 480.

Our supposition that the year *kṛita* is the first year of a cycle of four years, becomes tenable if the year of the Mālava-Vikrama era to which it is applied, is divisible by four after the subtraction of one. Now this is so in two cases out of three. In the new Mandasor inscription the number of years are divisible by four after the deduction of one. The date of the Gaṅgdhār inscription is an expired year, as is indicated by the words *yātēshu* and *sōttarapādēshu*; *yātēshu* means ‘expired’, and *sōttarapādēshu* means ‘when one quarter had expired’, and

¹ Vol. XLII, pp. 199 ff.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 217 ff.

³ See also D. R. Bhandarkar, *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey*, Western Circle, 1912-13, p. 58.

⁴ *Gupta Inscr.*, pp. 150 ff.

⁵ See also Dr. Thomas, *Journal Roy. As. Soc.*, 1914, p. 413, and Dr. Fleet, *ibidem*, pp. 745 ff.

⁶ R. Shamasastri's *Gavāmāyana*, p. 4.

this last has been omitted by Dr. Fleet in his translation. So the real date of the Gaṅgdhār inscription lies in the year 481 of the Mālava-Vikrama era. This number is divisible by four after the deduction of one. The year of the Bijayagadh pillar inscription is the exception. Here the number of years are not divisible by four after the subtraction of one. But most probably this also is an expired year though it is not so specified.

A Jaina work, the *Bhagavatī Sūtra*, however, states that the four *Yugas* come in the following order: *Kali*, *Dvāpara*, *Trētā* and *Kṛita*. If a particular year is divisible by four then it is a *Kṛita* year.

Sir R. G. Bhandarkar is of opinion that the era used in this inscription was founded by the Mālava Republican body.¹ Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar² states that "the Mālavas were only in possession of a traditional usage regarding, i.e. of a mode of reckoning, the *Kṛita* year". Dr. Fleet³ thinks that the Mālava Vikrama era was founded by the Kushāṇa Emperor Kanishka. They all proceed on the supposition that there was no such king as Vikramāditya before Chandragupta II. of the Gupta dynasty. In this connection I beg to point out that a king named Vikramāditya is mentioned in Hāla's *Saptasatī*, V. 64 (ed. Weber, nr. 464). As Hāla cannot be placed later than the 1st century A.D., it must be admitted that the Vikramāditya mentioned here must have existed in the first century B.C. The verse runs as follows:—

Sainvāhaṇa-suka-rasa-tisāṇa dentēṇa tuha karē lakkhaṇa |
chalāṇēṇa Vikramāditya-chariṇa=anusikkhiṇi tissa |

I edit the inscription from the original stone.

TEXT.

- 1 सिद्धम् [*] सहस्रशिरसे तस्मै पुरुषायामितात्मने [*] चतुस्समुद्रपथ्यङ्गतोय-
निद्रालवे नमः [॥ १*] श्रीर्म्मालवगणान्नाते प्रशस्ते कृतसंज्ञिते [*]
- 2 एकषष्ठ्यधिकं प्राप्ते समाशतचतुष्टये [॥ *] प्रावृकाले⁴ शुभे प्राप्ते मनस्तुष्टिकरे
नृणाम् [*] मघे(हे)⁵ प्रवृत्ते शक्यस्य कणस्यानुमते तदा [॥ ३*]
- 3 निष्पन्नब्रीहियवसा काशपुष्पैरलंकृता [*] भाभिरभ्यधिकं भाति मेदिनी सस्य-
मालिनी [॥ ४*] दिने आश्वी(श्री)जशुक्यस्य पंचम्यामथ सत्कृते [*]
- 4 ईदृकालवरे रम्ये प्रशासति वसुन्धराम् [॥ ५*] प्राक्पुण्योपचयाभ्यासात्सर्ववर्जित-
मनोरथे [*] जयवर्म्मनरेन्द्रस्य पौत्रे देवेन्द्रविक्रमे [॥ ६*]
- 5 क्षितीशे सिद्धवर्म्मणस्सिद्धविक्रान्तगामिनि [*] सत्पुत्रे श्रीर्म्महाराजनरवर्म्मणि
पार्थिवे [॥ ७*] तत्पालनगुणोद्देशाद्धर्मप्राप्त्यर्थविस्तरः [*]
- 6 पूर्व[ज्ज](ज)न्मान्तराभ्यासाद्वलादाक्षिप्तमानसः⁶ [॥ ८*] स्वयशःपुण्यसंभारविवर्जित-
कृतोद्यमः [*] मृगतृणाजलस्वप्नविद्विषशिखाचलम्⁷ [॥ ९*]
- 7 जीवलोकात्मिमं ज्ञात्वा शरण्यं शरणङ्गतः [*] त्रिदशोदारफलदं स्वर्गस्त्री-
चारुपद्मम् [॥ १०*] विमानानेकविटपं तोयदांजुमर्धुस्त्रावम्⁸ [*]

¹ *Ind. An.*, Vol. XLII, p. 230.

² *J. R. A. S.*, 1913, p. 633, Note 2.

³ [I would read मेवे प्रवृत्ते —S.K.]

⁴ Read °विद्विषोप.

⁵ *Loc. cit.*, p. 163.

⁶ Read प्रावृकाले.

⁷ The mark above सः is probably accidental.

⁸ Read °मधुसूदनम्.

२
 ४
 ६
 ८

- 8 वासुदेवं जगद्वाससप्रमेयमजं विभुम् [॥ ११*] मित्रभृत्यार्त्तसत्कर्त्ता स्वकुलस्थ^१
 चन्द्रमाः [१*] यस्य वित्तं च प्राणश्च देवब्राह्मणसागता^२ [॥ १२*]
 9 महाकारुणिकः सत्यो धर्म्मार्जितमहाधनः [१*] सत्युत्रो वर्षवृद्धेस्तु सत्यौत्रोय
 जयस्य वै [॥ १३*] दुहितुर्बलशूरायाः [१*] सत्युत्रो जयमित्रया^३ [१*]

TRANSLATION.

(Verse 1.) Success! salutation to that Purusha with thousand heads and immeasurable soul, who sleeps on the waters of the four oceans as on a bedstead.

(V. 2.) On the arrival of the auspicious year four hundred increase by sixty-one named Kṛita and repeatedly used by the illustrious Mālava tribe; (V. 3) the approach of the auspicious rainy season which delights the minds of men, the festival of Śakra having commenced as then allowed by *Kṛishṇa*, (V. 4) the earth garianded by corn shines with lustre to a great extent, being adorned by Kāśa flowers and growing up paddy and fodder. (Vv. 5-7). On the 5th day of the waxing moon in the month of Āśvina, in this delightful and auspicious time, which is a matter of congratulation to all, while the illustrious *Mahārāja Naravarman*, the ruler of the Earth, was governing the world, the virtuous son of the king *Sinhavarman*, and the grandson of the king *Jayavarman*, whose prowess was like that of the king of Gods, whose gait was as powerful as that of a lion,⁴ and whose desires were increasingly fulfilled owing to the repeated accumulation of merit in previous (births); (Vv. 8-14) with the object of exemplifying the merit of that administration, Satya, the virtuous son of Varṇavṛiddhi the virtuous grandson of Jaya, the virtuous son of Jayamitrā, (who was) the daughter of Balaśūrā, bestirring himself for the acquisition of merit, his mind being forcibly drawn to (such a course) owing to the habit acquired in previous existences, whose efforts were intensified by the weight of his merit and fame, who honoured friends, servitors and those in distress, who was as the moon in his own family, whose wealth and even whose life was made over to the Gods and the Brāhman, who was endowed with great compassion, who acquired his great wealth by lawful means, and who finding this living creation to be transitory like the water of the mirage, like a dream, like the lightning and the flame of the lamp, took refuge in Vāsudeva, the grantor of protection, the habitat of the creation, the immeasurable, the unborn, all pervading, (who is compared to a tree) which gives heaven as its noble fruit, whose charming young shoots are the celestial damsels, whose many branches are the heavenly cars, which drops honey (in the shape) of rains from clouds

No. 36.—TWO GRANTS OF RANABHANJADEVA.

By R. D. BANERJI, M.A.

The discovery of these two grants were announced by Bābū Nāgendra Nāth Vasu, the Honorary Archæological Surveyor to the Mayūrabhañja State, Orissa, in the first volume of *The Archæological Survey of Mayurabhanja*.⁵ One of these grants was edited by him in the same publication with plates, which, though clear, are not reliable as the process of reproduction

¹ Read °स्याय.

² Read °साह्वता.

³ Read °सत्ययाः.

⁴ [R. D. Bhandarkar renders the phrase *Sin̥ha-vikrānta-gāmin*, as the tributary prince of *Singhavikrānta* (i.e. *Sinhavikrama* or *Chandragupta II*); *Ind. Ant.*, 1913, p. 162.]

⁵ *The Archæological Survey of Mayurabhanja by Nagendra Nath Vasu*, Vol. I, pp. 129 ff.

adopted was not purely mechanical. The publication of the Sompur grant of Śātrubhañjadēva¹ has thrown new light on the Bhañja dynasty of Orissa. As Bābū Nāgēndra Nāth Vasu's edition is not free from mistakes, I have edited both plates together. I obtained them, in 1911, through Mr. L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, I.C.S., Political Agent, Orissa Fendatory States, along with two other plates, one of which has already been edited by me in this Journal² while the other one has been published by Bābū Nāgēndra Nāth Vasu.³

The plates were found in the Fendatory state of Baudh in Orissa and "were turned up by the plough". Further details about their discovery are not available to me. At present the plates belong to the Fendatory Chief of Baudh. The first verse of both of these plates and many of the following ones correspond to those of the Sompur grant of Śātrubhañjadēva. For the sake of distinction I have named the plates A and B.

A.—The Baudh Grant of Raṇabhañjadēva; the 54th year.

The inscription recording this grant is incised on three plates of copper measuring from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ " in length and from $4\frac{1}{4}$ " to $4\frac{3}{8}$ " in breadth. They are held together by a ring, $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and nearly 4" in diameter, of the same metal, passing through round holes about $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the edges of the plates. The first plate only carries writing on the inner side. The royal seal, soldered to this ring, is round in shape and measures $2\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter. The impression of the seal consists of a crescent above, the name of the king *śrī-Raṇabhēñjadēvasya* in the middle, and a seated bull, facing the proper left, below. The plates with ring and seal weigh 232 tolas.

The characters of the inscription are more archaic in form than those of the Bāmangbāti grant of the same king⁴ or the new Sompur grant⁵ of his father Śātrubhañjadēva. They are more akin to the characters of the Gumsūr grant of Nētribhañja⁷ and the Orissa plates of Vidyādharaḥaṇja⁸. The inscription mentions a king named Gandhaṭa in l. 5 as the king's father. In grant B in the same verse Śātrubhañjadēva is mentioned as the father of the king. Further on, l. 12, it is mentioned that the king was born in the family sprung from the egg (*vamśa-prabhav-āṇḍajaḥ*), with which we may compare the similar phrase used in the Sompur grant of his father (*āṇḍaja-vamśa-prabhavaḥ*). He is styled *Paramamāhēśvara Mahārāja*, l. 12. He is styled *Rāṇaka* in l. 17 of grant B of the year 26. He addresses the officers of the *Khiñjali maṇḍala* and informs them that the village of *Kōnatinṭhi* in the *Khātiyā viśhaya* has been given to a *Bhāṭaputra*, the son of *Vāsudēva*, whose name has been omitted through carelessness, who was an emigrant from *Apilōmulēri* and an inhabitant of *Amvāsara-sarā*, belonged to the *Rōhita gōtra*, the *Rōhita aṣṭaka*, the *Viśvāmitra pravara*, the *Chhāndoga charaṇa* and the *Kauthuma śākhā*. The grant was written in the 54th year of the king in the dark half of *Bhādrapada* by the *Sāndhi-vigrahiya* (*Sāndhi-vigrahika*) *Himadatta*, was incised by the *Ārkaśālī Gōnaka* and sealed with the Royal seal.

I edit the inscription, which has already been published by Bābū Nāgēndranāth⁹, from the original plate :—

¹ Above, Vol. XI, pp. 98 ff.

² The Archaeological Survey of Mayurabhanja, Vol. I, pp. 152 ff.

³ Journ. Beng. As. Soc., Vol. XL, Part I, pp. 165 ff.

⁴ Journ. Beng. As. Soc., Vol. VI, pp. 689 ff.

⁵ loc. cit., pp. 135 ff.

⁶ Above, pp. 156 ff.

⁷ ibidem, p. 129.

⁸ Above, Vol. XI, pp. 98 ff.

⁹ ibidem, Vol. LVI, Part I, pp. 169 ff.

TEXT.

First Plate.

- 1 Ōm¹ Siddhi[h*] || ²Samhāra-kāla-hutabhug-vikarāla-ghōra-sambhrāuta-kimkara-
kṛitānta-nitānta-
2 bhinda(nna)m [h*] bhinn-ē(ā)ndhak-āsura-mahāgahan-ātapattra[m*] tad=bhairavam
Hara-vapur=bhavataḥ prapātuḥ³ || [1*] ²Durvāra-vā-
3 raṇa-raṇa-pratipaksha-paksha-lakshmi⁴-haṭh-āpaharaṇ-ōtsalita-pratāpāḥ ||(1) Bhañjā
narādhi-
4 patayō vahavō vabhūvar⁵=ndbhūtayō=ttra bhūvi⁶ bhūri-sahasrasamkhyāḥ || [2*]
²Tēshām kulē sakala-bhūtala-
5 pāla-mauli-māl-ārchchit-ānhri⁷-yugalō valavām⁸ uripō=bhūt ||(1) śrī-Gandhaṭa[h*]
prakāṣa-pauruṣa-raśmi-
6 chakra-nirddārit-āri-hṛidayō=sya pitā nṛpasya ||[3*] Nānā-mānāyamān-ānyōnya-
lagna-
7 gaja-vāji-ghaṭ[ā*]-bhaṭ-augha-samghaṭṭa-ghōra - samara - nirddārit-āri - narēndra - vṛinda-
llakshmi⁹-samūha-
8 haṭha-haraṇa-prakāṣita-vikaṣa-paṭa¹⁰-pūrushakāra-pratāp-ātīkrānt-āneka-sahasra-samkhyā-
vi-
9 khyāt-ōtkhyāta¹¹-khaḍga-bhrājishṇu-bhū(bhu)ja-vajra-Bhañja-bhūpati[h*] prabhūti-
pūrā[d*] Dhṛitipūrāt¹² || Śarad-ama-
10 la-vahala-jaladharaddhavalā¹³-yaśaḥ-paṭala-kamala-māl-ālamkṛita-sakala-dig-vadhū-vada-
11 nō anavarata-pravarattamāna-uānā-sanmāna-dān-āuandita-ni[h*]śēsha-svajana-dīna-
du[h*]khit-āuā-

Second Plate ; First Side.

- 12 tha-jana-mauō-vanō vaūsa-prabhav-aṇḍajah¹⁴ Paramamāhēśvarō mātā-pitṛi-pād-
ānuhyātō Bhañj-ā-
13 mala-kula-tilakō Mahārāja-śrī-Raṇabhañjadēvaḥ kuśali || Kṣiñjali-maṇḍalō
bhavishya-
14 d-rājā¹⁵-rājanak-āntaraṅga - kumār[ā*]mātya - mahāsāmauta - vrā(brā)hmaṇa - purōgamāu=
anyā[m*]ś=cha daṇḍa-
15 pāśika-chchāṭa¹⁶-bhaṭa-vallabha-jātiyā[n*] yath-ārha[m*] mānayati vōdhayati¹⁷
samādisayati ch=ānya-
16 t sarvvataḥ śivam=asmākaṁ viditam=astu bhavatām || Khātiyā-vishayō
samvauddhah¹⁸ Kōnatinṭhi-grēma-
17 ś=chatuḥ-simā¹⁹-paryantaḥ sa-nidhiś=ch=ōpanidhiś=cha²⁰ mātā-pitrōr-ātmanaś=cha
puny-ā-
18 bhivṛiddhayō²¹ salila-dhārā-pūrasarēṇa²² vidhinā || Rōhita-gōtrāya Rōhita-ashtakā-

¹ Expressed by a symbol.⁴ Read -lakshmi-.⁷ Read -ānghri-.¹⁰ Read -paṭu-purushakāra-.¹³ Read -bahala-jaladhara-dhavalā-.¹⁵ Read -rāja-rājanyak-.¹⁸ Read sambaddhah.²¹ Read -vṛiddhayō-.² Metre : Vasantatilakā.⁵ Read bahavō vabhūvar=udbhūtayō-.⁸ Read balavān.¹¹ Read -vikhātōtkhāta-.¹⁴ Read aṇḍaja-vamśa-prabhavaḥ.¹⁶ Read -chāṭa-.¹⁹ Read -simā-.²² Read -pūrasarēṇa-.³ Read prapātu-.⁶ Read bhūvi.⁹ Read -lakshmi-.¹² Read -pūrāt-.¹⁷ Read vōdhayati samādisati.²⁰ Read sanidhiś ōpanidhiś=cha.

- 19 ya Viśvāmitra-pravarāya śchhāndōka¹-charaṇāya Kanthuma-sākhāya² Vāsudēva-
sntāya Bhā-
20 tapūtra³ Apilōmulēri-vinirgata⁴ Amvasarasarā-vāstavya⁵ vidhīr-vvidhēya-
savidhāna⁶-vi-
21 dhinā tamvra⁷-śāsanatvēna pratipādito=smābbhir=yatēś(tas)=cha pārāmparya-kul-
āvatārēṇa yāva-
22 d=Vēd-ā[na]vachanēna⁸ yathā [*] Kāṇḍāt=kāṇḍā[t*] prarōhanti⁹[*] yā śatēna
pratanōshi sahasrēṇa virō-

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 23 hasi [*] ēvaṁ vudhvā¹⁰ parārddham cha parataḥ vanś¹¹-āvatārēṇ=āpi
bhavadbbhir=¹²asmad-uparōdhāt dharmma-gaura-
24 vāch=cha na kēnachi[t*] svalpam=api vādhā karaṇiyam¹³ || Uktam cha
dharmmasāstrē ||[*] Vahubhir¹⁴=vvasudhā dattā rāja-
25 bhiḥ Sagar-ādibhir¹⁵=yasya yasya yadā bhūmih¹⁶ tasya tasya tadā phalam ||
Mā bhūd=aphala-saṅkā vaḥ
26 paradatt=ēti pārthivāḥ [*] śvadānāt=phalam=ānamtya[m*] paradatt-ānupālānē ||
Aśvamēdhasahasrāpi
27 vājapēya-śatāni cha [*] pauṇḍarika¹⁷-sahasrāpi bhūmi-dānā[r*]ddhikam phalam ||
Ēkaviṁśati-¹⁸
28 kulāmny=āhuḥ kashṭam hi narakē sthitam [*] bhūmidānēna mātērēṇa urddham¹⁹
yānti mṛitam²⁰ divi ||
29 Svadattā[m*] paradattām=vā yō harēti(ta) vasū(su)ndharām [*] sa viśṭhāyā²¹
krimir=bhūtvā pitṛibhiḥ saha pa-
30 chyatē || Hiraṇyam=ēkam gōr=ēkam²² bhūmim=apy=arddham=aṅgulam [*]
haram²³ narakam=āyāti yāvad=āhūti-saṁpla-
31 vaḥ²⁴ || Avisham visham=ity=āhuḥ vrahmasvam²⁵ visham=uchyatē ||(
visham=ēkākinō(nam) hanti vrahmasvam²⁶ 26pūtra-pantri-
32 kam²⁴ || Sarvvēśhān=tu pradānānām bhūmi-dāna[m*] praśasyati ||(
gataṁ pāpam saṁchitam jayatē naraḥ ||[*]
33 ¹⁸Ēka-viṁśati-kulāny=ēva kash[t]am narakē sthitam [*] bhūmi-dānēna mātērēṇa
tvach=ēv=ābir=vvimuchyatē || Pāpa-ni-

Third Plate ; First Side.

- 34 rmiṁōchyavas=tyaktvā saupānā bhūmidānaka [*] padē padē divim(vam) yāti
pitṛim-ātm-aikaviṁśakam || Phalasya
35 kathitam dharmmam phalā[n*] nishphala-saṁbhavaḥ [*] bhūmi-harttā phalachēta
(-chchhētā) phalā[n*] nishphalatā[m*] vrajēt[||*]

¹ Read *Chhāndōga*.⁴ Read *gatāya*.⁷ Read *tāmra*.⁹ [Read *prarōhanti*, see e.g. *Vājasaneyi-Saṁhitā*, 13, 20 f.—S. K.]¹⁰ Read *buddhvā*.¹³ Read *svalpāpi dā* i *karaṇiyā*.¹⁶ Read *bhūmis=t*.¹⁸ Read *urddham*.²² Read *gām=ēkam bhūmēr*.²⁵ Read *brahmasvam*.² Read *-sākhāya*.⁵ Read *-vāstavyāya*.⁶ Read *-vādānu*.⁸ Read *-vādānu*.¹¹ Read *vanś*.¹⁴ Read *Bahubhir*.¹⁷ Read *pauṇḍarika*.²⁰ Read *mṛitā*.²³ Read *haram*.²⁶ Read *putrapautrikam*.³ Read *Bhāṭṭaputrāya*.⁶ Read *vidhi-vidhēya-savidhāna*.¹² Read *bhavadbbhir*.¹⁵ Read *ādibhir* i *yasya*.¹⁸ Read *Ēkaviṁśat-kulāny*.²¹ Read *viśṭhāyām*.²⁴ Read *yā vadābhūtasamplavaḥ*.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

सूक्तशास्त्रिको ॥ उं हिरमलदलावुविबृलोलाः शीयम्बुदिबुम्बुद्युदिविनं
 ४६ यत्तत्तन्निदमुदाह्रितं विषया न हि प्ररक्षः परकीर्तुर्विलोप्या ॥ श्रीरामदत्त ४६
 यस्याप्रवृद्धसावेविरयराहुमम्बुभोरुः पत्मासक्तेन दद्रवदजाम्बामा
 ४८ युगं यालिखितं गद्विष्टान्तियहिमदेकउक्तिं तु वञ्चकारं शास्त्रिणो वा ४८
 केषलाकिं मन्त्राङ्गी यम्बुदल ॥ ❀ ❀

- 36 Aśvamēdha-sahasrāṇi vājapēya-śatāni cha [*] gavām śatasahasrēṇa bhūmiharttā
na śudhyati ||
- 37 Loka-chūrṇṇ-[*]śma-chūrṇṇam cha vishañ=cha jarayē[*] narah[*]
vra(bra)hmasvam tri(tri)shu lōkēshu(h) kaḥ pū(pu)mā[*] jarayishyati ||
- 38 Yajñō=ṇṇitēna ksharati tapah ksharati vismayān¹=kshiti-hartty=²ēkavimśāni
kū(kn)lāni narakam vrajēt || Tri-
- 39 n-āgra-jala-vi(bi)ndnś=ca jala-vndvnda(budbuda)-sādriśa[m*] [*] sadriśam
jivitaṁ jñātvā kirtti-dharmmam na lōpa-
- 40 yēt || Vēda-vāk=smṛitayō jihvā vadanti ṛishi-dēvatā[h*] bhūmi-harttā tathā
martyā āhō mā hara
- 41 mā hara(h) || Yath=āpsu patitam(taḥ) Śakra taila-vindur=vvisarpati | evam
bhūmikritam dānam sasyē sasyē prarō-
- 42 hati || Āsphōṭayamti pitarah pravalgyamti pitāmah[āh*] bhūmidatā knlē
jātā(taḥ) sa m[ē*] trātā bha-
- 43 vishyati(h) | (||) Ādityō Varnṇō Vishnn[r*] Vra(Bra)hmā Sōma(ō) Hntāsanaḥ[*]
Śūlapāṇis=ta bhagavām(vān) abhinam-
- 44 dantu bhūmidah(dam) || Bhūmim yah pratigrihnā(hnā)ti yach(yaś)=cha bhūmi[m*]
prayachchhati [*] abhau tau punya(nya)-karmmanau niyatau

Third Plate ; Second Side.

- 45 svarga-gāminau || Iti kamala-dal-āmvu(āmbu)-vi(bi)ndu-lolāḥ(lām) śrī(śrī)yam=
anuchintya manushya-jivitaṁ [cha*]
- 46 sakalam=idam=udāhri(ri)taṁ hi vudhvā³ na hi pūrushaḥ⁴ parakirttanam vilōpyā ||
Śrī-Ranabhañja-
- 47 dēvasya pravarddhamānō vijayarājyē sammvatsarē chatuḥpañchāsataṁ
Bhādravada-āmāmā(vā)-
- 48 syāyām likhitaṁ sād[h*]jivigrahiya-Himadattēna [*] Utki(i)ṇṇam cha Ārka-
śāli-Gōnā-
- 49 kēna[*] Lānchhitaṁ Mahārējakiya-mudrēṇa ||⁵

B.—Baudh Grant of Ranabhañjadēva ; the 26th year.

This grant is incised on three copper-plates held together by a circular ring which passes through holes bored on the right margin of the plates, about $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the edge. The first plate bears writing on the inner side only. The last plate is broken near the ringhole, perhaps in consequence of an attempt to remove the plate from the ring without cutting the latter. The plates measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ " by $4\frac{5}{8}$ ". The last plate, however, is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ " broad in the middle. The ring is $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick and has a diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". It passes through the bottom of an oval seal measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ " by 2". The seal bears, in high relief, a couchant bull facing the proper left, and above it crescent and sun. Below the bull is the legend *śrī-Ranabhañjadēvasya* in Nāgarī letters. Below the legend again is an expanded lotus flower with stem. The plates with ring and seal weigh 155 tolas. The ring had not been cut when the impressions were prepared by Mr. Krishna Sastri.

The inscription has been very carelessly incised, and words and even parts of verses have been omitted in many cases. In the metrical portion it is stated that *Śatrubhañja* was the father of the king *Ranabhañjadēva*, who was a devout Vaishnava and meditated on the feet

¹ Read *vismayāt* | *kshiti*.

² Read *-hartt=aika*.

³ Read *buddhvā*

⁴ Read *pūrushaḥ parakirttayō vilōpyāḥ*.

⁵ Here follow a floral design and a conch (or symbol for *īm*) which, evidently, constituted the mark of the king mentioned immediately before. A double vertical stroke is engraved after the mark.

of his father and mother. He was king of both the **Khiñjalis** which were mentioned in the Sōnpur plates of Śātrubhañja as *Ubhaya-Khiñjali-maṇḍalē* and as *Khiñjali* in plate A. He is styled Rāṇaka (l. 17), one who was worshipped by the *Māhāsāmantas*, who had obtained the five great sounds, and who had obtained a boon from the goddess Stambhēśvari. The inscription records the grant of the village of Vāllāśrīngā in the *Khātiā rishaya* to a Brūhmaṇa of the Vājasaneyā charaṇa, the Maudgalya gōtra, the Bhārmyaśva pravara, and the Āngirasa anupravara, the Bhaṭṭaputra Dāmōdara, surnamed Bhūshana, the son of Bhaṭṭabhūshana, who hailed from the Bhaṭṭa-village of *Khaḍuvāpali*, and, after his death, to his son the Bhaṭṭaputra Chhaḍōka (?). The grant was made in the 26th year of the king on the 5th day of the bright fortnight of Mārgasīras. It was incised by the merchant (*vanik*) and goldsmith (*suvarṇakara*) Śivaṇāga, the son of Pāṇḍi, and sealed with the Royal seal. This man Śivaṇāga also sealed the Sōnpur grant of Raṇabhañja's father Śātrubhañja. I edit the inscription from the original plate.

TEXT.

First Plate.

- 1 Ōm¹ Svasti | ²Samhāra-kāla-huta-bhug-vikarāla-ghōra-sambhrānta-kkīra³
- 2 kṛitānta-[nitānta*]-bhi[n*]na[m*] [i*] bhi[u*]n-āndhak-āsura-mahā-gahanātpatra⁴(l)
tad=bhairavam Hara-va-
- 3 pur=bhavataḥ prapātuḥ⁵ || ²Durvāra-vāraṇa-ṇa-pratipaksha-[paksha*]-lakshmi-
haṭha-gra-
- 4 haṇa-suprasṛita-pratāpā[h*] Bhañja nārādhipatayō⁶ vabavō vabhuvur=udbhū-
- 5 vayō=tra bhuvā(vi) bhū(bhū)ri-sahasra-sa[m*]khyā[h*] || ³Tēshām kulē sakala-
bhū(bhū)ta[la*]-pāla-
- 6 mauli-māl-ārchchit-āṅghri-jugalō valavānripō=hāta⁷ || (l) śri-
- 7 Śatrū(tru)bhañja ity=atnla-dbiḥ [i*] Tasy=ātmaja[h*] svayambhu-vat || A-
- 8 nyō-ma[ida]māna-milita⁸-samuddhata-nṛpa-chakra-chaturaṅga-va(ba)la-[kshō]bha⁹
- 9 chali¹⁰-dharā-maṇḍala(lō) gaja-turaga-khura-nir(n)ḍāraṇa-prasarad-atula-dhu(dhū)li-
- 10 vitāna-sachchanna¹¹-jany-āṅgaṇa(nō) gaja-skandha-vēdikā-svayamvar-āyāta | ¹²pa-
- 11 riṇita-ja[ya*]-lakshmi-samānandita-paurajana-m[ā*]nasah śrīmad-dāñja¹³
- 12 bhūpatih purād-Dhṛitipura-nāma[h*] || sa(śa)rad-amala-dhavalakara-yaśa[h*]-

Second Plate; First Side.

- 13 paṭala-dhavalita-dig-vaḍanō || ā(a)nava(n)rata-pravṛit[t*]a-sammāna-dān-āna-
- 14 ndita-sakala-jaṇō aṇḍaja-vaṇṣa-prabhavaḥ Paramavaishṇava(vō) mātā-pi-
- 15 tri-pād-ānudyāta(tō) Bhañj-āmala-kula-tilaka Ubhaya-Khiñjali-adhipati[h*]
- 16 samadhigata-pañcha-mahāsavda¹⁴ mahāsāmanta-vandita Stambhēśvari-
- 17 lavdha-vara-prasāda¹⁵ | rāṇaka[h*] śrī-Raṇabhāñjadēva[h*] kuśali ih=aiva **Khi-**
- 18 ñjali-maṇḍalē bhaviśyad-rāja-rājanak-āntaraṅga-kumār[ā*]mā-

¹ Expressed also by a symbol at the beginning of the line.

² Metre : Vasantatilakā.

³ Read *kinikara*.

⁴ Read *gahanātapatrah*.

⁵ Read *prapātu*.

⁶ Read *nārādhipatayō bāhavō bābhūvur=udbhūtayē=tra*.

⁷ Read *mauli-māl-ārchchit-āṅghri-yugalō balavān nripō=bhūt*. The second half of the stanza cannot be restored.

⁸ Read *anyōṇya-mardamāna-milita* ?

⁹ Looks like *kshōbha*.

¹⁰ Read *okhita*.

¹¹ Read *sachchanna*.

¹² Read *svayamvar-āyāta=pa*.

¹³ Read *śrīmad-Bhañja-bhūpatih*.

¹⁴ Read *śabdō*.

¹⁵ Read *Stambhēśvari-labdha-varaprasādō*.

- 19 tyā(tya)-mahāsāmanta-vrā(brā)hmana-pradhānā[n*] au[y*]ā[m*]ś=cha daṇḍapāsi(śi)ka-
 20 chāṭa-bhāṭa-vallabha(ñ)jātiyāḥ(yān) yathārhi¹ mānayatī vōdhayati² sam[ā*]-
 21 diśa(ya)ti ch=āṇyat(a) | sarvvataḥ si(śi)vam=asmākam[*] viditam=astu bha[va*]tām
 Kh[ā*]-
 22 tiā³-vishaya-pratīva(ba)ddha-Vāllāsrīṅgā-khaṇḍakshētra[m*] [*]tasya cha paśchimēna
 di-
 23 g(a)-vibhāgēna Śālaṅki⁴ nady=asti ut[t*]arēna cha Mahānadi pu(pū)rvvēna sī-
 24 ma-sandhan āśva[t*]tha-vṛiksha-dvaya[m*] vyavasthita[m*] | dakshipatas=tu
 ku[t*]ṭanaśi-

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 25 lā sīmāvadhi[h*] paratvēna | vyavasthiḥ⁵ nidhyē-upanidhi-sahita Madhyadēs-ā-
 26 kāra-bhu(bhū)ta-Khaḍuvāpali-bhaṭṭa-grāma-vinirgata(m)-Mandgalya-gōtrēna Bhākra-
 myā⁶-
 27 śva-pravarēṇ=Āṅgiras-ānupravarēna Bhu(Bhū)shaṇ-ābhidhānē[na*] Vāja[se]nēya-
 charaṇa-
 28 Kāṇva-sākhādhya[y*]inā Bhaṭṭa-Bhu(Bhū)shaṇa-sushtēna⁷ bhaṭṭaputra-śrī-Dāmōdarēna
 pra-
 29 bhu-kāy-aika-śaraṇēna mṛitvā ētat(a) śāśa(sa)nam tad-anantaram tat(a)-putrēna
 30 bhaṭṭaputra-Chhaḍōka-nāmnā tām(v)ra-śāsana[m*] pratilavdham⁸=iti | P[ā*]-
 31 ram(a)parya-kul-āvatārēna y[ā*]vad=Vēd-ārtha-vachanēna yathā [*] kāṇḍa[t*]
 32 kāṇḍa[t*] prarōhamti⁹ | śāsanēna pratināsi sahasrēna virōha-
 33 si [*] evam vuddhā¹⁰ parā[r*]ddhañ=cha paratō va[m*]śāvatārēna [bhavadbhir=
 asmad-uparōdhā*]d=dharmma-gauravā[ch*]=cha na kē-
 34 nachi[t*] [svalp=āpi bādhā-karaṇiṇyā [*] tathā chautam¹¹ dharmma-śāstrēshu[||*]
 Phalam¹² kṛishṭā mahi[m*] dadyā[t*] sa-vija-sasya mē-
 35 dēni¹³ | yāva[t*]surya kṛitām lokē tāva svargga mahiyatē || ¹⁴ Vēda-vākyasma-
 36 yō jīhvā vadanirshi dēvatāḥ bhumi hattā tath-ānyavcha ahō mā(m) hara
 m[ā]
 37 hara | (||) yath=āpsu patitam Śakra tailavind[u]¹⁵ visarppati | evam bhu(bhū)-
 mi-kṛi-

Third Plate ; First Side.

- 38 tam dāna[m*] sasyē sasyē prarōhati || Ādityō Varuṇō Vishṇu¹⁶ Vrahmā Sōma-
 (mō) Hāt[ā*]-
 39 śana[h*] ||(I) Su(Śū)lapāṇi(ni)s=tu bhagavām(vān=)ābhinandanti bhu(bhū)mida[m*]
 | (||) Āsphōṭaya[n*]ti-
 40 pitarah pravalga(ya)nti pitāmahā[h*] ||(I) bhu(bhū)mi-dātā kulē jātā(tah) sa
 mē trātā bhavi-

¹ Read *yathārham*.² Read *bōdhayati*.³ The *t* of *Khāṭiā* is slightly misshaped so that it looks almost like *n*.⁴ [The present river Sālki.—S. K.]⁵ Read *sthitam nidhy-upanidhi-sahitam*.⁶ [The *kra* of *Bhākramyāśva* looks like a cancelled *ka*. Read *Bhākramyāśva*.—S. K.]⁷ Read *-sutēna*.⁸ Read *-labdham*.⁹ [The writer originally wrote *prarōhānti* but cancelled the *i* after *h*. Read *prarōhanṭi* | *yā tatāna pratanōshi*, see above, p. 324, n. 9.—S. K.]¹⁰ Read *buddhā*.¹¹ Read *ch=ōktaṁ*.¹² Read *phalakakṛishṭam*.¹³ Read *sa-bijām sasya-mēdinīm* | *yāvat sūrya-kṛitālōkas=tāvat svargē*.¹⁴ Read *Vēda-vāk smṛitayō jīhvā vadanti kṛishṭi-dēvatāḥ* |¹⁵ Read *-bindur*.¹⁶ Read *Vishṇur=Brahmā*.

- 41 shyati || (Rv)vahubhir=vvasudhā dattā rājōnaiḥ¹ Sagar-ādibhi[ḥ*] || Mā
rud=aphala-samkā²
- 42 paradētēshu pārlitum || yasya yasya yadā bhu(bhū)mi[s*] tasya tasya tadā
phala[m*] S[v]a-
- 43 da[t*]tām parada[t*]tām=vā yō harēta(m) (d)vasundharām ||(l) sa vishṭhāyā[m*]
kṛimir=bhu(bhū)-
- 44 tvā pitṛibhi[ḥ*] saha pachyatō || Hiranyam=ekam gām=ek[ā*]m³ bhumim=apy-a-
45 rddham=aṅgulam | hara[n*] ma(na)rakam=āyāti yāvad=ābhu(bhū)ti-samplavah⁴ ||(l)
Bhu(ū)mi[m*]
- 46 yaḥ pratigrihnā(nā)ti yach(s)=cha bhu(bhū)mi[m*] (ya pratigrihnāti yach=cha
bhumi) prayachchhati | ubhan
- 47 tau puna(nya)-karmāṇau niya[tam*] svargga-gāminau ||(l) Haratē hārayatō
bhu(bhū)mi[m*] manda-vu(bu)-
- 48 ddhis=tamāvṛitaḥ | sa vvaddhō⁵ vārunaiḥ pāsai[s*] tiryā[g*]-yōnishu jāyātē ||(l)
Mā pā-
- 49 rthiya(h) kadāchit=[tv*]am vāhmasvam⁶ manasā=d=api | anahēsha⁷ dha[r*]ma[m*]-
bhāi[sha*]jya[m*]ētanta⁸ hal[ā]-
- 50 halam visham || Avisham visham=ity=āhu[r*] vāhmasvam⁶ visha[m*] uchayatō ||(l)
visha[m*] ēkā-

Third Plate ; Second Side.

- 51 [ki]nō hanti vrahmasvam⁶ putra-pautrikam ||(l) Lōha-churppa⁹-āsma¹⁰
churnnañ⁹=cha vishañ=cha [ja*]-
- 52 rayē[n*] narah | vrahmasvam⁶ triahu lōkēshu kaḥ pumā[n*] jaramishyati¹¹ |
Vājapē-
- 53 ya-sahasrāṇi āsvamēdha-satāni cha | gavām kōṭi-pradānēna [bhūmi-ha]-
- 54 rttā na āyudhyati¹² || Iti kamala-dal-āmvu-vindu-lōlām¹³ śriyam=anu[chintya]
- 55 manushya-jivitañ=cha [i*] sakalam=idam=udāhṛitañ=cha vudhaiḥ¹⁴ na hi purushaiḥ
- 56 paraki(ki)rttayo vilōpyā[ḥ*] ||(l) Vijaya-rājyē samvatsarē shatavi-
- 57 ṇsanti¹⁵ varisha Mārgasira sudi tithi pañchamy[ā*]m utakina⁶
- 58 ñ=cha vapik(a)-suvarṇnakāra-Sivaṇḍgā Pāṇḍisuta lāmchhitā[m*]
- 59 mārārajaki-mudr=etiḥ¹⁷ ||

¹ Read *rājābhīḥ*.

² Read *bhūd=aphala-samkā* or *paradatt=ēti pārlitvāḥ*. This half *śloka* has been placed between the two halves of the preceding one.

³ Read *bhūmā*.

⁴ Read *brahmasvam*.

⁵ Read *ślad=dhalā*.

⁶ Read *jaramishyati* ||.

⁷ Read *buddhō*.

⁸ Read *mārārajakiya-mudrā=ēti*.

⁹ Read *-plavam*.

¹⁰ Read *ānēsha*, see above, Vol. XI, p. 101, l. 1 (l. 32 of the grant).

¹¹ Read *-chūrṇa*.

¹² Read *sudhyati*.

¹³ Read *ślad=viśatimē varshē*.

¹⁴ Read *śaddhō*.

¹⁵ Read *-āmbu-bindu-lōlām śriyam*.

¹⁶ Read *-āsma*.

¹⁷ Read *vikīrṇa=cha*.

No. 37.—INSCRIPTIONS AT YEWUR.

By LIONEL D. BARNETT.

(Concluded from p. 298.)

C.—OF THE TIME OF VIKRAMADITYA VI: A.D. 1105.

This inscription is on a stone in the garden-land of Chikkira-Rāmappa, on the north of the village.—At the top of the stone there are sculptures: towards the centre, the sun and moon, and below them, from left to right, two standing figures, a cow and calf, and a crooked sword or dagger.—The writing covers a space about 1' 6¼" wide by 3' 11" high, and is for the most part very well preserved: but there has been slight damage at the ends of lines 25 to 28.

The characters are Kanarese, of the regular type of the eleventh and twelfth centuries: their shape is intermediate between the somewhat slender sloping character of the previous generation and the upright rounded forms that appear soon afterwards. Their height varies slightly, being approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{5}{8}$ ". They are fairly well formed; but in some cases (*viz.* lines 32 and 43) letters have been omitted and afterwards added below the line.—Except for one Sanskrit verse at the beginning and two at the end, the language is Kanarese, in prosa, and practically in the medieval form of development: note the nominative plural in *aru* (instead of *ar*) in lines 16, 17, 18, 24, 32, and the locative in *alli*, lines 28-29, 33, against a freer use of the endings *o* and *al*. We may note the word *kanna* (line 30), denoting a measure of area; neither *kanna* nor *kamba*, which appears in some other inscriptions, is known to Kittel's dictionary.

The object of the inscription is to record the grant of certain lands in the neighbourhood of Yēwūr, houses, an oil-mill, and a customs-duty to be levied in kind on the sale of areca-nuts, for the upkeep of a local temple of Kēśava (Viṣṇu); and it was issued by Satyaprachāra Bhaṭṭāraka Dēva, apparently a pontiff of a (? Vaishṇava) sanctuary at Yēwūr, in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla-Vikramāditya VI. The General Raviyaṇa-bhaṭṭa and the god Īśapēśvara, mentioned in this record, are already known from the Yēwūr inscription B, of A.D. 1077 (p. 269 above).

The details of the date of this inscription are: the cyclic year Pārthiva, being the thirtieth year of the Chālukya-Vikrama-kāla, *i.e.* of the reign of Vikramāditya VI; the new-moon of Mārgasira; Sōmavāra (Monday). Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks:—"Like so many dates of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, this date is irregular; that is, it does not work out in satisfactory agreement with the stated details, the discrepancy here being in respect of the week-day. The Pārthiva *saṃvatsara* in question began, as a Chaitrādi lunar year according to the southern lunisolar system of the cycle, on 18 March, A.D. 1105. The given *tithi*, the new-moon of Mārgasīrṣa, answers for that year to 8 December, on which day it ended at about 9 hrs. 47 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain). But that day was a Friday, whereas the record specifies a Monday."

The only places mentioned are Ēhūr, *i.e.* Yēwūr itself, and the Sagarā three-hundred, in which district the record locates Ēhūr. For some remarks on this district see above, p. 272 f.

TEXT.¹

- 1 [Namō] bhagavatē Vāsudēvāya || ²Pānta vō Nara-
2 śiṃhasya nakha-lāṃgala-kōṭaya[h*] Hiranyakaśipō-

¹ From the ink-impressions.² Metre: Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh).

3 r=vakṣa[h*]-kshētr-āśri(sri)k-kardam-ārupāh || [1*] Ōm¹ Svasti Samasta-
 4 bhuvan-āśraya śri-prithvi-vallabha-mahārājādhirāja
 5 paramēśva(śva)ra paramabhaṭṭārakam Satyaśraya-kula-
 6 tilaka Chāluky-ābharanam śrīmat-[T*]ribhuvanama-
 7 lla-dēvara vijaya-rājyam=uttar-ōttar-ābhivridhhi(ddhi)-prava-
 8 rdhdha(rddha)mānam=ā-chaṇḍr-ārka-tāram salattam=ire
 9 Kalyāṇada nele-vidinol suka(kha)-samkathā-vinōdadin rā-
 10 jya[m*]-geyyuttum=ire || Svasti Śrīmada-jita²-sakala-vādi(di)-ni-
 11 kara pād-ākraṇṭa-jagati-pati sakala-vidvan-manō-ramjita Sa-
 12 rasvati-samullasita-vadan-āravinīda ahita-jana-bhaśmi(smi)-
 13 karaṇa sakala-hita-jan-ēshṭ-āpūrtti-karaṇa sakala-bra-
 14 hma-vidyā-tat[t*]v-āgata yama-niyama-svādhyāya-dhyā-
 15 na-dhāraṇa-maun-ānushṭhāna-japa-samādhi-śila-sampamūna
 16 dvija-guru-pūjā-tatparār=mmārttanḍ-ōj[j*]vaḷa-kirtti-yutaru
 17 sakala-sāstra-viśāradaru śrīmat-Tribhuvanamalla-dēvara
 18 param-ārādhyar=appa śrīmat-Satyaprachāra-bhaṭṭāraka-dēvaru
 19 Svasti Śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-kālada mūvatte(tta)neya Pa-
 20 rthiva-samvatsarada Mārggasirad=amāvāsyē Sōmavāram vyati-
 21 pād-amdu Sagara-mūnūrara baḷiya tamm=āḷkeya Eḥū-
 22 ra Īsapēśvara-dēvarim mūḍaṇa deseyalu śri-Kōsa(śa)va-dēvargge kharin-
 23 ḍa-sphuṭita-jirṇu-ōddhāra-pūjā-nivēdya-nandā-divige-pavitr-ārōha-
 24 ṇa-nimittav-āgi munna Raviyana-bhaṭṭa-ḍaṇḍauāyakaru biṭṭa
 25 mattaru ār=olag-āgi ūrim baḍagalu Īsapēśvara-dēvara [ke]-
 26 yyim paḍuvalu mūvatt-aydu-gēṇa Dānavinōdana ghaḷeya-
 27 lu biṭṭa mattaru pamun-eradu amkadola(!) mattaru 12 Appama-gau[m]-
 28 ḍana kereya keḷag=Īsapēśvara-dēvara galdeyim vāyā(ya)vya-
 29 dalli galde mattaru 1 ūrim mūḍaṇa baḷḷadin baḍaga tōmṭa[m]
 30 kamma 450 dēvara satrada mane 1 pūjāriya mane 1 dēva-
 31 ra namdā-divigege naḍeva gāṇada mane 1 amtu mane mūru gā-
 32 ṇa 1 nakharamum nānā-dēśi³-gātrigaru hannavaṇarum=amtaranum=i-
 33 rddu aḍake māridalli poṇge aḍake aydu hōriming-irppatt-ayd=e-
 34 le || Ī dharmmavaṇam pratipālīsīdavargge Kurukshētradol sāsira
 35 kavileya kōḍum koḷagumam ponnalu kaṭṭisi sūrya-graha-
 36 ṇadol chatur-vvēda-pāragar=appa brāhmaṇargge koṭṭa phala || Ī dha-
 37 rmmaman=aḷidavargge Vāraṇāsiyoḷ sāsira kavileyu-
 38 mam chatur-vvēda-pāragar=appa brāhmaṇaruman=aḷida pātaka sārggu ||
 39 Śloka || 'Sāmānyō=yam dharmma-sētu[r*]=nripāṇām' kālō kālō pālani-
 40 yō bhavadbhiḥ sarvvān-ētān bhāginah pārtthivēmdrān bhūyō
 41 bhūyō yāchatō Rāmabhadrah || 'Sva-dattām para-dattām vā yō
 42 harētu(ta) vasundharām shashṭhi(shṭi)r=vvarsha-sahasrāṇi viśhṭhāyām jā-
 43 yatō kri(kri)mih || Ī dharmmam=ā-cha[m*]drā[r*]kka-tāram salutta⁴ mam-
 44 gaḷa mahā śri śri

¹ Represented by a spiral symbol.

² Read *śrīmaj-jita*.

³ The *dē* was omitted, and then was supplied below the line.

⁴ Metre: Śālinī.

⁵ Metre: Śloka (Anushṭubh).

⁶ The syllables *sa* and *śā* were omitted, and then were inserted below the line; read *salga*.

2 2
4 4
6 6
8 8
10 10
12 12
14 14
16 16
18 18
20 20
22 22
24 24
26 26
28 28
30 30
32 32
34 34
36 36
38 38
40 40
42 42
44 44

2 2
4 4
6 6
8 8
10 10
12 12
14 14
16 16
18 18
20 20
22 22
24 24
26 26
28 28
30 30
32 32
34 34
36 36
38 38
40 40
42 42
44 44

TRANSLATION.

Homage to the Lord Vāsudēva ! May the tips of the Man-Lion's ploughshare-like nails, red with the gore-mud of the field which is Hiranyakaśipu's breast, protect you !

(Line 3) Ōm ! Welfare ! While the victorious reign of the fortunate king **Tribhuvanamalla**, refuge of the whole world, darling of Fortune and the Earth, great Emperor, supreme Lord, supreme Master, ornament of **Satyāśraya's** race, embellishment of the **Chālukyas**, is proceeding on a course of successively increasing prosperity for as long as the moon, sun, and stars shall endure, [and] he is wielding the government with enjoyment of pleasant conversations in the capital city of **Kalyāṇa**,—

(Line 10) the happy and fortunate **Satyaprachāra Bhaṭṭāraka Dēva**, who has overcome all the crowds of disputants, whose feet are approached by the lords of the earth, who delights the minds of all the learned, who displays **Sarasvatī** in the lotus of his mouth, who reduces to ashes the evil, who fulfils the wishes of all good people, who has reached the true essence of spiritual law, who is characterized by the greater and minor observances, study, meditation, mental concentration, the observance of silence, the muttering of prayers, and concentration of thoughts, who is devoted to the worship of **Brāhmaṇs** and elders, who has the brilliant glory of the sun, who is expert in all books of authority, who is highly adored of the fortunate king **Tribhuvanamalla**,

(Line 19) on a Monday, at the time of a *vyatipāta*, on the full-moon day of **Mārgasīra** of the year **Pārthiva**, the thirtieth of the happy and fortunate **Chālukya-Vikrama** era,

(Line 21) did, for the benefit of the [temple of the] blessed god **Kṛṣṇa** [situate] in the eastern quarter from [that of] the god **Īśapēśvara** of **Ēhūr**, [the town] of his administration, within the **Sagara** three-hundred, for the purpose of restoration of brokeo, burst, or outworn [parts of the buildings], worship, oblations, perpetual lights, and the ceremony of the sacred thread,¹ grant twelve *mattar* [of arable land], in figures 12 *mattar*, in **Dānavināda's** measuring-staff of thirty-five spans, including six *mattar* formerly granted by the General **Rviyana Bhaṭṭa**, on the north of the village (and) on the west of the arable land of the god **Īśapēśvara**;

(Line 27) [also] one *mattar* rice-field below **Anṇama Gaṇḍa's** tank [and] on the north-west of the rice-field of the god **Īśapēśvara** ; [also] 450 *kamma* garden-land north of the stream on the east of the town ;

(Line 30) [also] one house for the choultry of the god, one house for the priest, and one house for an oilmill applied for the perpetual lights of the god : total, three houses and one oilmill.

(Line 32) [Also] on sales of arca-nuts, the burghers, foreign merchants, market officials (?), and other persons, being [conveyed,² they allotted an impost of] five arca-nuts on each gold piece [and] twenty-five leaves on each load.

(Line 34). For such as maintain this pious foundation the fruit will be as though they adorned with gold the horns and hoofs of a thousand kine in **Kurukshētra** and gave them during an eclipse of the sun to **Brāhmaṇs** versed in the Four **Vēdas** ; to such as infringe this pious foundation the sin will be accounted to them as if they slew at **Benares** a thousand kine and **Brāhmaṇs** versed in the Four **Vēdas**.

(Line 39). Śloka : "This general principle of pious foundations of kings must be maintained by you in every age ;" again and again **Rāmabhadra** makes this entreaty to all these fortunate sovereigns. He who should take away land, whether granted by himself or by others, is born as a worm in dung for sixty thousand years. This pious foundation is to endure as long as the moon, sun, and stars. Happiness ! Great fortune !

¹ *Pavitra* : see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. 38 (1909), p. 52.

² The *irddu* of the text seems to stand for the *oḍan-irddu*, *oḍan-irddu*, "being together [in assembly]", which is found in Mysore inscriptions.

D.—OF THE TIME OF VIKRAMADITYA VI: A.D. 1110.

This inscription is on a stone apparently built into a wall near a mosque inside the village.—There seems to have been a full row of sculptures at the top of the stone; but there is seen now only a cow, at the left end.—The writing covers a space about $14\frac{3}{4}$ " in width by $19\frac{1}{2}$ " in height. It is well enough preserved as far as it goes; but the bottom of it, containing the minatory formulæ, is broken away and lost.

The characters are Kanarese, of the early twelfth century; they vary in size from about $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ ".—The language is Old-Kanarese prose.

The inscription records donations to a temple of Kammaṭeśvara at Ēhūr by certain guilds of craftsmen, and is dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla-Vikramaditya VI.

The details of the date of this inscription are: the cyclic year Vikṛita, being the thirty-fifth year of the Chālukya-Vikrama-varsha, i.e. of the reign of Vikramaditya VI; the full-moon of the bright fortnight of Jēshṭha, (i.e. Jyēṣṭha, Jyāishṭha); Sōmavāra (Monday); an eclipse of the moon. Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks:—"The *tithi* is denoted by the curious word *paurṇamavāsye*, which looks like a mixture of *paurṇamāsi* and *amāvāsye*; but the specification of the fortnight and the eclipse make it clear that the full-moon was intended.¹ This date, also, is irregular. The Vikṛita *samvatsara* in question began on 23 March, A.D. 1110. The given tithi, the full-moon of Jyāishṭha, answers for that year to 4 June, on which day it ended at about 5 hrs. 49 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain). But the day was a Saturday, whereas the record specifies a Monday; and there was no eclipse, either visible or invisible in India. It may be added that there was also no eclipse of the sun, either visible or invisible in India, at the new-moon of Jyāishṭha, which was at about 4 hrs. 7 min. on Sunday, 19 June."

TEXT.²

- 1 Ōm³ Svasti Samasta-bhuvan-āśraya
- 2 śrī-pri(pri)thvi-vallabha mahārājādhirājāṁ
- 3 paramēśvara paramabhaṭṭāraka Satyā-
- 4 śraya-kuḷa-tīlakāṁ Chāḷuky⁴-ābharāṇāṁ
- 5 śrīmat-Tribhuvanamalla-dēva-vija-
- 6 ya-rājyaṁ=uttar-ōttar-ābi(bhi)vriddhi-pravard[dha*]-
- 7 mānam=ā-chaṇḍr-ārka-t[ā*]raṁ saluttum=ire
- 8 Svasti Śrī-Chāḷukya-Vikrama-varṣa(rsha)da 35⁵ Vikri(kṛi)-
- 9 ta-samvatsarada Jēshṭha sudhḍha⁶ paurṇamavāsye Sō-
- 10 mavāra sōma-grahāṇa-parbba-ni-
- 11 mittadiṁ Ēhūra Kammaṭeśvara-dēvargge 120 kot[t*]aḷi-
- 12 y=iḷḷu koṭṭaru kalkuṭiga-gottali hoṁge h[ā*]-
- 13 ga kaṁchagāra-gottali kaḍaharada⁷ sunṇav=anitu-

¹ [According to the Elliot MS. Collection, R. A. S. copy, vol. 2, p. 366 b, this curious expression *paurṇamavāsye* or a very similar one—(what the transcription actually has is *pāṛṇamāsyā*)—occurs in an inscription of A.D. 1077 at Yedarāve in the neighbourhood of Yēwūr.—J. F. F.]

² From the ink-impressions.

³ Represented by the spiral symbol.

⁴ Read *Chāḷuky*—: the *ḷ* has the *e*-like form of the superscript *vīrāma* attached to it, instead of the vowel *u*.

⁵ There is an omission here of the ordinal ending *neya* (*aneya*).

⁶ Read *sudḍha*.

⁷ The reading of this word is not quite clear. The second letter seems to be *ḍa*; but on the right side of it, level with the middle of the letter, is a small hook.

14 mañ badagi-kammāṛar=akkaṣṣeṣyaru berattum-
 15 bar=ādiy-āgi okkala aḍ[d*]amañ biṭṭaru [||*] Yint-i
 16 dharmamama[m*] pratipā[li*]sidavarggo Vāraṇāsiyalu
 17

TRANSLATION.

Om! Hail! While the victorious reign of His Majesty the fortunate king Tribhuvana-malla, asylum of the whole world, favourite of Fortune and the Earth, paramount Emperor, supreme Lord, supreme Master, decoration of Sityāśraya's race, ornament of the Chālukyas, was proceeding in its course of increasing success, to last as long as the sun, moon, and stars,—

(Line 8) on the full-moon day of the bright fortnight of Jyāishṭha of the year Vikṛita, the thirty-fifth of the happy and prosperous Chālukya-Vikrama era, on Monday, on the occasion of a *parva* in which the moon was eclipsed,

(Line 11) the 120 [members of the] guilds, being [convened],¹ made gifts to the god Kammaṭṣvara of Ēhūr: the stone-cutters' guild assigned one quarter of a gold piece; the braziers' guild, as much lime for drawing sacred figures² [as was necessary]; the carpenters and blacksmiths, the goldsmiths, the *berattumbar* (?)³, and others, an *aḍa*⁴ for each residence.

E.—OF THE TIME OF VIKRAMADITYA VI : A.D. 1125.

This inscription is on a pillar in the south part of a temple of Bhāmvi-Basavaṇṇa, "Basavaṇṇa of the well".—There are no sculptures in this case.—The writing covers a space about 9' in width by 2' 1" in height, and is well-preserved.

The characters are Kanarese, and good types of the writing of the early twelfth century; their average height is from about $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ ".—The language is Kanarese prose (lines 1-21), followed by a Sanskrit minatory formula in verse (lines 21-24). The Kanarese is in a stage of development midway between the ancient and the medieval dialects; typical of this is the use of the euphonic vowel *i* in *brāhmaṇarigaṃ* (lines 8, 10) and *brāhmaṇarige* (line 14), beside *dēvarggaṃ* (line 8) and similar forms. There is some confusion between the intervocalic *l* and the Kanarese *ḷ*; thus we find *Chālukya* (line 1), *koḷagunaṃ* (line 15), and *phaḷam* (line 16) beside *phalam* (line 24), etc. On the other hand we find *aḷidavargge* (line 17) for *aḷidavargge*.

The object of the inscription is to record a grant of land for the maintenance of the lights and staff of the temple of Sōmśvara at Ēhūr by a minister named Lakshmaṇayya, who bears the title of *taḍeya daṇḍanāyaka* (lines 5-6). If we may connect this term with the common word *taḍe*, 'bar, restraint', we may conjecturally translate the title as "general in charge of reserves", in the fiscal, not the military, sense.

The details of the date of this inscription are: the cyclic year Viśvāvasu, being the fiftieth year of the Chālukya-Vikrama-kāla, i.e. of the reign of Vikramāditya VI; the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada; Bṛihaspativāra (Thursday). Dr. Fleet gives me the

¹ *ḷḷdu*: see note 2 on p. 331 above.

² This translation is conjectural, assuming that *kaḍaḥara* (or whatever the word may be) is connected with *kaḍe*, "ornamental lines and figures drawn with white clay, lime, flour, etc., in and in the front of houses, on thresholds, etc., daily or on festive occasions" (Kittel, s.v., where a connection with *kaḍavara* is suggested). Mr. Krishna Sastri suggests the root *kaḍeyu*, to churn or turn, so that the phrase would mean "dust of turnings."

³ The words *berattumb=okkalalli* are also found in an inscription of Managōḷi (above, Vol. V, p. 20).

⁴ An *aḍa* = seven *duḍḍus*.

following remarks :—“ This date, again, is irregular. The *Viśvāvasu saṁvatsara* in question began on 8 March, A.D. 1125. The given tithi, Bhādrapada śukla 5, answers for that year to 5 August, on which day it ended at about 17 hrs. 38 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain). But that day was a Wednesday, whereas the record specifies a Thursday.”

Vālvāriva-pura, the place in which lay the land mentioned in the grant, is difficult to identify. I am however inclined to think that it is the village styled ‘Valuwar’ on the Indian Atlas, sheet 57 (1854), and ‘Yalnwar’ in the Hyderabad Topographical Survey, sheet No. 78 (Suggur Circar). This place lies about fourteen miles north-by-north-east from Yēwūr.

TEXT.¹

- 1 Ōm² Svasti Śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikra-
- 2 ma-kālada 50neya Viśvāvasu-
- 3 saṁvatsarada Bhādrapada su(śu)ddha 5
- 4 Bri(Bri)haspati-vārad-aṁdu śrī-
- 5 man-mahā-pradā(dhā)nam tadēya da-
- 6 ṇḍanāyakaṁ Lakshmanayyaṁgaḷ Ē-
- 7 hūra śrī-Svayambhu-Sōmēśvara-dē-
- 8 varggam brāhmaṇarigam Vālvāri-
- 9 va-purada tadēyal-āvanodeyam³
- 10 dēvara namdā-divigegam brāhmaṇari-
- 11 gamv⁴=ā-chamdr-ārka-tāram barām barām⁵ bi-
- 12 ṣṭar-ī dharmmamam pratipālisida-
- 13 varggam Vāraṇāsiyalu chatu[r*]-vvē-
- 14 da-pāragar=appa brāhmaṇarigo sā-
- 15 sira kavileya koḍum koḷagu-
- 16 mam ponnalu kaṭṭisi koṭṭa phala-
- 17 m=i dharmmaman-aḷidavargge
- 18 Vāraṇāsiyalu chatu[r*]-vvēda-
- 19 pāragar=appa brāhmaṇaruma[m*] ka-
- 20 vileyuman-aḷida dōsham sē-
- 21 rgguṁ || ‘Akasaya karikara-
- 22 [ṇa]m gō-sahasra-vadhaḥ smri(smṛi)-
- 23 taḥ [i*] kara-pravṛitti-vichchhēdād-gō-
- 24 koṭi-pa(pha)lam-aśnutē ||

TRANSLATION.

Ōm ! On Thursday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada of the year Viśvāvasu, the fiftieth of the happy and fortunate Chālukya-Vikrama era, the fortunate High Minister Lakshmanayya, General in charge of Reserves (?), granted in perpetuity, for as long as moon, sun, and stars shall endure,⁷ in the reserve (?) of Vālvāriva-pura to the fortunate god Svayambhu-Sōmēśvara of Ēhūr, for [the maintenance of] a perpetual lamp for the god and for [the maintenance of] Brāhmaṇas.

¹ From the ink-impressions.

² Or perhaps we should read *tadēya āvanodeyam*.

³ This spelling represents the transition between the ancient *sonne* and the later sound which appears in the mediæval and modern dialects as *-va*; the scribe here writes both sounds.

⁴ The second *barām* is superfluous.

⁵ Metre : Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh) : the first *pāda* consists of nine (instead of eight) syllables.

⁷ The meaning of *āvanode* is not apparent.

² Represented by the spiral symbol.

(Line 12) For those who maintain this pious foundation the merit is as if they adorned with gold the horns and hoofs of a thousand kine and gave them in Benares to Brāhman learned in the Four Vēdas. For those who break down this pious foundation the same guilt accrues as if they should destroy at Benares Brāhman learned in the Four Vēdas and kine.

(Line 21) The imposition of taxes upon a tax-free [estate] is declared to be [as sinful as] the slaughter of a thousand kine ; by suppressing the operation of taxes a man enjoys the merit of [giving] a crore of kine.

F.—OF THE TIME OF RAYAMURARI-SOVIDEVA : A.D. 1173.

This inscription is on a pillar in the east part of the same temple of Bhāmvi-Basavaṇṇa.—In this case, again, there are no sculptures.—The writing covers a space about 12½" in width by 9" in height, and is well-preserved.

The characters are Kanarese, of a type usual in the latter half of the twelfth century, and measure on an average about ½" in height. They are upright and well rounded, and are moreover characterised by the occasional use of two special letters, namely those for *m* and *y*, which were favoured during this period in Kanarese epigraphy.¹ The letter *m* when thus written strongly resembles the ordinary *ra*, except that the hook on the top of it is usually shorter than a superscript *o*; the *y* is very like the form which is depicted in Bühler's *Palæographie*, plate 8, col. 10, no. 35, except that in our inscription the letter is surmounted on its right side by a small curl resembling that used for the vowel *e*. We have these peculiar forms in *mu* at the end of l. 1, *ma* at the end of l. 4, *mañ* in l. 10, and *ya* in l. 2.—The language is throughout Kanarese prose. The euphonic *i*, usual in the later language between *r* and *g*, is found in *dēvarasariye* (l. 4), as against, e.g., *brāhmaṇargge* (l. 13); *u* is written instead of the *virāma* in *śrīmatn* (l. 1), *baḍagalu* (l. 8), *mūḍalu* (ib.), and *mattaru* (l. 9). Once we find *ḷ* for *ḷ* (l. 10); and *ḷ* takes the place of the older *ḷ*.

The object of the inscription is to record a grant of land made in the reign of the Kalachurya king Rāyamurāri-Sōvidēva for the maintenance of the temple of the god Mallikārjuna at Ēhūr. The donor is a certain Tripurāntaka-dēvarasa, described as *mahā-prabhu* (apparently a governor) of Ēhūr, who made the grant at the instance of his son Talavara Chandeya-nāyaka. The genealogy of this Tripurāntaka is fully given in the next inscription, (G). The conveyance of the land was performed with "laving of the feet of Tatpurusha-dēva", who must have been a priest or Āchārya of the temple.²

The details of the date of this inscription are : the cyclic year Vijaya, being the seventh year of the reign of the Kalachurya king Rāyamurāri-Sōvidēva ; the full-moon day of Kārttika ; Ādivāra (Sunday). Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks :—"The Vijaya *saṃvatsara* in question began on 16 March, A.D. 1173. The given *tithi*, the full-moon of Kārttika, answers for that year to 22 October, on which day it ended at about 16 hrs. 35 min. after

¹ [The eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries were the time when these forms were most often in use : but the *m* is traced back to A.D. 804 by the Kanarese copper-plate record of Gōvinda III; see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, p. 127, and plate, line 14, *para-dattam-bā*. There was a corresponding form of *v* : it does not occur in the present inscription F, but is found in the next one, G, as well as in B above (*evārāhañ*, l. 2, p. 274, and *ōrevi*, l. 142, p. 279). For use of all the three forms together see the Ablūr inscription E of about A.D. 1200, Vol. V above, p. 252, plate : note therein the *m* in *maṛgi*, line 44, the *y* in *ancayadoḷu*, line 62, and the *v* in *ṣilipevu*, line 39.—J. F. F.]

² It may be noted that Tatpurusha is one of the phases of Śiva, and is mentioned in a record of A.D. 1380, Vol. III above, p. 64, verse 10.

mean sunrise (for Ujjain). But that day was a Monday, whereas the record specifies a Sunday. The *tithi* began, of course, on the Sunday, but at a very late time, namely at about 17 hrs. 43 min., or practically midnight; and no reason can be recognized in this case for using the *tithi* as the current one at such an hour. Accordingly, this date, again, must be classed as irregular."

TEXT.¹

- 1 Ōm² Svasti Ś[r*]imatū-Kaḷachuryya-chakravartti-Rāyamu-
- 2 rāri-Sōvidēva-varshada 7neya Vijaya-sa[m]vatsarada Kā-
- 3 rtika sūddha³ puṇṇame Ādivāra vītipātad-aindu Ēhu(hū)ra
- 4 mahā prabhu Tripurāntaka-dēvarasarigey-avara ma-
- 5 ga Taḷavara Chamdeya-rāyakana biṇṇapadiṇ śrī-Mallikā-
- 6 rjuna-dēvara aṅga-bhāga-nivēdyakk-emdu Tatpurusha-dēvara kā-
- 7 lam karacheli dhātā-pūrvvakam māḍi vūriṇ paḍuva haḷla-
- 8 diṇ baḍagalu Gavaṛēśvara-dēvara keyiṇ mūḍalu biṭṭa
- 9 keyi Voja[m*]taua [Maliana*] kōla mattaru 1 tōṭa kāḷaḍi mattar 1
- 10 sarvva-namaśya(sya)v-āgi biṭṭaru || Yint=I dhammamam prativāḷisi-
- 11 davaragge⁴ Vāraṇāsiyolu sāsira kavileya kō-
- 12 ḍumam koḷagumam ponnalu kaṭṭisi chatur-vvēda-
- 13 pāragar=appa brāhmaṇargge kā(ko)ṭṭa phalam=akku Ōm⁵ ||

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1) On a *vyatipāta* on Sunday, the full-moon day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika of the year Vijaya, the seventh of the happy and fortunate Kaḷachurya Emperor Rāyamurāri-Sōvidēva,

(Line 3) the *mahā-prabhu* of Ēhūr, Tripurāntaka-dēvarasar, at the instance of his son Taḷavara Chamdeya-nāyaka, has for the personal enjoyment and oblation of the god Mallikārjuna granted with laving of the feet of Tatpurusha-dēva and pouring of water one *mattar* of arable land, according to the measuring-standard of Oṇṇṇana Malla,⁶ on the north of the stream on the west of the village (and) on the east of the arable land of the god Gavaṛēśvara, (and) one quarter (?) *mattar* of garden-land, (in ownership) to be respected by all.

(Line 10) To those who maintain this pious foundation the merit of adorning with gold at Benares the horns and hoofs of a thousand kine and giving them to Brāhmaṇs learned in the Four Vēdas will accrue. Ōm !

G.—OF THE TIME OF SANKAMADEVA : A.D. 1170.

This inscription, the last of the Yēwār records, is on a pillar of a building known as the Madhyarāṅga, on the north of the village.—In this case, too, there are no sculptures.—The writing is on two faces of the pillar, each measuring about 10½" in width by 18" in height. It is well preserved all through.

¹ From the ink-impression.

² Read *śuddha*.

³ Represented by a spiral symbol reversed.

⁴ On this standard see inscription B, above, p. 283, l. 231.

⁵ Represented by the spiral symbol.

⁶ Read *pratipāṭi*.

The characters are Kanarese, averaging from $\frac{5}{16}$ " to a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ " in height. They are well rounded, upright, and clearly cut, and are good types of the Kanarese writing of the latter half of the twelfth century. The special form of *y*, mentioned on p. 335 above as appearing in the inscription F, is found here in *kīriyavāṃ* (l. 8) and *Mirinjeya* (l. 24), and as the upper member of the conjunct consonant in *Kaḷachuryya* (l. 19) and *āchāryyaru* (l. 26). The corresponding form of *v* is found as the upper member of the conjunct letter in *paruvad-* (l. 22), *pūrvakam* (l. 28), and *pūruva* (l. 47, twice). The corresponding form of *m*, which is found in the inscription F and dates from A.D. 804,¹ is not found here.

The language of the inscription is Kanarese, in verse (ll. 3-14) and prose (ll. 14-46), preceded by the well-known Sanskrit verse beginning *Namas=tuṃga°* (ll. 1 to 3) and concluding with a Sanskrit minatory formula (ll. 46-8). The metrical Kanarese portion consists of two verses, which are borrowed with slight variations from verses 73 and 75 of inscription B; these are in the pure ancient dialect. The prose part verges on the medieval dialect, shewing the nominative plural with enphonic *u* in *-ru*, the dative in *-rige* (l. 44, but *-rgge* in l. 27), and initial *h* for *p* (*haḷḷadim*, l. 36, and *hattu*, ll. 38-9).—As regards orthography, we may note that *r* is used for *ṛ* in *Oraṃṭana* (l. 37). The ancient *ḷ* does not appear, being replaced by *ḷ* in *pogaḷ°* (ll. 7, 14), *negal* (l. 15), *koḷagumam* (l. 42), and *aḷi°* (ll. 44-6). The notation of the *virāma* by the vowel *u* is found in several places in the prose portion, as well as in *dhāttriyoḷn* (ll. 13-14), and more notably in *tatu-kaniyan* (l. 11) and *bhavēn* (l. 48).

The purport of the inscription is to record a donation of land made in the time of the Kalachurya king Saṅkamadēva by Tripurāntaka-dēvarasa, the *mahā-prabhu* of Ēhūr, who is the protagonist of the previous inscription F. He here grants two plots of land and a right of drawing water to Jñānarāśi, the abbot of the Śaiva monastery attached to the local temple of Svayaṃbhū-Somanātha (Śiva), for the maintenance of his establishment.

Tripurāntaka-dēva was the son of the General Nāchaya-bhaṭṭa or Nāchapa, eldest son of the same Ravidēva who is celebrated in our inscription B above, where the pedigree of the two latter worthies is fully set forth.

The donee Jñānarāśi is here described as being of the spiritual lineage of Chikkadēva of Miriñje (the modern Miraj), the disciple of Maleyāḷa-dēva of the church of Eḷemela Simha; the three last-named also appear in our inscription B, ll. 226-7,? above, p. 283. This fraternity seems to have been a local branch of the ancient Lākṣmīśa-Pāśupata or Kālāmukha sect of Śaivism, which apparently affected names compounded with *rāśi*. The sect, which is supposed to have had its original home in Gujarāt, had made at this time considerable progress in the South. Some nearly contemporary inscriptions at Kalattūr and Tiruvānakkōyil mention Gomaḍattu Śailarāśi Paṇḍita and Jñānarāśi Paṇḍita (possibly identical with the Jñānarāśi of the present inscription) as professors of the Kālāmukha doctrine and in possession of the temples there (see the Progress Report of the Epigraphist for Madras, 1911-12, p. 67). In the Kanarese country the sect had been established for many years: we find it in 1161 at Managōḷi (see vol. V above, p. 9 ff.), where the same Jñānarāśi is mentioned (ib., p. 30 f.).

The details of the date of this inscription are: the cyclic year Vikārin, being the fourth year of the reign of the Kalachurya king Saṅkamadēva; the new-moon day of Āśvayuja; Soma-vāra (Monday); a *mahā-parvan*. Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks:—"The Vikārin *saṃvatsara* in question began on 11 March, A.D. 1179. The given *tithi*, the new-moon of Āśvina, answers for that year to Tuesday, 2 October, on which day it ended at about 13 hrs. 23 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain). But the occasion is marked as a special one by being mentioned as a *mahā-parvan*; and the allusion apparently is to the Dipāvali,

¹ See Dr. Fleet's note on p. 335 above.

Diwālī, which extends from Āśvina kṛṣṇa 14 to Kārttika śukla 2 : at any rate there was no eclipse of the sun, either visible or invisible in India, at this new-moon. The Dipāvali or "row of lamps" being chiefly a nocturnal festival, the grants registered by this record may well have been made at night on the Monday, when the new-moon *tithi* had begun, which was at about 16 hrs. 1 min., or roughly 10.0 P.M.; and this may have led to the *tithi* being cited with the weekday on which it began.¹ Accordingly we may take **Monday, 1 October, A.D. 1179, as a sufficiently satisfactory equivalent of the given date."**

Among places this record again mentions Yēwūr by its earlier name of Ēhūr. For Bellumbatte, Elarāve, Mirimje, and Śivapura, which are all mentioned in the inscription B, see above, p. 272. Dr. Fleet tells me that Oḍagere, which is mentioned in line 29, is a village, now known as Waḍagēri, which is shown in the Indian Atlas sheet 57 (1854) as 'Wudigeyru', four miles towards the north-west from Yēwūr. He adds that in an inscription of A.D. 1077 at Waḍagēri itself the name is written both as Oḍagere and as Oḍamgere; also, that the god whose name is given here as Dāyimēśvara is there called Dhāyimēśvara (with the dental aspirated *dh*, instead of the cerebral unaspirated *ḍ*), and that that record implies that his cult was established by a *Maṇḍalika* named Dhāyimayya.

TEXT.²

First face.

- 1 Ōm³ 4Namas=tmga-sīras-churmbi-chāmdra-chāmara-chāravē [1*]
- 2 traiḷōkya-nagar-ārambha-mūḷa-stambhāya
- 3 Śāmbhavē || [1*] 5Īmgaḍalimge Śitakaran=emtu Kumā-
- 4 rakan=emtu Dēva-dēvaṅge Murāntakaṅge Kusinā(sunā)-
- 5 yudhan=emtu Jayamtan=entu Sa(śa)kraṅge ta-
- 6 nājan=ante Ravidēva-chamūpati saṁda Koppa-
- 7 dēvaṅge tanūjan=emdaḍ=adaḥ=umnatīyam pogalalke
- 8 vēḷkumē || [2*] 6Vinutam Nāchanan=ātaniḥ kiṛiya-
- 9 vam Koppam tady-ānujanman=avam Vām(vā)vaṇa-
- 10 n=ātaniṁde kiṛiyātani Bēvaṇam tat-
- 11 kaniyan=avam Sōvaṇan=emh=ivar=ssakala-vidyā-
- 12 pāragar=ppunya-bhājanar=ātm-ōdbhavar=emh-
- 13 doḍ=ā vibhavin=am̐t=ār=dhthamnyar=i dhā-
- 14 triyoḷu || [3*] Em̐b=i pogaltegam
- 15 negaltegam aggaḷam=enisida Koppaṇa-bhaṭṭa-da-
- 16 ṇḍanāyakara tanūjan Nācheya-bhaṭṭa-dam-
- 17 ṇanāyakara tat-tanūjan=appa śrīmatu Ē-
- 18 hūra mahā-prabhu Tripurāntaka-dēvarasa-

¹ [Professor Kielhorn has told us (*Ind. Ant.*, vol. 26, p. 184) that the chief day of the Dipāvali is that on which the moon is in the *nakṣatra* Svāti. But this does not help in the present matter. The moon usually enters Svāti on Āśvina kṛṣṇa 14, but occasionally not even till Kārttika śukla 1: and this was the case on the present occasion; she did not come to Svāti till about 9 hrs. 50 min. after mean sunrise on the Wednesday, which was Kārttika śukla 1.—J. F. F.]

² From the ink-impression.

³ Metre: Ślōka (Anshṭubh).

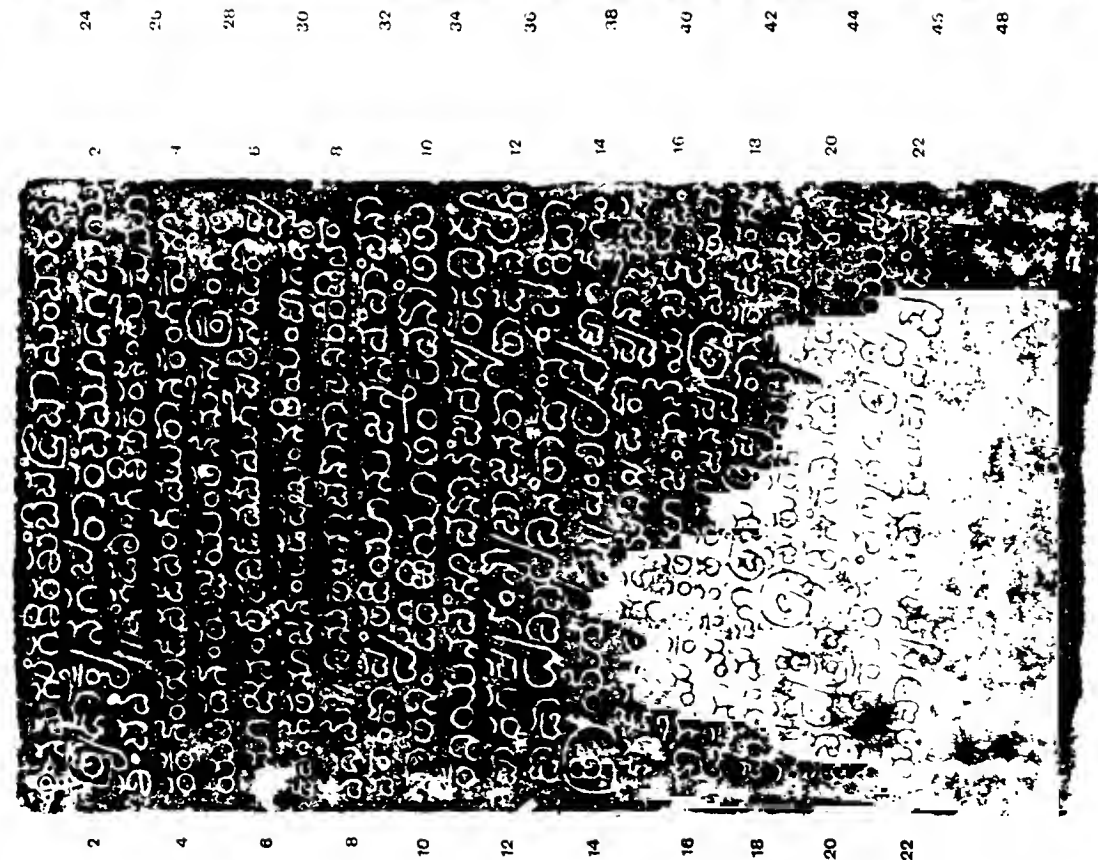
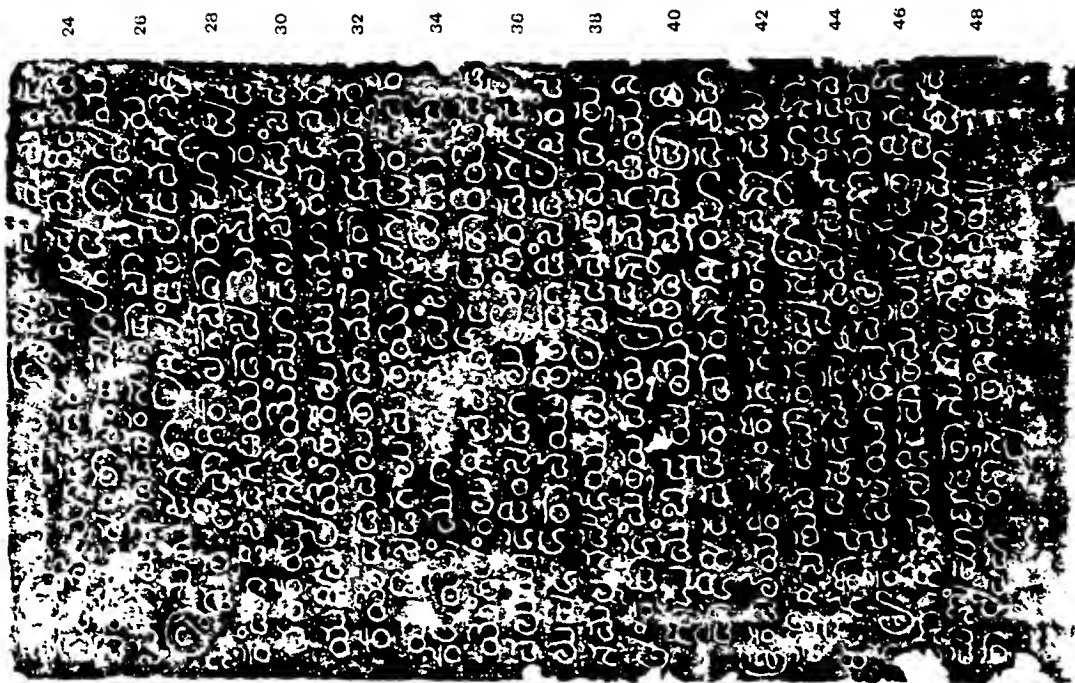
⁴ Metre: Uṭpalamālā: this is verse 73 in the inscription B, above, p. 280. The first word is there spelt *im̐*: both forms are permissible. Towards the end the verse there has *tanūjan=endode tad-unnatiyam*.

⁵ Metre: Mattēbhavikṛdita: this is verse 75 in the inscription B.

⁶ Represented by a four-pointed symbol.

⁷ Read *ddhanvar*.

Yewur inscription of the time of Sankamadeva : A.D. 1179



19 ru || Svasti Śrīmatu-Kaḷachuryya-bhuja-ba-
 20 la-chakravartti-Saṁkama-dēva-varshada 4ne-
 21 ya Vikāri-saṁvatsarada Āsva(śva)yujad=a-
 22 māvāsye Sōmavāra mahā-parvvad-amdu

Second face.

23 Ōm¹ Śrīmad-Elēmela-śrī-Simha-parsha[n*]-maṁḍa-
 24 li Maleyāḷa-dēvara śishyar=appa Mirimjēya
 25 Chikkadēvara saṁtānam Ēhūra śrī-Svayam-
 26 bhu-Sōmanātha-dēvara sthānad=āchāryyaru
 27 śrīmatu-Jñānarāsi(śi)-paṁḍita-dēvargge bhikshe-
 28 nimittav=āgi kālaṁ karchchi dhārā-pūrvva-
 29 kaṁ māḍi Oḍagereya Dāyimēsva(śva)ra-dē-
 30 vara keyya simeyim mūḍalu Beḷumbatte-
 31 ya² simeyim temkalu Mutta-Mādhava-dēvara
 32 keyim paḍuvalu tāvu muṁna koṭṭa mattar=a-
 33 ydaṛim baḍagalu mattam Yisapēsva(śva)ra-dēvara
 34 keyyim mūḍalu Beḷumbatteya sime-
 35 yim temkalu Si(śi)vapurada dāriyim paḍtha(ḍu)-
 36 valu haḷḷadiṁ baḍagalu yimt=eraḍu sthalaḍa-
 37 lu Elarāveya tirthada gaḍimbada Oramṭa-
 38 naMallana ghaleyalu biṭṭa mattaru hattu
 39 aṁkadolaṁ mattaru hattu Anṇama-gereya ni-
 40 r-ggolumaṁ biṭṭaru [||*] Yimt=i dharmmamam prati-
 41 pāḷisidavaru Vāraṇāsiyoḷu sa(sa)ba-
 42 śra(sra) kavileya kōḍuṁ koḷagumaṁ suvarṇṇaḍalu
 43 kaṭṭisi chatur-vvēda-pāragar=appa sa³ brāhmaṇa-
 44 rige koṭṭa phaḷam=akku i dharmmaman=aḷidavaṁ-
 45 go ā kaviley-ākaḷuvaṁ brāhmaṇaruvam Vā-
 46 raṇāsiyal=aḷida pāta[ka*]m=akku || ⁴Sva-datta-dviguṇam
 47 puṇyam pūrvv-datt-ānupālanātu⁵ [i*] pūrvva-da-
 48 ti-āpahāreṇa sva-dattam niḥphalaṁ⁶ bhavētu ||

TRANSLATION.

(Verse 1) Ōm! Homage to Śambhu, lovely with the moon kissing his lofty head as a fan, the foundation-column for the beginning of the cities of the triple world!

(Verse 2) When it is said that as the Moon was born to the Milk-Ocean, as Kumāra was born as a son to the God of Gods, as the [God] of the Flower-bow to Mura's Slayer, as Jayanta to Śakra, so the General Bavidēva was born as son to the worthy Koppadēva, is it necessary to praise his exaltation [any further] ?

¹ Represented by the spiral symbol.

² Read *Beḷumbatteya*, in accordance with line 34 below: compare the inscription B, lines 230, 233, ? above, p. 288, where, however, the name ends in *i* instead of *e*.

³ Delete this syllable, *sa*.

⁴ Metre: Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh).

⁵ [The usual reading of this line is:—*Sva-dattād=dviguṇam puṇyam pūrvva-datt-anupālanam*.—J. F. F.]

⁶ Read *niḥphalam*.

(Verse 3) The famous **Nāchaṇa**; his younger brother **Koppa**; his younger brother **Vāvaṇa**; his younger brother **Rēvaṇa**; his younger brother **Sōvaṇa**: these were his [scil. Ravidēva's] sons, masters of all the sciences, vessels of righteousness; in view of this, who on this earth are so happy as that noble man?

(Line 14) The fortunate **Tripurāntaka-dēvarasa**, *māhā-prabhu* of **Ēhūr**, son of the General **Nācheya-bhaṭṭa**, son of the General **Koppaṇa-bhaṭṭa**, who is thus called a noble subject of praise and glory,

(Line 19) on a great *parva* on Monday the new-moon day of **Āsvayuja** of the year **Vikārin**, the fourth of the happy and fortunate **Sankama-dēva**, puissant Emperor of the **Kaḷachurya** [dynasty],

(Line 23) **Ōm!** has granted for the purpose of alimony to the fortunate **Jñānarāsi-paṇḍita-dēva**, head of the monastic establishment of the fortunate god **Svayambhu-Sōmanātha** of **Ēhūr**, in the [spiritual] succession of **Chikka-dēva** of **Miriñje**, the disciple of **Maleyāḷa-dēva**, a member of the church of the fortunate **Ēlemela-Simha**, with laving of the feet and pouring of water,

(Line 29) in these two places, to wit, [in the one] east of the boundary of the arable land belonging to the god **Dāyimeśvara** of **Oḍagere**, south of the boundary of **Beḷḷumbatte**, west of the arable land of the god **Mutta-Mādhava**, [and] north of the five *mattar* previously granted by himself, and [in the other] east of the arable land of the god **Īsapēśvara**, south of the boundary of **Beḷḷumbatte**, west of the path to **Śivapura**, north of the river, ten *mattar*, in figures ten¹ *mattar*, by the *ghaḷe* of **Oraṇṭana Malla**² of the measuring-pole of the *tirtha* of **Ēḷarāve**, [and likewise] a supply of water from the **Anṇama-gere** tank.³

(Line 40) [For] those who maintain⁴ this pious foundation the fruit will be the same as if they adorned the horns and hoofs of a thousand kine with gold and gave them to **Brāhmaṇs** versed in the Four **Vēdas** in **Benares**. For him who violates this pious foundation the guilt will be the same as if he destroyed as many kine and **Brāhmaṇs** in **Benares**. Merit twice as great as from a gift of one's own [accrues] from the maintenance of previous donations; by taking away previous donations one's own gift loses its effect.

No. 38.—THE ARIVILIMANGALAM PLATES OF SRIRANGARAYA II;
SAKA-SAMVAT 1499.

By T. A. GOPINATHA RAO, M.A., TRIVANDRUM,

and

T. S. KUPPUSVAMI SASTRI, TANJORE.

The village of **Arivilimangalam** is situated five miles south-west of **Nannilam**, the headquarters of the **Tālūka** of the same name in the **Tanjore** district. It had an old **Vishṇu**

¹ The scribe by an oversight has written the word *hattu*, instead of giving the numeral symbol.

² With a slight difference in the spelling of the prefix, this person is mentioned as **Oraṇṭana-Malla** in line 231 of the inscription B, above, p. 283.

³ This is evidently "the tank of **Anṇama-gāvurṇa**" which is mentioned in the inscription B, line 240, above, p. 283.

⁴ The construction is loose, *pratipāṭitidavargu* owing its nominative case to the attraction of the implied subject of *koṭṭa*. The usual form is *pratipāṭitidavargge*.

temple, now gone out of existence and of which there exists at present only a *maṇḍapa*; in this is placed now a modern figure of Gaṇeśa. Long time ago the copper-plates on which the inscription under consideration is engraved were found in this ruined Viṣṇu temple, and they have been preserved in the family of Svāmīnātha Ayyar of that place. They were got on loan from their owner by Mr. Knppusvāmi Śāstrī, and from the impression prepared under the supervision of Mr. Gōpinātha Rao the inscription on them is edited below.

The set consists of three plates of the usual size and shape of the Vijayanagara documents. The plates are bound together by a ring, which was cut when they came to us for examination. Along with the plates, there is strung in the ring a seal which bears on it the representation of a boar facing the proper right, the sun and the moon, a dagger, and two clubs placed V-wise. The preservation of the record is tolerably good. The alphabet is Nandināgarī and the language Sanskrit. At the end of the inscription is the sign-manual of the Vijayanagara emperors, the name *Śrī Virūpākṣa*, in the Telugu alphabet. The first and the second plates are marked with the Telugu-Kannāḍa numerals, 1 and 2; in the first plate it is in the left margin of the reverse, and in the second, in the same margin of the obverse, but much nearer the ring-hole. The third plate bears no number at all.

This record, instead of employing the usual single and double vertical strokes at the end of half and full verses, uses horizontal strokes (or hyphens). The secondary *i*-symbol resembles in form the secondary *i*-form of the Tamil alphabet; that is, the free end of the curve does not reach the bottom; e.g. in *dhātrī*, l. 3; in *kṣhīra*-, l. 5; in *-Śrīpati*-, l. 10, etc. Instead of *ri* we often find *rri*; thus *nrripatis*= for *nripatis*-, l. 8. The consonant *dh* has a slightly different form from the same letter occurring in other Vijayanagara documents of the same period; compare *-Gaṇādhi*-, l. 1; *dadhau*, l. 4; *Budha*-, l. 7, etc. The dot representing the *anusvāra* is placed by the side of and not, in the usual way, on the top of the consonant to which it belongs; compare *-tuṃga*-, *-chumbi*-, and *-chāmḍra*-, l. 1; *-ārambha*-, l. 2; *damshṭrā-damḍas*-, l. 3; *-bhūtaṃ puṃchāśya*-, l. 5, etc. The letters *y* and *p* are almost similar to each other: the only difference observable is that the latter has a larger loop than the former; compare the *p* and *y* occurring in *-patayē*, l. 1; *p* in *-nāpi* and *y* in *jayati*, l. 5, etc. The compound *ss* looks like *śs*, that is, the cross line in the first *s* is omitted; cf. *-damḍas=sa*, l. 3; *-ssutaḥ*, l. 16; *-kais=sam*-, l. 24; *mahaujās=sāmrājyē*, l. 36; *chatussimā*-, l. 76; *-jas=sūrya*-, l. 93; *bhūsūras=sarvē*, l. 103; *svayambhūs=sarasa*-, and *-patēs=sūnuḥ*, l. 106.

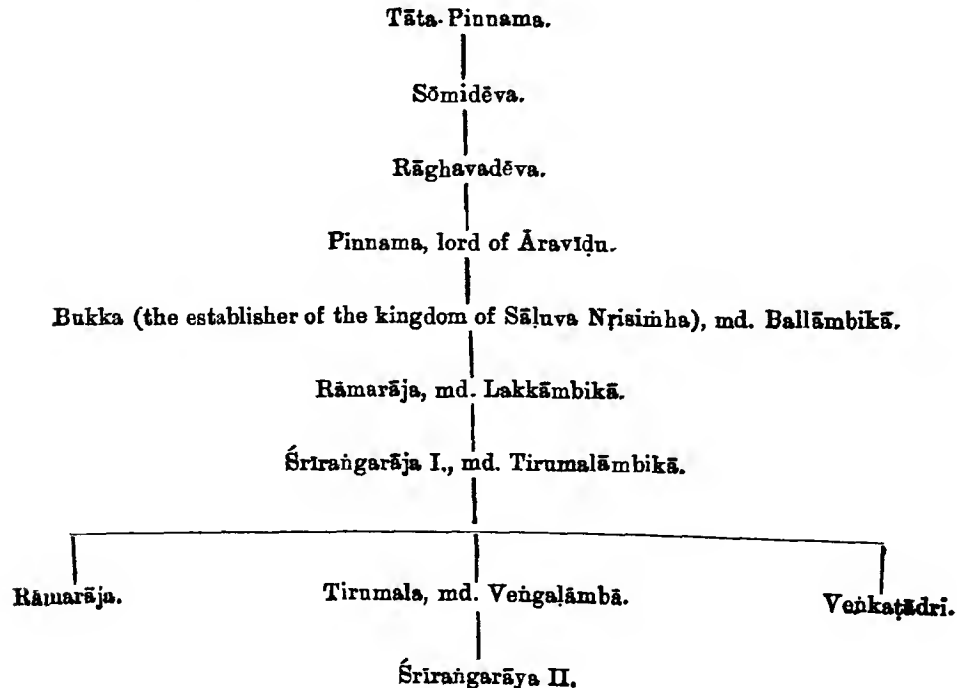
As far as it is known to us at present, this is the first copper-plate document of the Nāyaka kings of Tanjore hitherto published. The inscription records that, at the request of Śevvappa Nāyaka, the first prince of this dynasty, the Vijayanagara emperor, Śrīraṅgādevarāya, granted the village of Arumolimangalam to the Mādhva guru, Vijayindra Tīrtha. The date of the grant was a Monday, the first dvādaśī¹ in the bright half of the month of Āshāḍha, in the year Dhātṛi, which corresponded with the Saka year 1499 (expressed by *indu* (the moon), *paṇḍhi* (the oceans), *graha* (the planets) and *ratna* (the gems). The grant was made in the presence of the god Rāmachandra of Penugonḍa.² The grant had already been

¹ This is the first dvādaśī of the four months of the *Chāturmāsya-vrata* and hence called the *pratīkama-dvādaśī*.

² Tirumala transferred the seat of government to Penugonḍa (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 238 ff.). His second son, Baṅga II., the same who figures in our record, is actually called the king of Penugonḍa. The present inscription has (l. 61) *Peruṃkāḍapura*, that is, the secondary *e* symbol of *ko* and the *anusvāra* after the same letter are wanting to make it read *Peruṃkoṇḍapura*, which might be taken to be a mistake for *Penugonḍapura*. It is of course possible that we have to do, not with a temple in Penugonḍa, but with a temple of Rāmachandra in an unknown place that might have been known by the name *Peruṅgāḍu* or *Peruṃkāḍapura*. But at present we know of no such place, and hence we choose to take *Peruṅgāḍapura* as a mistake for *Penugonḍapura*, the capital of Baṅga II., where the king had every facility for making the grant.

made by Achyuta, the son of Śevvappa Nāyaka; but now the formal sanction from the Vijayanagara overlord was obtained and the village given to the donee. Arumolimaṅgalam was bounded on the west by Parittiyūr, on the south-east by the village of Vallagrāmam, on the east by Kōvilpattu and Tiruvaṭṭachchēri, on the north by Parittiyūr, on the south by Kōvilpattu and the river Puttāru, and on the south-west by the village of Vaḍapēr. The village granted belonged to the Kulōttuṅgachōla-vaḷanāḍu, forming part of Ōhayūr-pattaka, a subdivision of the Tiruvārūr-chāvaḍi in Chōla-maṇḍala-rājya, situated on the south side of the river Kāvēri. The donee, Vijayindra Tirtha, after receiving the village, divided it among a number of Brāhmaṇas of various *gōtras*, *sūtras*, etc., for his own merit and for that of Śevvappa and his son Achyuta. Regarding the date Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikkannu Pillai, M.A., LL.B., says:—"Monday, Āshāḍha Śukla Dvādaśī in the year Dhātṛi=Ś. 1499. A.D. 1576-77=Dhātṛi; A.D. 1577-78=Īśvara. In A.D. 1577 Āshāḍha Śukla 12 fell on Thursday. In A.D. 1576 the *tithi* fell on Saturday. But in A.D. 1576 Śrāvṇa Śukla 12 ended on Monday at 18 *ghaṭikās* after mean sun-rise. There is probably an error in the name of the lunar month, Āshāḍha being a mistake for Śrāvṇa."

The inscription, as usual, begins with the *purāṇik* and the traditional history of the third Vijayanagara dynasty: the historical genealogy begins with Tāta-Pinnama, whose son was Sōmidēva; his son, Rāghavadēva; his son, Pinnama, lord of Āraṇḍu; his son Bukka, who established the kingdom of Sāluva Nṛsiṃha firmly; his wife was Ballāmbikā and their son Rāmarāja; his wife was Lakkāmbikā and to them was born Śrīraṅgarāja I.; his wife Tirumaladēvī bore him three sons named Rāmarāja, Tirumala and Veṅkaṭādri. Rāmarāja being already dead, Śrīraṅgadēvarāja II., the son of Tirumala by Veṅgaḷāmbā, ascended the throne. The following genealogical table clearly summarises the relationship between the various members enumerated above:—



Śrīraṅgaiāya bears the *birudas*, *Hosabirudaragaṇḍa*, *Rāyarāhuttamiṇḍa*, *Birudamanyara- gaṇḍa*, *Gaṇḍuragūḷi*, *Lord of Āravīḷipura*, *Maṇḍalikadharaṇīvarāha*, *Bhāshegetappuvarāyar- agaṇḍa*, and he who put to shame *Avahaḷurāya*. He boasts of being praised by the kings of the *Kāmbōja*, *Bhōja*, *Kāliṅga*, and *Karahāṭa* countries.

The *viññapti* of the grant, Śevvappa Nāyaka, is, as we have already said, the first king of the Nāyaka dynasty of Tanjore. Mr. Kuppnsvāmi Śāstrī has shown in his excellent little book on the history of the Nāyakas of Tanjore that Śevvappa was the husband of the sister of the queen of Aehyutadēvarāya of the Tuluva dynasty of Vijayanagara,¹ and that the latter granted the Tanjore country as *strīdhana* to his sister-in-law.² The names of the parents of Śevvappa Nāyaka are *Timma Nāyaka* and *Vayyamāmbā*.³ A stone inscription of this king, found in the mosque called the Samsaruppalli in Tanjore, is dated in Ś. 1471, and records that a piece of land was granted by the king for the maintenance of fakirs.⁴ Another, dated 1494, is found in the Aruṇāchalīśvara temple at Tiruvaṇṇāmalai.⁵ It states that two brothers, Śivanēṣaṇ and Lōkanāthaṇ, built the *gōpura* of that temple in the reign of Śevvappa Nāyaka. The big tank in the same temple and another outside the Tanjore fort, which feeds the Śivagaṇḍa tank inside it and which bears the name Śevvappanēri, were dug by Śevvappa Nāyaka.⁶

Śevvappa's son Achyutappa was made *yutarāja* some time before the death of his father and most probably also before Ś. 1499.⁷ An inscription of this prince found in the Brīhadīśvara temple at Tanjore and dated Ś. 1499 records certain grants made to the local artisans.⁸ His prime minister was the famous Gōvinda Dikshita, a very learned Kannaḍa Brāhmaṇ.⁹ Achyutappa was a patron of learning. He granted *agrahāras* to many learned Brāhmaṇs. He was also a pious and charitable king. To the god Raṅganātha of Śrīraṅgam he, on more occasions than one, presented valuable jewelled ornaments. In his reign the *anicūt* across the Kāvēri was repaired,¹⁰ and flights of steps at various places along its course were put up, as for example, at Māyavaram, Kumbhakōṇam, Tiruviḍaimarudūr, etc.¹¹ The king ordered the repairs to the temples at Chidambaram, Tirupati, Kālahasti, etc., to be effected. At the instance of his minister, Gōvinda Dikshita, the *Tiruvaiyāṛru Purāṇam* was translated from

¹ *A Short History of the Nāyakas of Tanjore*, p. 3. Much of what follows about the history of the first two Nāyakas of Tanjore has been borrowed from this book.

² *Vijayavilāsa*, a Telugu work, it is stated, makes this assertion. This was composed by Chāmakūr Veṅkatarājakavi. [The latter part of the statement is not found in the work quoted.—H. K. S.]

³ आसीदशेषाद्विभूतिपालशसी युनासीरसप्रभावः ।

तिष्ठावलीनायकवत्समाज्या सुधर्मा चिनचेळभूपः ॥

Rukmini-pariṇaya, III, 34.

⁴ See p. 4 of *A Short History of the Nāyakas of Tanjore* for a transcript of this inscription.

⁵ *Loc. cit.*

⁶ सरो गभोरं पुरि गोपुर च य, समुद्रतं शीणगिरीशितुर्वधात् ।

अशक्तयोरहिशिरो विलीकितु मन्नापथी माधवेधसीरिव ॥

Sāhityaratnākara, No. 10291, Palace Library, Tanjore, III, 3.

⁷ युवानमेन युवराजतापदं नयन्नयं नन्दनमात्मनिमम् ।

म निर्व्वारावनिवासवासवली नु विल्लसमल्लगुमरः ॥ *Ibid.*, III, 14.

⁸ *A Short History*, p. 5.

⁹ मसुतो वसुधासुधाः सोऽसी सह गोविन्दमहीन्दुना सभायाम् ।

ममगादय हव गोचमेदी मज्जन्ती मुक्ता यथाभवायाम् ॥ *Ibid.*, X, 1.

¹⁰ कैकयाणि कृतानि येन रुक्माद्यास्तं रङ्गं शतभूयः सन्महीधरेन्दुतनयासितुष येनीकृतः । कृत्वा मन्मथवत्सरी त्रयमग्रे भानी मितदादशैतिथ्या येन द्विरगुणभगवन्तो येष्ठत्वसारं महत् ॥ तत्तादृचमुखीयमच्युतविभूदेनप्यभूपाकज. श्रीमन्विष्णुविरचितैर्यमहिते कल्याणदिन्यस्तटे । वामे पञ्चनदी ॥ From an inscription engraved on the Pushya-maṇḍapa, Tiruvaiyāra.

¹¹ माधूरमध्यार्जनकुम्भघोषीदक्षिणावर्तमुख्यक्षेत्रेषु ।

वडाचली पञ्चनदी च सेतो सोपानसौधान्तमिष्ट यो वा ॥ *Rukmini-pariṇaya*, I, 44.

Sanskrit into Tamil in the year Ś. 1527.¹ The Dutch, who tried to land at Negapatam in order to found a trading factory, were repulsed and driven away by Achyutappa Nāyaka.² Like his father, he also made his son, Raghunātha Nāyaka, *yuvārāja* in his own lifetime.³ The name of the queen of Achyutappa Nāyaka is Mūrttimāmbā.

The donee, Vijayindra Tirtha, is one of the most famous of the Mādhva āchāryas. Nothing is known of his parentage and his birth place. Surēndra Tirtha of the Pūrvādi or Snamatindra *maṭha*, who was the twelfth in descent from Madhvāchārya, the founder of the Dvaita school of philosophy, was the spiritual *guru* of Vijayindra.⁴ It is from him that he received the robes of *sannyāsa*, and eventually he also succeeded him on the pontifical see as the thirteenth *guru*. But Vijayindra, like Vādirāja Tirtha of the Sandē *maṭha*, received all his education in philosophy from the great Vyāsārāya Tirtha⁵ of the Vyāsārāya *maṭha*. Vijayindra was succeeded by Sudhendra and he, in his turn, by Rāghavēndra Tirtha, who was the fifteenth in the list of succession. Next to Śrīmad Ānanda Tirtha (another name of Madhvāchārya) and Jaya Tirtha, the most important names in the history of the Mādhva hierarchy are Vyāsārāya Tirtha, Vijayindra Tirtha, Vādirāja Tirtha and Rāghavēndra Tirtha. Therefore, a short summary of the lives of these four āchāryas will not be out of place in this paper.

Brahmanya Tirtha of the Vyāsārāya *maṭha* was once doing his *pūjā* when a lady came and prostrated herself before him. In the usual way he blessed her to be a *sumangalī* for a long time and become the mother of noble sons. But the woman told him that her husband was breathing his last, and that his blessing was going to be of no avail to her. However, Brahmanya Tirtha assured her that her husband would live long and that she would really have noble sons, and he asked her to promise him her first-born son, which she gladly did. After some time a son was born to her, and she promptly made the child over to Brahmanya Tirtha. That Svāmin brought the child up on the milk that was used for *abhishēka* in his *pūjā*. When the child grew to about the seventh year of age, the *upanayana* ceremony was performed and a little time after he was made a *sannyāsin*. This pupil of Brahmanya Tirtha was Vyāsa (i.e. Vyāsārāya) Tirtha.⁶ His higher education was undertaken by Śrīpādarāya Tirtha of the Mūlāgāla *maṭha*.⁷ He became a great scholar and favourite with royal personages. It is said

¹ Verse 18, of the Tamil *Tiruvaiyārū-Purānam*.—

Maṭi-puṇal tūḷ Śōṇāḍu Taṇjaiyir=kāttidum aratar madiy-amaichcha-
n=glī-maṭai-tēr Gōvinda-Diṭchidarāyan tiru=rākk=udaimaiyālē

kaliyugattū=chchagaṇ=āṇdu mūv=aiṇṇūṇṇ=irubadiṇ=mēr-kāṇum=ēḷāy-

poli-rarudatt=Aiyvārū=ppurāṇa-caḍamoḷi Tamilāṇ=pugalalūṇṇ. Nos. 366 and 367 (Tamil MSS.),
Tanjore Palace Library.

[It is also possible to interpret *mūv-aiṇṇūṇṇ-irubadiṇ* as equal to 'thrice five-hundred and twenty,' i.e. 1560.
—K. V. S.]

² ते नागपट्टगतेन मया निरस्ताः पूर्वं समेध पुरमस्य समुद्रखेयम् । नेपालभूविभुमती निरकासयन्किं भङ्क्ष्यामि तत्पुनरहं
युधि पारसीकान् ॥ *Sāhityaratnākara*, VI, 68.

³ सर्वं धैर्यविभूतमेकविभवे सर्वसहाया भरं

प्रौढेऽस्त्रिभुजायनाम्नि निदधत्पुत्रेऽच्युतकापतिः ।

श्रीरङ्गस्थलसंगतो बुधकुलं शीतांशुर्भूनिव

प्राप्तः सैष पुपीष शेषशयने भक्तः परे चामनि ॥ *Ibidem*, XII, 94.

⁴ The following is the traditional list of the *scāmins* of this *maṭha* as far as Rāghavēndra Tirtha :—

(a) Madhvāchārya. (b) Padmanābha Tirtha. (c) Mādhava T. (d) Jaya Tirtha. (e) Vidyādhirāja T.
(f) Kavindra T. (g) Vāgīśa T. (h) Rāmachandra T. (i) Nārāyaṇa T. (j) Vibudhēndra T.
(k) Jitāmītra T. (l) Raghunādana T. (m) Surēndra T. (n) Vijayindra T. (o) Sudhendra T.
(p) Rāghavēndra T.

⁵ वडुारं व्यासराजिन्दुमुखाकुत्वा विशिषतः । सध्वशास्त्रार्थसारं तु व्याचचारं निजाम्प्रति ॥ *Vijayindra-stōtram*.

⁶ See *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Shimoga tālūka, No. 85, and *Ep. An. Rep.* for 1905, p. 59.

⁷ यच्छिष्यो व्यासराजः प्रतिभटजनतासर्वगर्वापहर्ता कर्तो गन्धर्वस्य प्रतिभटविजयाश्रीशशास्त्रीतमस्य । प्रख्याता यथाश्रिया
भवति च विजयीन्द्राख्ययोगीन्द्रचन्द्रश्रीमच्छ्रीबादिराजप्रमुखयतिवराः सोऽवतान्मां यतीन्द्रः ॥ *Śrīpādarāyaśṭakam*.

that when once the conjunction of the planets foreboded evil to the ruling king of Vijayanagara, he vacated the throne for one *muhūrta* in favour of Vyāsārāya Tirtha, fully believing that his spirituality could prevent the evil from taking place; hence it is that the distinct title *rāya* of the Vijayanagara dynasty was assumed by this Mādhva teacher. No mention is however made in inscriptions of the occupation of the throne of the Vijayanagara empire by any *sannyāsin*, but there exists the tradition among the Mādhvas about the Svāmin's occupying the throne, and a custom in the *maṭha* perpetuates the event; every night, after all the services in the *maṭha* are over, the Svāmin sits on his seat, with a costly shawl tied round his head, and the officers of the *maṭha* present themselves one after another before the Svāmin, bow before him and retire. This ceremony is called *divāṭi-salām*, and it is supposed to be indicative of royalty. Vyāsārāya Tirtha was the contemporary of Kṛṣṇadēvarāya, by whom he seems to have been held in great estimation. A number of grants made by this sovereign to Vyāsārāya Tirtha seem to corroborate our surmise.¹ Again, when Vallabhāchārya, the founder of the *puṣṭi* or *bhakti mārga*, desired to preach his tenets before the king in the presence of his paṇḍits, the king chose Vyāsārāya Tirtha as the president for the occasion.² Vyāsārāya was the author of several works of which the most important are the *Chandrikā*, the *Nyāyāmrta*, the *Bhēdōjjivana*, etc. The second of these works elicited a powerful criticism from Madhusūdana Sarasvatī, who then wrote his well-known *Advaita-siddhi*. Vyāsārāya Tirtha is sometimes called Chandrikāchārya after his famous book.

Of Vijayindra Tirtha we have already said something. In his *pūrvāśrama* he was known by the name of Viṭṭhalāchārya. He is said to have held the pontificate, according to the list preserved in the Rāghavēndrasvāmī *maṭha*, for a period of 55 years, 5 months and 16 days, from Ś. 1461 to 1517, and to have died on the Jyēṣṭha *vadya* 13th of the latter year, which was the cyclic year Maumatha. He appears to have spent the last part of his life at Kumbhakōṇam. He died there, and his *brindāvana* (tomb) is erected on the spot where he was interred. He was the contemporary and friend of the celebrated Appaya Dikshita.³ He

¹ Compare *Ep. An. Rep.* for 1905, p. 59; *Ibid.*, No. 74 of the collection for 1889; *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Shimoga Taluk, No. 85; Prof. Aufrecht is wrong in taking Vyāsārāya as the founder of the *maṭha* which goes under his name. Evidently the late Mr. Venkaya also agreed with him in thinking that Vyāsārāya was the founder of the *maṭha*, but he seems to have felt some difficulty in reconciling himself with the date of death as given by the Professor; see *Ep. An. Rep.* for 1905, p. 53, para. 33. There were two Vyāsa Tirthas in this *maṭha*, of whom the later was the famous Vyāsārāya Tirtha, while the earlier is the one whose death Dr. Aufrecht perhaps refers to.

² *Search for Sanskrit Manuscripts, during the year 1896*, by Prof. M. Śēṣhagiri Śāstrin, M.A., p. 24.

³ Appayya Dikshita was born in Kali 4654:—

श्रीमदप्ययदोचितकृताया आत्मार्पणस्तुतेः शिवानन्दयतिकृतायां व्याख्यायां श्रीमदप्ययदोचितजन्मकाल एवमुदीर्यते—
 वीषातस्त्रसंख्यालसितकलिसमाभाक्रममातीचवर्षे
 कन्यामासे तु कृष्णप्रथमतियुतेऽप्युत्तरप्रोष्ठपादे ।
 कन्यालगनेऽद्रिकन्यापतिरमितदयाश्रेयसिर्बेदिकेषु
 श्रीगौर्ये प्राग्यथाह स समजनि विरिञ्चीशपुयां कलिशः ॥
 लगने रवीन्दुसुतयोर्मकरे च मान्दी
 मीने शशिन्यथ हरे रविजे च राहौ ।
 चापे गुरौ क्षितिसुते मिथुने तुल्यायां
 शुके शिखिन्यलिगत शुभलगने एवम् ॥

and he lived for seventy-two years:—

कालेन शंभुः किल तावतापि कलायतः षष्टिभिः प्रणिन्ये ।

हासयति प्राप्य समाः प्रवन्त्याञ्जनं व्याधादप्ययदोचितेन्द्रः ॥

V. 6, Canto I, *Śivalilāṛṇava-kārya* by Nīlakaṇṭha-Dikshita, the grandson of the younger brother of Appayya-Dikshita.

Hence it is clear that Appayya-Dikshita lived from about A.D. 1554-1626.

is said to have been the master of the sixty-four *kalās* or branches of learning,¹ which he employed in vanquishing a great Vira-Saiva *guru* who had a large following and who had his *maṭha* at Kumbhakōṇam. The condition under which this philosophical wrangle took place was that, if the Vira-Saiva *guru* succeeded, the Mādhva āchārya should join him with all his followers; and if the Mādhva āchārya succeeded, the Vira-Saiva *guru* should make over his *maṭha* with its belongings to the Mādhva āchārya and go away to the north, never after to return to Kumbhakōṇam. After an eleven days' discussion, Vijayindra came out successful. The Vira-Saiva *guru* was obliged to leave the place and retire to the north, making over his *maṭha* and all its belongings to his vanquisher, whose spiritual descendants still enjoy its possession.² On the anniversary of this event the image of Vijayindra is taken in procession to this *maṭha* even at the present day. When Appaya Dikshita wrote condemning the Mādhva philosophy, Vijayindra Tirtha wrote several refutations of his works.³ He also wrote commentaries on almost all important Mādhva works. The most important of his works are *Chakra-Mīmāṃsā*, *Chandrikōdāhṛita-Nyāya-Vivaraṇa*, *Nyāyāmṛita-Vyākhyā*, *Appayya-kapōla-chapēṭikā*, etc.

Vādirāja Tirtha, the co-student of Vijayindra under Vyāsārāya Tirtha, belonged to the Saudē *maṭha* and was the fourteenth in descent from Madhvāchārya. His immediate predecessor was Vāgīśa Tirtha.⁴ Vādirāja was a great controversialist, writer and commentator. Like his co-disciple, Vijayindra Tirtha, he wrote a large number of works and commented on many of the treatises of his predecessors. He had travelled far and wide and at the end of his pilgrimages he incorporated his experiences of the several places which he visited, in his *Tīrtha-prabandha*. At Saudē he built a temple for Kṛishṇa and a *maṭha*⁵ with the help of the Rājā of Saudē, who became his admirer and disciple. Several superhuman acts are attributed to him and it is stated that he achieved them with the help of the god Hayagrīva, whose favourite he happened to be. He was a Tuluva Brāhmaṇa by birth.⁶

At the same period as Vijayindra and Vādirāja there lived the Śrīvaishṇava āchāryas Doḍḍayyāchārya of Chōḷaśiṅgapuram and Tātāchārya of Conjeevaram. The former wrote in refutation of Appaya Dikshita's *Advaita-Dīpikā* his famous *Chandamārutam*; he is, on this account, known by the name of Chandamārutam Doḍḍayyāchārya.⁷ The latter was the

¹ गणनातीतमाहारव्यो विजयीन्द्रयतीश्वरः ।

चतुःषष्टिकलापूर्णां रज्ज्वां मुक्तं करोतु माम् ॥ *Vijayindra-stōtram*.

² जिला वादे वीरशैवगुरुं विस्तृततन्त्रम् ।

अपहृष्टे संवासं कृतवन्तं सतां हितम् ॥ *Ibid*.

³ Most of these are said to have been written by Vijayindra Tirtha in the temple of Maṅgalāmbikā at Kumbhakōṇam.

दुर्वाचस्पत्यरचितयस्याख्यविनष्टये । चतुष्टयधिकशतयस्याग्नीनां प्रचोदकम् ॥ सायदप्यमातङ्गवर्निर्वा-
पयचमः । श्रीजयीन्द्रमुग्धो मे हृद्गुहावसथो भवेत् ॥

⁴ The following is the traditional list of this *maṭha* as far as Vādirāja Tirtha :—

Madhvāchārya. (a) Vishṇu Tirtha. (b) Vēdavyāsa T. (c) Vēdavyēdya T. (d) Varāśa T. (e) Vāmana T. (f) Vāsudēva T. (g) Vēda T. (h) Varāha T. (i) Viśvavyēdya T. (j) Viśva T. (k) Viṭṭhala T. (l) Varadarāja T. (m) Vāgīśa T. (n) Vādirāja T.

⁵ See *prabandha* 2 of *Ṛṣitta-ratna-saṅgraha*, alias *Vādirāja-vijaya*, by Raghunāthāchārya, in the *Stōtra-mahōdadhī*, published by the Rāma-tattva-prakāśa Press, Belgaum. This work states that the life of Vādirāja was attempted with poison by the Advaitins.

⁶ No. 114 of the Govt. Ep. Collection for 1901 dated S. 1536, Pramādin, mentions Vādirāja Tirtha and his disciple.

⁷ शैवब्राह्मणविदां श्रेष्ठः श्रीमानप्यदीक्षितः । चित्रकूटे जितारातिरशीमत महायज्ञाः ॥ अद्वैतदीपिकाभिष्यं ग्रन्थ-
प्यदीक्षितः । अकार भगवद्देवी शैवधर्मरतः सदा । महाचार्यः स तां श्रुत्वा तस्याः प्रतिभटं तदा । अष्टमावतनामानं
विदधे ग्रन्थसुततम् ॥ *Prapannāmṛitam*, 127th Chapter.

spiritual teacher of Aṣya Rāma-Rāya and lived with him for some time at Chandragiri, and latterly settled down at Kāñchi.¹ He wrote a work named the *Pañcha-mata-bhañjanam*; therefore, he is called Pañcha-mata-bhañjanam Tātāchārya. His son was the famous Śrinivāsārya, better known by the names Lakshmikumāra Tātāchārya² and Kōṭi-kanyā-dānam Tātāchārya. He was the *guru* of Venkaṭapatidēvarāya I.; he performed the *abhishēka* ceremony on the coronation of this king.³

Rāghavēndra Tirtha was, like his *guru* Sudhīndra and his illustrious predecessor Vijayīndra, a Kannaḍa Brāhmaṇ. He was ordained a *sannyāsin* rather late in life. Before this event he went by the name of Vēnivenkaṭa-bhaṭṭa. According to the *maṭha* list, he came to the pontificate in Ś. 1545, Rudhīrōdgāri, and continued till the Śrāvaṇa *vadya* 2nd of Ś. 1593. Virōdhikṛit, thus reigning for a period of 47 years and 5 months. Tradition asserts that he was a black, well built man and that his external appearance often belied his mental greatness. He is also accredited with supernatural powers, which are said to be felt to this day at the place of interment of his remains. But to the Mādhyas his greatness does not lie so much in his physical powers as in his mental capabilities. He was also a prolific writer and a powerful controversialist. He died at Mantrālaya on the bank of the Tuṅgabhadra.

At the end of the record it is stated that the composer of the *sāsana* was Svayambhū, the son of Sabhāpati. We come across the names Sabhāpati, Svayambhū, Kāmakoṭi, Rāma, etc., as the composers of the Vijayanagara documents of the later dynasties. From a large number of sources it has become possible now to learn something about the relationship existing between the various persons mentioned above. From the Viḷāpākkam and the Kūṇiyūr plates⁴ we learn that Rāma-kavi, their author, was the son and grand-son respectively of Kāmakoṭi and Sabhāpati. The present plates and the British Museum Plates of Sadāśivadēvarāya⁵ state that Svayambhū was the son of Sabhāpati. The Daḷavāy-agrahāram plates of Ativirarāma Pāṇḍya inform us that Rājanātha, the son of Svayambhū, was the composer of that document.⁷ This enterprising son of the *sāsana*-composer of the court of the

¹ श्रीरामदेवरायाख्यः कृष्णरायादनन्तरम् ।
शशास राज्यं धर्मेषु गुरुभक्तिपरायणः ॥
स भूपतिर्महातिजा ययौ चन्द्रगिरिं प्रति ।
गुरुं तातार्यमादाय रामरायाभिषलदा ॥ *Ibid.*

² राजासीत्सर्वदेशस्य रामरायादनन्तरम् ।
श्रीवेङ्कटपतिर्नाम महात्मा भगवत्परः ॥
लक्ष्मीकुमारतातार्यं महात्मानमश्नियत् ।
स महावेङ्कटपतिरायः श्रीमान्महायशः ॥ *Ibid.*

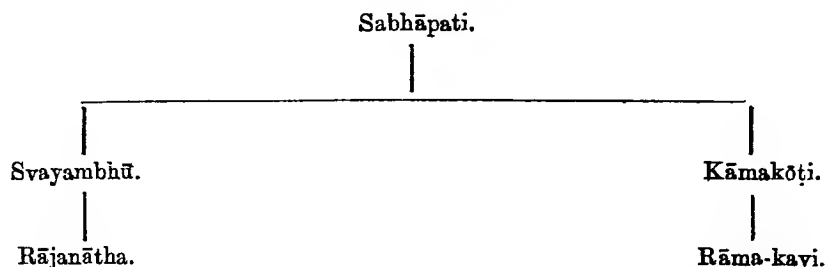
³ Compare the paper on the Daḷavāyagrahāram Plates of Venkaṭapatidēvarāya, above, pp. 161 and ff. See also preceding foot-note.

- ⁴ Compare *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 158, (Sabhāpati).
Nellore Insers., C. P., Nos. 10 and 13, (Sabhāpati).
Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 250, (Rāma-kavi).
Nellore Insers., C. P., No. 7, (Rāma-kavi).
Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 277, (Rāma-kavi).
Ep. Ind., Vol. IV, p. 22, (Sabhāpati: Svayambhū).
Nellore Insers., C. P., No. 14, (Sabhāpati: Svayambhū).
⁵ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 269 ff. and Vol. III, pp. 236 ff.
⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, pp. 1 ff.

⁷ अतिवीररामनृपतेराज्ञप्यतावशासनलीकान् ।
अवददित राजनायसुरभिळकवित्तस्य(सस्य)यंभुवच्चूनु ॥

See Travancore Archaeological Series, Vol. I, p. 142.

Vijayanagara emperors seems to have sought and obtained a place similar to that of his father at the court of the Pāṇdyas, who had already become the vassals of Vijayanagara. The relationship between these is shown in the accompanying table:—



In the comedy named *Sōmaralli-Yōgānanda-prahasana* the following account of the author, Aruṇagirinātha, is given: Nāgaṇṇa-kavi, who bore the several birudas *Kavi-prabhu*, *Ashṭa-bhāṣā-kavi*, *Kavi-nāga-kēśarin*, etc., who was of the Sāma-Vēda and who was a follower of the Śrīkaṇṭhāgama, had a son named Rājanātha-Dēśika. He was married to Abhirāma-Nāyikā, the daughter of Ḍiṇḍima-prabhu and sister of Sabhāpati of the Kāśyapa gōtra and the Sāma-Vēda, whose ancestors bore the title *Aghōrasivāchāryas*. To these was born Aruṇagirinātha.¹ He held several distinguishing titles such as *Ḍiṇḍima-kavi-sārvabhauma*,² *Chēra-Chōḷa-Pāṇḍya-prathamārādhyā-Ḍiṇḍima-kavi*,³ *Daśarūpa - Nārāyaṇa - birudamaṇḍana-Ḍiṇḍima*,⁴ *Rasika-kavitā-sāmrājya-Lakṣmīpati*,⁵ *Navanāṭaka-bharatāchārya*,⁶ *Kavimallagalla-tāḍanapaṭu*,⁷ *Pratibhāṭa-kavi-kuñjara-pāñchānana*,⁸ etc. The *Sāḷuvābhyudaya* calls the father of its author, (that is, of Rājanātha-kavi), Śōṇādrinātha.⁹ The author of the *Bhāgavatachampū*, *Achyutarāyābhyudaya*, etc., was also a Rājanātha-kavi, whose father was also Śōṇādrinātha. From these facts we are forced to draw the conclusion that the Rājanātha-kavi of *Sāḷuvābhyudaya*, *Achyutarāyābhyudaya* and *Bhāgavatachampū* was one and the same person; but then it is not possible to explain why he wrote his *Sāḷuvābhyudaya* long after the hero of that work was dead.¹⁰ Nor are we in a position to assert that the author of the

१ चक्षि खलु परेन्द्रायहारनायकसमयेः सम्भवेदसागरसांघातिकस्य षष्टभाषाकवितासाधन्याभिहितस्य ब्रह्माळरायकटक-
कविकुलगर्भपर्वतपवेः नामककविनागकेसरिणः श्रीमतः कविप्रभोः पौत्रः पुत्रः श्रीराजनायदेशिकस्य ब्रह्माळमाखण्डपिचखनख-
लितविजयडिण्डिमरवचखिखः श्रीकण्ठागमशिखसखण्डसमयेः श्रीडिण्डिमप्रभोर्दौहित्रः श्रीमदभिरामनायिकाखनघयः सम्पाति-
भट्टारकभागिनियः श्रीडिण्डिमकविसार्वभौम इति प्रथितविरुदनामा सरस्वतीप्रसादखन्धकवितासभायः श्रीमानकृष्णगिरिनाथः ।
तैन कतेन सोमवल्लीयोगानन्दबाबा प्रहसनेन सभानियोगमनुतिष्ठामि । *Sōmarallī-yōgānanda-prahasana* (called
Yōcānanda by Burnell) Palace Library, Tanjore, No. 10,658.

² *Sāṅkhyaśāstram*, Canto 3.

³ *Ibid*, Cantos 3 and 12.

⁴ *Ibid*, Canto 5.

* *Ibid*, Canto 6.

• *Ibid*, Canto 8.

⁷ *Ibid*, Canto 10.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Canto 11.

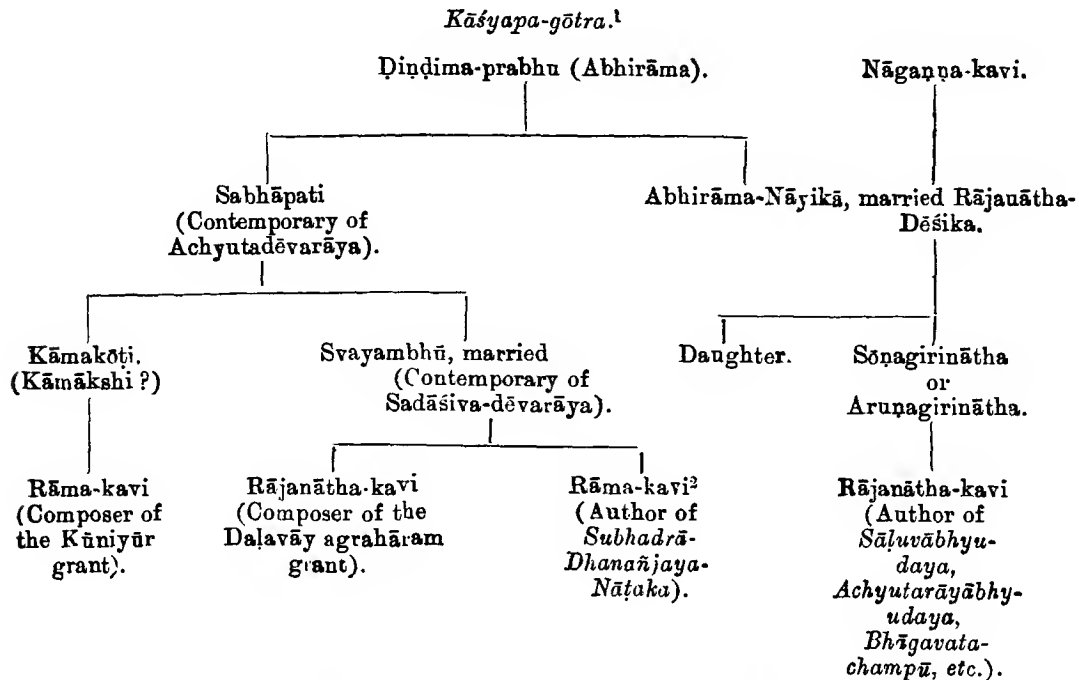
* राजनाथकविमिदमवादीत् । सोऽयं कविसदनु शोणगिरीन्द्रसुराज्ञागिरं नरपतेरदत्तसुखिला ।

अष्टपुत्रवन्मज्झिमसंनितवन् वन्तु सगरभत वास्विभवानुकूलम् ॥ *Vide MSS. Nos. 9987 and 12369, Tanjore*
 Palace Library (*Bhāgavata-champū-kārya*).

¹⁰ Probably Śāluva Nṛsiṃha first entertained the maternal ancestor of Rājanātha-kavi as his court *śāsana*-writer, in gratitude for which act he might have written this poem in praise of Śāluva Nṛsiṃha. The following verse (the last one in the *Śālutarāhyudaya-kārya*) makes it clear that the author did not write it during the reign of the hero :—

आकण्यं वाचमतिसादरमञ्जिताया-
मभ्यर्चणां विरचयमुवितामनुभौ ।
अव्याजबन्धुरवति अ मङ्गोमञ्जिषा-
माश्रयं हेतुचरितो नरसिंहराजः ।

Sāluvābhayudaya is different from the author of the *Achyutarāyābhyudaya*. Now, comparing the genealogy of Rājanātha-kavi with that of Dīṇḍima-prabhu, the father of Sabhāpati, given above, we get the subjoined table :—



The following names of places occur in this document :—Penugonḍa, Tiruvārūr, Ōhayūr, Kīlkūrchehi, Parittiyūr, Vallagrāma, Kōvilpattu, Tiruvattachchēri, Vadapēr, Arumoli(ḷi)maṅgala, the rivers Kāvērī and Puttāru and the tank named Kappalu-ḍayan-taṭaka. Of these Penugonḍa is in the Penugonḍa tālūka of the Anantapur district. Tiruvārūr is the junction station on the Tanjore-Negapatam and the Mayavaram-Muttuppēṭṭai lines of the South Indian Railway. Parittiyūr, Tiruvattachchēri (Tiruvattachchēri of the inscription), Vadavēr (Vadapēr), and Arivilimaṅgalam (Arumolimaṅgalam) are in the Nannilam tālūka of the Tanjore district. The two rivers, Kāvērī and Puttāru, flow through the same district. Ōhayūr or Ōgai is near Koḍavāśal, and Vallagrāma is Vallam close to Arivilimaṅgalam.

¹ अस्मिन् किल काश्यपगोत्रस्य तत्रभवती गुरुनामकवेः कृतिः सुभद्राधनञ्जयं नाम नाटकम् । नूनं तद्वर्षी परिषदादेशः । ...
सूत्रधारः—श्रूयतां तावत् । अस्मिन् खलु गुच्छीरमच्छले मूलाच्छं नाम मङ्गलयद्धारः । तत्र केचन वसन्ति काश्यपाः
स्त्रीत्रिया दृतत्रिवाचनप्रताः । यैरधीरशिवदेशिकादिभिः प्रत्यपादि परतत्त्वमैश्वरम् ॥
सार्वभौमकविप्रख्या वञ्चवाचो बहुश्रुताः ।
गुच्छीतरतया सर्वे गुरुन्संभावयन्ति यान् ॥
तेषामन्वयभूषणस्य तनुभूरिकः स्वयंभूगुरो-
र्दीर्घिवः कवितानिष्ठयशसः श्रीराजनाथस्य च ।
एनामम्यकरीकृतिं श्रितगुचयामः स रामः कविः
काव्यं कृष्णपरं व्यघाच्छिवपरं चम्पूप्रबन्धं च यः ॥

Subhadrā-Dhanāñjaya-nāṭaka, No. 10,700, Palace Library, Tanjore.

[Mūlāṇḍam of Tuṇḍira-maṇḍala is the modern village Mūlāṇḍram in the North Arcot district. An inscription at the place mentions a poet Dīṇḍimakavi; see *Madras Ep. Rep.* for 1912, p. 90, paragraph 72.—H. K. S.]

² See foot-note ¹ above.

TEXT.¹

First Plute.

- 1 श्रीगणाधिपतये नमः । ²नमस्तुंगशिरश्चुंबिचंद्रचामर-
 2 चारवे । त्रैलोक्यनगरारंभमूलस्तंभाय शंभवे ।[1१*] ²हरेर्लीलाव-
 3 राह[स्य] दंष्ट्रादंडस्य पातु वः । हेमाद्रिकलशा यत्र धात्री ³रुक्मचन्द्रि-
 4 यं दधौ ।[1२*] ²कल्याणायास्तु तद्धाम ⁴प्रताहतिभिरापहं ।
 य[त्न]जो-⁵
 5 प्यगजोत्भूत⁶ पंचास्यनापि⁷ लालितं ।[1३*] ²जयति क्षीरजलधेर्जातं
 6 सव्येक्षणं हरेः । आलंबनं ⁵चकीरणाभमरायुष्करं महः [॥४*] ⁹पीत्रस्त-
 7 स्य पुरुरवा बुधसुतस्तस्यायुरस्यात्मजसंजज्ञे नहुषो ययातिरभ-
 8 वत्तस्मात्¹⁰ पूरुस्ततः । तदंशे भरतो बभूव ¹¹नृपतिस्तत्संततो शंतनुस्त-
 9 त्तुर्यो विजयोभिमन्युरदभूत्तस्मात्परीक्षिततः [॥५*] ¹²नंदस्तस्याष्टमासौ¹³ स-
 10 मजनि नवमस्तसा¹⁴ र[1*]ज्ञश्चक्रिक्कच्छ[1*]पस्तत्प्रमम¹⁵श्रीपतिरुचिरभवद्राजपू-
 11 र्वा नरेन्द्रः । तस्यासीत्विज्जलेद्रो दशन इह नृपा¹⁶ वीरहेमाक्रियाय-
 12 स्तार्तीयिको मुरारौ कृतनतिरुदभूत्तस्य मायापुरीशः ।[॥६*] ⁹तत्तुर्योजि-
 13 नि तातपिन्नमम¹⁷हीपालो निजालोकनचस्तामिन्नगणस्ततो-
 14 नि हरन् दुर्गाणि¹⁸ सप्ताहितात् [1*] अन्हैकेन¹⁹ स सोमिदेवनृपतिस्त-
 15 स्यैव जज्ञ²⁰ सुतो वीरो राघवदेवराडिति [त*]तः श्रीपिन्नमो भूपतिः
 [॥७*] ²¹आ-
 16 रवीटिनगरोविभोरभूदस्य बुकधरणीपतिस्तुतः । येन साकुव-
 17 ²²[नृ]सिंहराज्यमप्येधमानमहसा स्थिरीकृतं ।[॥८*] ²³स्वःकामिनीः
 18 स्वतनुकांतिभिराक्षिपंतो बुकावनीपतिलको बुधक[ल्प]शास्त्री ।

¹ From impressions and the original.² Read च३°.³ Read यद्गजो°.⁷ Read पंचास्यनापि.⁸ Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.¹¹ Read नृपति°.¹³ Read °नीसी.¹⁵ Read °प्रममः.¹⁷ The second म in °पिन्नमम° has been engraved below the line.¹⁸ Read दुर्गाणि.²⁰ Read जज्ञ.²¹ Read °नृसिंह°.² Metre: Anushtubh.⁴ Read प्रत्युह°.⁵ Read °इतं.⁹ Read चकीरणा°.¹⁰ Read °तस्मात्.¹² Metre: Śragdharā.¹⁴ Read °सस्य.¹⁶ Read °सीहिज्जलेन्द्रो दशन इह नृपो.¹⁹ Read अन्हैकेन.²¹ Metre: Rathōḍbatā.²² Metre: Vasantatilaka.

ii.

[illegible]

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- 19 कल्याणिनीं कमलनाभ इवाश्विकन्यां बल्लविवासुदवहत्व¹हुमा[न्य]-
 20 शीलां ।[1८*] ²सुतेव कलशांबुधे[स्सु]रभिक्काशुगं माधवाकुमारमिव [शं]-
 21 करात्कुलमहीधृतः³ कन्यका । जयंतममरप्रभोरपि शचीव बुद्धाधि-
 22 पात् [श्रु]तं⁴ जगति बल्लमालभत रामराजं सुतं ।[1१०*] ⁵श्रीरामराज-
 च्छि[ति]-
 23 पस्य तस⁶ चिंतामणेरर्थिकदंबकानां । लक्ष्मीरिवांभोरुह-
 24 लोचनस्य लक्कांबिकामुथ महिष्यलासीत् ।[1११*] ⁷तस्याधिकेस्सं-⁸
 25 भवत्तनयस्तपोभिः श्रीरंगराजनृपतिशशिवंशदीपः । आ-
 26 सन् समुज्जसति धामनि⁹ यस्य चित्रं नेत्राणि वैरिसुदृशं च नि-
 27 रंजनानि ।[1१२*] ¹⁰सतो तिरुमलांबिकां चरितलीलयारुंधतीप्रधाम-
 28 पि तितित्तया वसुमतोयशो रुंधतो [1*] हिमांशुरिव रोहिणो¹¹
 29 हृदयहारिणीं सत्गुणे¹²रमोदत सधर्मिणीमयमवाप्य

Second Plate; First Side.

- 30 धीराश्रयोः ।[1१३*] ¹³रचितनयविचारं रामराजं च धीरं वरति-
 31 रुमलरायं वैक्कटाद्विचितींद्रं [1*] अजनयत स एताना-
 32 नुपूर्व्यां कुमारानिह तिरुमलदेव्यामेव राजा महीजाः ।[1१४*] ¹⁴सक-
 33 लभुवनकंटकानरातीन् समिति निहत्य स रामराजवीरः ।
 34 भरतमनुभगीरथादिराजप्रथितयशाः प्रशशास [च]क्रमु-
 35 र्याः ।[1१५*] ¹⁵चिषू श्रीरंगच्छापारिवृढकुमारेष्वधिरणं विजित्यारिस्त्रापां-
 36 स्तिरुमल[म]होरायनृपतिः¹⁶ । महीजास्त्रा[मा]ज्ये सुमतिरभिषिक्तो निरुप-
 37 ने शशासोर्वी¹⁷ सर्वामपि तिसृषु¹⁸ मूर्ति[ष्वि]व हरिः ।[1१६*] ¹⁹यश-
 स्त्रिनामयस-
 38 रस्य यस्य पट्टाभिषेके सति पाथिवेदोः²⁰ । दानां[बुधू]रैरभिषिच्य[मा]-

¹ Read °वह्व°.

² Read °सुतः°.

³ Metre: Indravajrā.

⁴ Metre: Vasantatilaka.

⁵ °नि is engraved below the line.

⁶ The *anusvāra* of °णी has been written at the beginning of l. 29.

⁷ Read सहुणे°.

⁸ Metre: Pushpitāgrā.

⁹ Read °महारायनृपतिः°.

¹⁰ Metre: Upajāti.

¹¹ Metre: Prithvī.

¹² Read प. च्चुत .

¹³ Read तस्य.

¹⁴ °केस्समम°.

¹⁵ Metre: Mālinī.

¹⁶ Metre: Śikharinī. Read विषु.

¹⁷ Read तिसृषु.

¹⁸ Read पाथिवेदोः.

- 39 ना देवीपदं भूमिरियं जगाहे ।[१७*] ^१यस्मिन् शासत्येकवीरे धरित्रीमे-
 40 णाचीणामे[व] काश्यं^२ विलम्ने । कौटिल्यं तत्कुंतले कर्कशत्वं तद्वचो^३ चा-
 41 पलतकट[१]चे^४ ।[१८*] ^५अमंतरं तत्तनयः प्रतीतश्चास्ति हस्तापजि-
 तद्विशा-
 42 खी^६ । [ओ]वेगळांवाचिरपुण्यराशिः श्रीरंगरायः श्रितभागधेयः ।[१९*]
 43 ^७वाराशिगांभीर्यविशेषधुय्य^७श्रीराशिदुर्गेकविभाऊवर्यः ।[*] पर[१*][ष्ट]-
 44 दिशायमनःप्रकाशभयंकरश्शांगंधरांतरंगः^८ ।[२०*] ^९हतरिपुरनिमेषानी-
 45 कहो याचकानां होसबिरुदरगंडो रायराहुत्तमिंडः ।[२०*] ^{१०}उभयधलपि-^{११}
 46 तामहो नतानामभयपदार्पणतत्परो रिपूणां । अयमवहकुरायमा-
 47 नमर्दीत्यखिल[ज]नैरभिधोरमानधाया^{१२} ।[२१*] ^{१३}तांडवितोदयो विरुदमन्य-
 48 रगंडतयो[इंडबलौ(लो)]क्लेंद्रजयपंडितवीरयुतः । चंडिमशालिवा-
 49 [इ]बल[द]डितवैरिगणो गंडरगूकिमन्यपुकिमान्यमहाविरुदः ।[२२*] ^{१४}सार-
 50 वीररमया समुल्लसन्नारवीटिपुरहारनायकः । कुंडलीश्वरमहाभज^{१५} अ-
 51 यन्मंडलीकधरणीवराहतां ।[२३*] ^{१६}ओ[ष]धिपत्युपमायितगंडस्तोषणरू-
 52 पजितासमकांडः । भ[१*]षमेतप्युवरायरगंडः पोषणनिर्भरभूनवस्त्रं-
 53 डः ।[२४*] ^{१७}राजाधिराजस्तेजस्वी श्रीराजपर[मे]श्वरः । इत्यादिविरु-
 दैवंदि-^{१८}
 54 तत्या नितामभिष्टुतः^{१९} ।[२५*] ^{१७}कांभोजभोजकालिंगकरहाटादिपार्थिवैः ।
 55 प्रतीहारपदं प्राप्तैः प्रस्तुतस्तुतिघोषणः ।[२६*] ^{२०}सोयं श्रीरंगरायक्षिति-
 56 पतितिलको रत्नसिंहासनस्तः^{२१} कीर्त्या नीत्या निरस्यन् चृगनक-^{२२}
 57 नहुषानप्यवन्यामथान्यान् । आ सेतोरा सुमेरोरवनिसुरनुत[*] स्वैर-
 58 मा चोदयाद्रेरा पाश्चात्याचलांतादखिलहृदयमावर्ज्यं राज्यं प्रशा-
 59 स्ति ।[२७*] ^{१७}रत्नग्रहपयोर्धीदुगणिते शकवत्सरे । धातृसंव-

^१ Metre: Śālinī.

^२ °जि is engraved above the line.

^३ Metre: Upajāti.

^४ Read °धुय्य°.

^५ Metre: Mālinī. The second half of this verse is found in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, pp 128-132, thus :—
 महितचरितधन्यो मन्निवान्शामुलःदिप्रकटितविरुदयोः पाटितारातिलौकः.

^{१०} Metre: Pushpitāgrā.

^{१२} Read °धीयमानधामा.

^{१४} Metre: Rathōldhatā.

^{१६} Metre: Dōlḥaka.

^{१८} Read °विरुदैर्वन्दि°.

^{२०} Metre: Sragdharā.

^{२२} Read रुय°.

^२ Read काश्यं.

^४ Read °चापलं तटकटाचे.

^६ Read °धुशाखी.

^८ Read °शशाङ्कधरान्तरङ्गः.

^{११} Read °दल°.

^{१३} Metre: Śālasikhā.

^{१५} Read °भुजः.

^{१७} Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

^{१९} Read नित्यमभि°.

^{२१} Read °स्यः.

Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 60 त्वरे ख्याते मासि चाषाढनामनि ।[१२८*] ¹सोमवारेप्यनूराधातारकासं-
 61 युते दिने । शुक्लपक्षे च पुण्यायां प्रथमद्वादशीतिथौ ।[१२९*]
¹पेरु[का]ड'पुरा[धी]-
 62 शरामचंद्रस्य संनि[धी] । पदवाक्यप्रमाणज्ञशेषुषोजितवादिने ।[१३०*] ¹म-
 63 [द्वा]चार्यमतीद्यान³संचरत्तरवर्हिणे । श्रीरामचंद्रदेवस्य दिव्यश्रीपाद-
 64 सेविने ।[१३१*] ¹सर्वशास्त्रप्रसूना[र्ध]सौरभ्यसरसाकिने । मायावादि-
 मतच्छेद-
 65 कोलाहलभरोक्तये⁴ ।[१३२*] ¹सुरेंद्रतीर्थ[श्री]पादहस्तपद्मसुजम्बने⁵ । विजयी-
 66 द्रसुतीर्थाय विष्णुपर्यायमूर्तये ।[१३३*] ¹चोळमंडलराज्यस्थं काविर्या दक्षिणे
 67 स्थितं । चावटी तिरुवारुरारो(वो)ड्यूरपत्तके स्थितं ।[१३४*] ¹कोळ्कु[चै]
 च कुलोत्तुंग-
 68 श्रीचोळवळुनाडुके । परित्तियूरग्रामकस्य सीमांताव्यान्धि⁶ स्थि-
 69 तं ।[१३५*] ¹एतत्ग्रामसु⁷ सीमांतादपि दक्षिणतरिस्थितं । वल्लग्राम-
 स्य सीमातादा-
 70 यव्यं⁸ दिशमाश्रितं ।[१३६*] ¹कोवि[ल्यत्तु]ग्रामकात्च⁹ तिरुवट्ट[चे]रिना-
 मतः । आ-
 71 मवर्धस्य सीमांतादपि पश्चिमदिक्श्रितं ।[१३७*] ¹कोवि[ल्य]त्तुसुसीमा-¹⁰
 72 त्तात्पुत्तारारिख्यनदीवरात् । उत्तरं वडपेरारिख्यग्रामादेशान्यमाश्रितं ।[१३८*]
¹पु-
 73 त्तार्ककप्पुडयान्तटाकाभ्यां समन्वितं । ख्यातारुमोलिमंगलगा-
 74 मस्य प्रतिनामकं ।[१३९*] ¹अश्रुतप्पसमुद्राख्यं षष्ठिवृत्ति¹¹भिरन्वितं ।
 कुमारा-
 75 श्रुतभूपेन दत्तपूर्वं विशेषतः ।[१४०*] ¹आचंद्राक्रमिमं¹² ग्राममग्रहारं
 विधित्स-
 76 तः । वीरश्रीचेव्वभूपस्य विन्नसिमनुषलयन्¹³ ।[१४१*] ¹सर्वमान्यं चतु-
 स्सीमासंयुतं

¹ Metre: Anushtubh.² Read मध्वाचार्यमतीद्यान°.³ Read °पद्म°.⁴ Read एतद्ग्रामस्य.⁵ Read °काङ्.⁶ Read षष्ठिवृत्ति°.⁷ Read °पावयन्.⁸ Read पेरुकीळ°.⁹ Read कोलाहल°.¹⁰ Read °दिशि.¹¹ Read सीमान्ताव्यान्ध्या.¹² Read °सीमान्ता°.¹³ Read आचन्द्राक्रमिमि.

- 77 च समंततः । ¹निष्ठादिभिश्चाष्टभोगस्त्रीकारैश्च समन्वितं ।[18२*] ²दाना-
धमन-
- 78 विक्रीतियोग्यं विनिमयोचितं । ओरंगरायदेवेन्द्र³ ओधनेशो म-
- 79 ह्यायशाः ।[18३*] ²सहिरण्यपयोधारापूर्वकं दत्तवान्मुदा । प्रतिग्रह्य⁴
च तं ग्रा-
- 80 मं विजयीन्द्रो द्विजेन्द्रसात् ।[18४*] ²व्यधात्स्वस्य च पुण्याय चैवभू-
पाय-
- 81 तेंद्रयोः । ⁵वृत्तिमंतोत्र लिख्यंते विप्रा वेदांतपारगाः ।[18५*] ²अप्य-
लभट्टस्य
- 82 सुतशांडिल्यान्यसंभवः । सोमभट्टो बहुचक्ष ⁶वर्तित्रयमिहाश्रुते ।[18६*]
²चै-
- 83 निभट्टस्य तनयो विश्वामित्रान्वयोत्भवः⁶ । सुधीः केशवभट्टोपि बहुचोत्र चित्र⁷
- 84 तिकः ।[18७*] ²लक्षणभट्टस्य सुतो भारद्वाजान्वयोत्भवः⁶ । याजुषो
वैकाटिभट्टो ⁵वृत्ति-
- 85 त्र[य]मिहाश्रुते ।[18८*] ²बोधायनोगस्त्यगोत्रो याजुषो वारणासिजः ।
शंकरनारायणेन्द्रो
- 86 ⁵ह[र्ति]त्रयमिहाश्रुते ।[18९*] ²पुत्रो नारणभट्टस्य कौशिकान्वयसंभवः ।
याजुषो रंगना-
- 87 थोत्र याति ⁵वृत्तित्रयं चिरात् ।[1९०*] ²निर्द्धृपकाश्यपगोत्रोऽप्यपाकु(कु)ट्टिसु-
धीसुतः-
- 88 रामाभट्टो बहुचक्ष ⁵वृत्तित्रयमिहाश्रुते ।[1९१*] ²होत्रिभट्टस्य तनयो
वसिष्ठान्वय-
- 89 संभवः । श्रीमत्तिरुमलभट्टो बहुचोत्र चित्रवर्तिकः⁷ ।[1९२*] ²नरसण-
दासस्य सु-
- 90 तो भारद्वाजान्वयोत्भवः⁶ । दानप्ययो बहुचक्ष⁹ याति ⁵हर्ति[चतु]-

¹ Read निष्ठादि°.² Read वेन्द्रः.³ Read वृत्ति°.⁴ Read वृत्ति°.⁵ Read वृत्ति°.⁶ Read वृत्ति°.² Metre: Anushtubh.⁴ Read °ष्टक्ष.⁶ Read °द्ववः.⁷ Read निधुव°.⁹ Read निधुव°.

Third Plate; First Side.

- 91 [ष्ट]यं । [१५३*] ^१हस्तकं तिरुमलयोप्यश्रुते ^२वृत्तिपंचकं । एतंभट्ट-
 92 स्य सुतो भारद्वाजियाजुषः । [१५४*] ^१भागवतं वेकटयो याति ^२वृत्ति-
 [चतु]-
 93 ष्टयं । कौशिकान्वयजस्मूर्यनारायणमखीसुतः । [१५५*] ^१याजुषः कृष्णभ-^४
 94 द्योपि हरितान्वयसंभवः । याजुषः [पे]रुमाळुपुतो^५ चक्रश[स्त्रो] च
 वि[श्रु]तः । [१५६*]
 95 ^१याजुषोप्यात्रे[य]गोत्रो नै[ना]रद्विजवरात्मजः । श्रीरा[म]या[र्य]ि[रा]-^६
 96 रैनारार्यसुधीरपि । [१५७*] ^१बह्वचः [कामकाय]न[विश्वामित्र[कुलोद्भवः] ।
 97 [पित्रनरसयपुत्रो] नरसंभद्योपि याजुषः । [१५८*] ^१कौ[डि]न्यगोत्रो नर-
 संभट्ट-
 98 जः पाणिकेश्वरः । कोनूर[श्रीसूर्य]नारायणभट्टसुधीवरः । [१५९*]
^१याजुषोपा-
 99 ^२ध्यायसुतो भारद्वाजान्वयोत्भवः^८ । सुधीः कोनेरिभट्टोपि रामादी-
 100 क्षितशेखरः । [१६०*] ^१नारायणभट्टसुतो [याजु]षो हरितान्वयः ।
 [नरहरि]-
 101 [स्ति]रुवारुर् सूर्यनारायणो[पि च] । [१६१*] ^१याजुषोप्यात्रे[य]गोत्रो
 स[र]-
 102 स्वत्यस्ययात्मजः । रामोपि त्यागसमुद्रं वेकटाद्रिः ^९च तेष्यमि^{१०} [॥ ६२*]
^१[या]-
 103 मेस्मिन् भूसुरासर्वे प्रत्येकं [द्वय]वृत्तिकाः^{११} । [१६३*] ^{१२}तदिदं नयधुर्य-
 104 स्य प्रथितश्रीरंगरायवर्यस्य । शासनमतिवलशा[स]नेतरकरदा-^{१३}
 105 नस्य गुणनिदानस्य । [१६४*] ^{१२}श्रीरंगराय[नृ]पतेशशासन[त]स्ताम्नशास-^{१४}
 106 नश्लोकान् । कविशासनस्वयंभूसुरसमभाषीत्सभापते[स्सू]नुः । [१६५*] ^१श्री-
 107 रंगरायभूपालशासनादीरणा[त्मजः] । [१*] [श्री]मत्तगणपयाचार्यो^{१५} व्य-

^१ Metre : Anushubh.^२ Read भारद्वाजौ च.^३ Read °पुत्रश्°.^४ Read °ध्याय°.^५ Read °टाद्रिश्.^६ Read °वृत्तिकाः.^७ Read °शासनतश्°.^८ Read श्रीमद°.^९ Read वृत्ति°.^{१०} Read कृष्ण°.^{११} The aksharas between ि and रा are illegible.^{१२} Read °द्ववः.^{१३} Read तेष्यमौ.^{१४} Metre : Giti.^{१५} Read °स्ताम्न°.

- 108 लिखत्तामशासनं¹ ।[१६६*] 'दान[वल]नयोर्मन्त्र्ये² [दाना]च्छेयोनुपालनं ।
 109 दानात्स्वर्गमवाप्नोति पालनादच्युतं पदं ।[१६७*] 'स्वदत्तात्विगुणं³ पु-
 110 ष्यं परदत्तानुपालनं । परदत्ताप[हा]रेण स्वदत्तं नि[ष्फलं] भवेत् ।[१६८*]
 'स्वदत्तां
 111 [प]रदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुंधरां । 'षष्टिर्वषसहस्राणि विष्ठायां जायते
 112 [क्रि]मिः⁴ ।[१६९*] एकैव भगिनी लोके सर्वेषा[मे]व भूभुजां । न
 भोज्या न करपा-
 113 ह्या विप्रदत्तां⁵ वसुंधरा ।[१७०*] 'सामान्योयं धर्मसेतुं⁶ वृषाणां [काले
 का]ले पाल-
 114 नीयो [भवद्भिः] । सर्वानितान् भाविनः पार्थिवेद्रान् भूयो भूयो [याच]ति
 रामचंद्रः⁷ ।[१७१*]
 115 श्रीविरूपाक्ष¹⁰

Abstract of contents.

(Verse 1.) Invocation to Śiva.

(V. 2.) Do. Varāha incarnation of Viṣṇu.

(V. 3.) Do. Gaṇapati.

(V. 4.) Chandra (the Moon) was born in the ocean of milk.

(V. 5.) His grand-son and Budha's son was Purūravas; his son was Ayu; to him was born Nahusha; from him sprang Yayāti; from him Pūru. In his line came Bharata; in his family, Śantanu; fourth from him was Vijaya; from him came Abhimanyu; from him, Parikshit.

(V. 6.) The eighth from him was Nanda. Ninth from him was Chalukka. His seventh descendant was Rājanarēndra, a worshipper of Viṣṇu; the tenth from him was Bijjalēndra; third from him was Vira-Hemmalirāya, the lord of Māyāpurī, a Vaishṇava in faith.

(V. 7.) Fourth from him was born Tāta-Pinnama, who by his mere sight made his foes tremble. To him was born Sōmidēva, who took seven forts during the course of a single day. The brave Rāghavadēva was his son; from him came king Pinnama.

(Vv. 8-12.) To this Lord of Āraṇḍu was born Bukka. He firmly established the kingdom of the Śāluva Nṛsiṃha. His queen was Ballāmbikā. To them Rāmarāja was born. His wife was Lakkāmbikā. Their son was Śrīraṅgarāja.

¹ Read °ताक्ष°.

² Read °पालनयोर्मन्त्र्ये°.

³ Read षष्टिं वष°.

⁴ Read °दत्ता°.

⁵ Read °सिद्ध°.

⁶ Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

⁷ Read °द्विगुणं°.

⁸ Read कृमिः°.

⁹ Metre: Śālinī.

¹⁰ In Telugu-Kannada characters.

(Vv. 13-14.) His wife was Tirumalāmbikā, and by her were born to him Rāmarāja, Tirumalarāya and Veṅkaṭādri.

(V. 15.) Praises of Rāmarāja.

(V. 16.) Of the three sons of Śrīraṅgarāja, the powerful and wise Tirumala, having defeated his enemies and being anointed king, began to rule the earth like Hari.

(Vv. 17-18.) Praises of Tirumala.

(V. 19.) To him by Veṅgalāmbā was born Śrīraṅgarāya.

(V. 20.) Praises of Śrīraṅgarāya, two of which are that he destroyed the Chaurāśi-durga, and that he was a worshipper of Viṣṇu.

(Vv. 21-26.) His *birudas*: *Hosabirudaragaṇḍa*, *Rāyarāhuttamiṇḍa*, *Ubhayaḍalapitāmaha*, he who put to shame *Avahaḷurāya*, *Gaṇḍaragūḷi*, *Manyapuḷi*, the Lord of *Āraṇḍu*, *Maṇḍalika-dharaṇivarāha* and *Bhāshagetappuvarāyaraṅgaṇḍa*, etc.

(Vv. 27-44.) In the Śaka year 1499, counted by *indu* (the moon), *payōdhi* (the oceans), *graha* (the planets), and *ratna* (the gems), in the year Dhātṛi—on Monday, the first (Prathama-) *dvādaśi tithi* of the bright fortnight of the month Āśvādha, in the *Anūrādhā nakṣatra*, the renowned king, Śrīraṅgarāya granted at the request of Che(Śe)vvabhūpa the village of Arumolimaṅgala, alias Achyutappasamudra, by the pouring of water, to Vijayindra Tirtha, who was well versed in *pada* (Vyākaraṇa), *vākya* (Pūrva-Mīmāṃsā) and *pramāṇa* (Tarka); who had defeated his enemies with the help of his insight; who was like a peacock roaming about the garden called the school of Madhvāchārya; who was a devout worshipper of the god Rāmachandra; who was a bee delighting in the scent, the inner meanings, of the flowers called the *śāstras*; who had sharp words which cut down the opinion of the Māyāvādins; who was born at the lotus hands of the holy Surēndra Tirtha (*i.e.* who was ordained by Surēndra Tirtha), and who looked like another Viṣṇu. Arumolimaṅgala, which had already been granted by prince (*kumāra*) Achyuta, which was composed of sixty *vṛttis* and which was now given by the king Śrīraṅgarāya, free of all taxes and with all privileges, belonged to the Chōlamanḍala-rājya, situated on the south of the river Kāvērī, in the Ōhayūr-pattaka of the Tiruvārūr-chāvaḍi, in Kīlkūruchi and in the Kulōttuṅgachōla-vaḷanāḍu, was bounded on the west and the north by Parittiyūr, on the south-east by Vallagrāma, on the east by the villages of Kōvilpattu and Tiru-vaṭṭachchēri, on the south by Kōvilpattu and the river Puttāru, and on the south-west by the village of Vaḍapēr. It was watered by the river Puttāru and a tank named Kappaluḍaiyāṇ.

(Vv. 44-63.) Vijayindra, having received the gift of the village, distributed it among Brāhmaṇas for the merit of the king Che(Śe)vvappa and prince Achyutēndra and of himself. Here follow the list of donees:—

(See table, below.)

(V. 64.) This is the *śāsana* of Śrīraṅgarāya: his praises.

(V. 65.) This deed was drafted by Svayambinū, son of Sabhāpati.

(V. 66.) The engraver of the *śāsana* was Gaṇapayāchārya, son of Virāṇa.

(Vv. 67-71.) The usual imprecatory verses.

Table shewing the distribution of shares of the village granted.

No.	Name of the Donee.	His father's name.	Gōtra.	Sūtra.	Śākhā.	Share.
1	Sōmā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Appala Bhaṭṭa . . .	Śāṇḍīya . . .	.....	Rik . . .	3
2	Kēśava Bhaṭṭa . . .	Chenni Bhaṭṭa . . .	Viśvāmītra . . .	.....	Do. . . .	3
3	Veṅkaṭi Bhaṭṭa . . .	Lakshmaṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Bhāradvāja . . .	.....	Yajus . . .	3
4	Śaṅkaraṇārāyaṇēndra . . .	Vāraṇāsi (?) . . .	Agastya . . .	Bōd-āyana	Do. . . .	3
5	Raṅganātha	Nārāṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kauśika . . .	.....	Do. . . .	3
6	Rāmā-Bhaṭṭa	Appākutti	Nidhruva Kāśya- pa.	... ..	Rik	3
7	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa	Honni Bhaṭṭa	Vasiṣṭha . . . . .	... ..	Do. . . .	3
8	Dānappaya	Narasana Dā-a	Bhāradvāja . . . . .	... ..	Do. . . .	4
9	Hastakam Tirumalaya	Ellam-Bhaṭṭa	Bhāradvāja . . . . .	.....	Yajus	5
10	Bhāgavatam Veṅkaṭaya	Sūryanārāyaṇa Ma- khin.	Kauśika . . . . .	.....	Do. . . .	4
11	Kṛishṇa Bhaṭṭa . . . . .	.....	Harita . . . . .	.....	Do. . . .	2
12	Chakra Śāstrin	Perumāl . . . . .	.....	.....	Do. . . .	2
13	Rāmāyāya	Nainār	Ātrēya . . . . .	.....	Do. . . .	2
14	Nainārāya ¹ . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
15	Narasam-Bhaṭṭa	Pinna-Narasaya	Kāmakāyana Vi- śvāmītra.	.....	Rik	2
16	Pāṇikēśvara	Narasam-Bhaṭṭa	Kaupḍinya . . . . .	.....	Yajus	2
17	Sūryanārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa Kinūr.	... ..	.....	.....	.....	2
18	Kōṇē-i Bhaṭṭa	Upādhyāya	Bhāradvāja . . . . .	.....	Yajus	2
19	Rāmā-Dikshita . . . . .	.....	... ..	.....	.....	2
20	Narahari	Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa	Harita . . . . .	.....	Yajus	2
21	Sūryanārāyaṇa of Tiruvā- rūr.	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	2
22	Rāma	Sarasvatyanṇaya	Ātrēya . . . . .	.....	Yajus	2
23	Veṅkatādri of Tyāgasā- mudraṇa.	2
Total Number of Shares . . .						60

The full form of this name cannot be made out.

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¹ The figures refer to pages; n. after a figure to footnotes, and *add.* to Additions and Corrections. The following other abbreviations are used:—*ch.*=chief; *co.*=country; *di.*=district, division; *do.*=the same, ditto; *dy.*=dynasty; *E.*=Eastern; *f.*=female; *feud.*=feudatory; *k.*=king; *m.*=man; *vi.*=river, *s. a.*=see also; *sur.*=surname; *te.*=temple; *vi.*=village, town; *W.*=Western.

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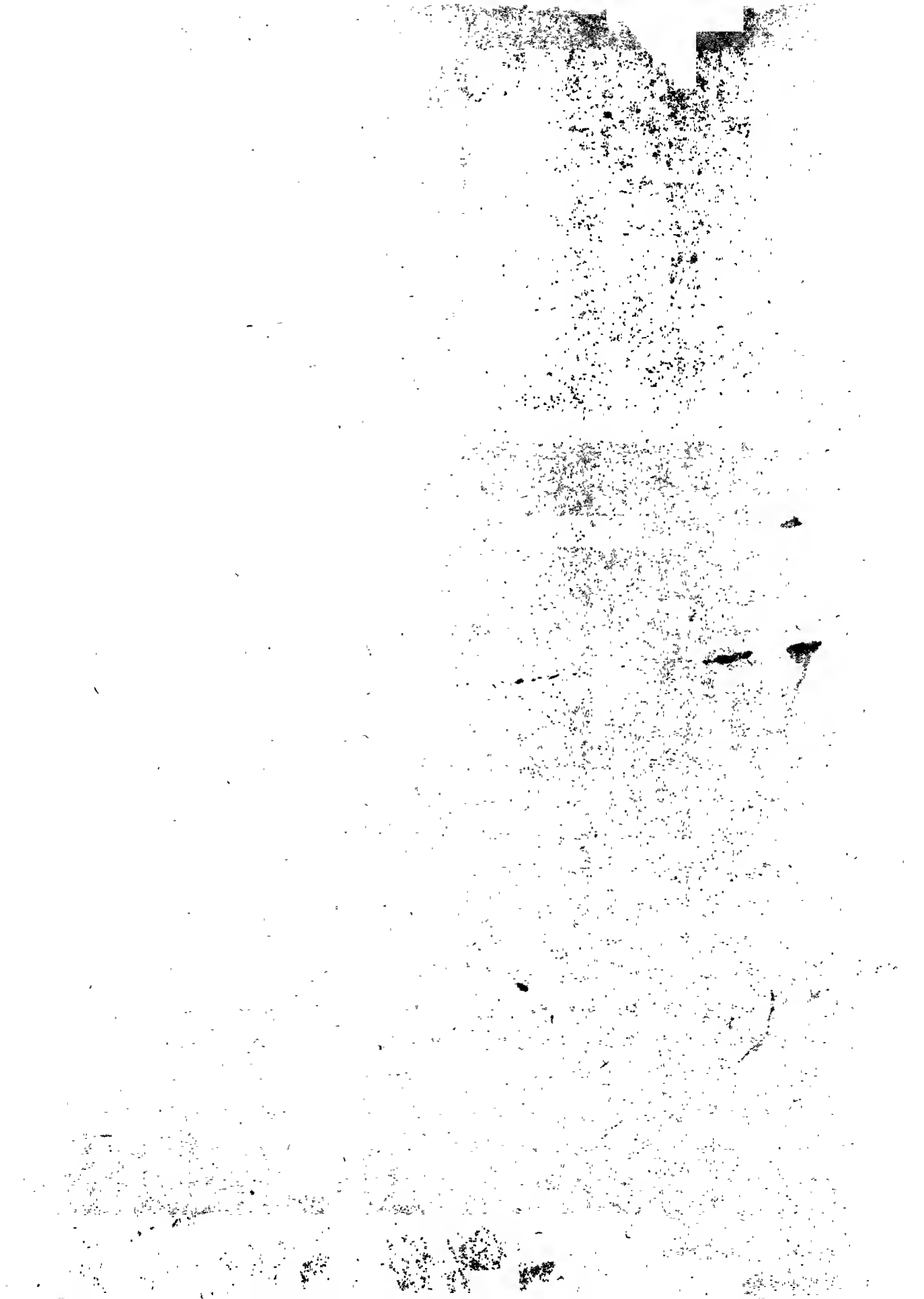
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